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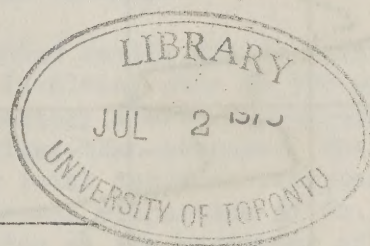
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

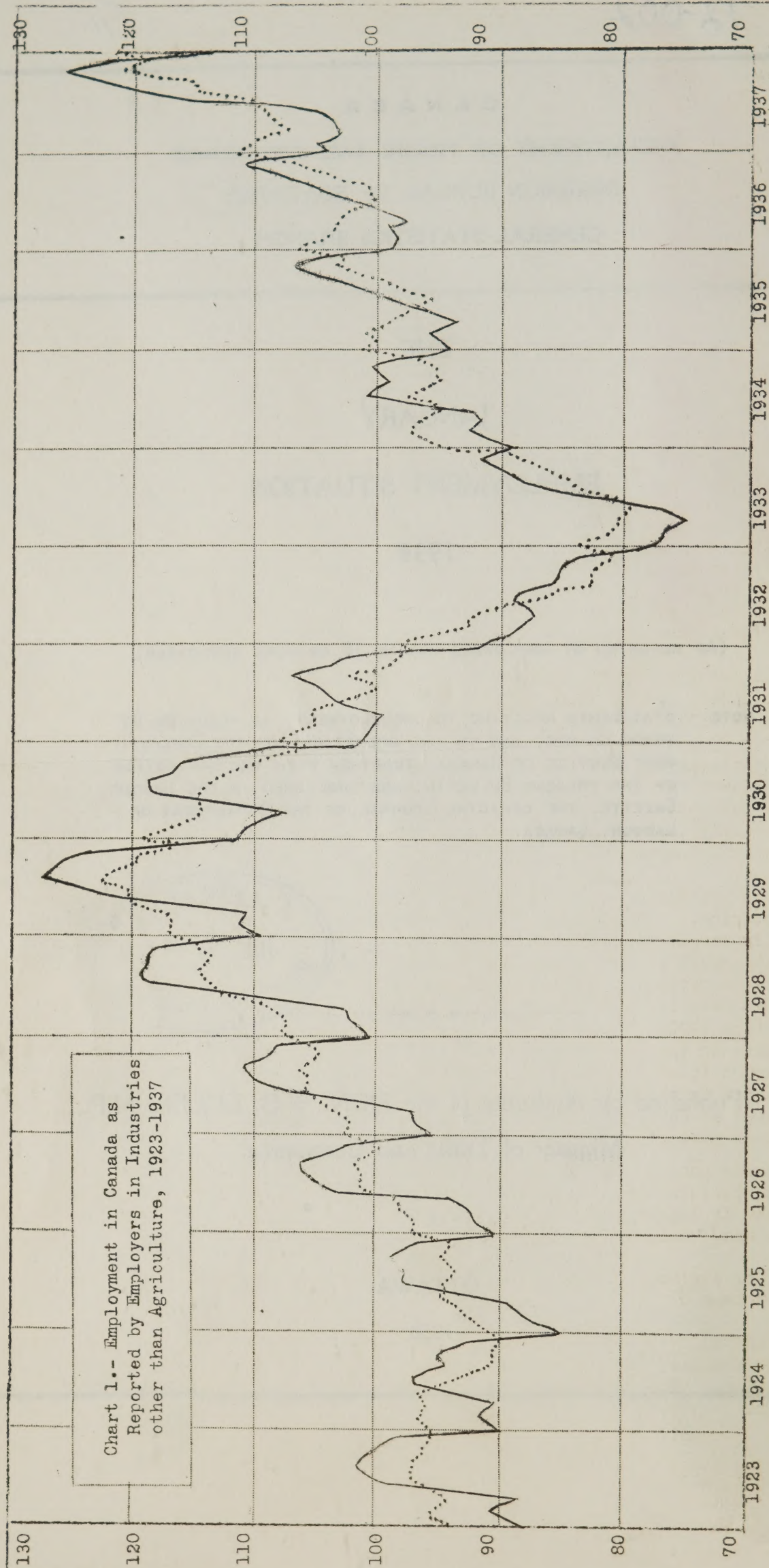
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1938



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Jan. 29, 1938.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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General Summary.

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity has invariably declined at the first of January, the average change in the employment reported at that date in the years, 1921-1937, having been a decrease of about seven p.c. In the recession indicated at the opening of the present year, the proportion of total workers laid off was fractionally less than the average in the last seventeen years; however, staffs in recent months have been unusually high, so that, despite the slightly less-than-normal percentage loss at Jan. 1, 1938, the number of persons released from employment ^{was} unusually large. Statements were furnished by 10,437 employers whose payrolls aggregated 1,081,471; as compared with 1,159,759 at Dec. 1, this was a reduction of 78,288 persons or 6.8 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index at Jan. 1 stood at 113.4, as compared with 121.6 at Dec. 1, and 103.8 at the beginning of January in 1937. After correction for seasonal influences, the index was 121.4, compared with 119.1 at Dec. 1, when a greater-than-normal reduction in employment had been recorded, lowering the seasonally-adjusted index. In the last few months the corrected indexes have been higher than in any other period since the late autumn of 1929.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927; 1938, 113.4; 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1 and 1928, 100.7.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last seventeen years shows that usually, though not invariably, there is at Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The reduction in the former, involving over 26,500 persons, was unusually large, while the loss of 38,836 in factory staffs represented a percentage decrease of 6.6, which was slightly smaller-than-average. The decline in the latter constituted not quite 50 p.c. of the total decrease reported in all industries at Jan. 1, 1938, as compared with an average proportion of 56.7 p.c. in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival in succeeding weeks, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at Jan. 1 occurred in iron and steel, food, textile, lumber and pulp and paper factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining and transportation. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

For Jan. 1, 1937, 10,034 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 985,078 men and women, compared with 1,044,411 in the preceding month. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

Estimates of Total Number of Wage-earners
in Employment and Unemployed.

In the recently issued Annual Review of Employment were given for the years since 1920 annual estimates of the total number of wage-earners and of those employed and unemployed, prepared in the Census Analysis Branch of the Bureau. Statistics for 1937 were then available for only eleven months, but have now been prepared for the year, during which the estimated average number of wage-earners was 2,802,000; of these 2,452,000 were employed, on the average, while the average number of unemployed was estimated at 349,000. In 1936, the average number of wage-earners was estimated at 2,671,000, of whom 447,000 were unemployed, on the average. The number of wage-earners and of those in employment averaged higher in 1937 than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, while the estimated number unemployed was the lowest since 1930.

The estimates for December of the last ten years are as follows (in thousands):-

Year	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,693	2,227	466
1935	2,627	2,117	510
1934	2,573	2,012	561
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

The estimated number of men and women available for employment in Canada in December was greater than in that month in other years, and the number in employment was also at its maximum for December; the number unemployed, though substantially lower than in any December in the period, 1930-1936, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared.

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EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

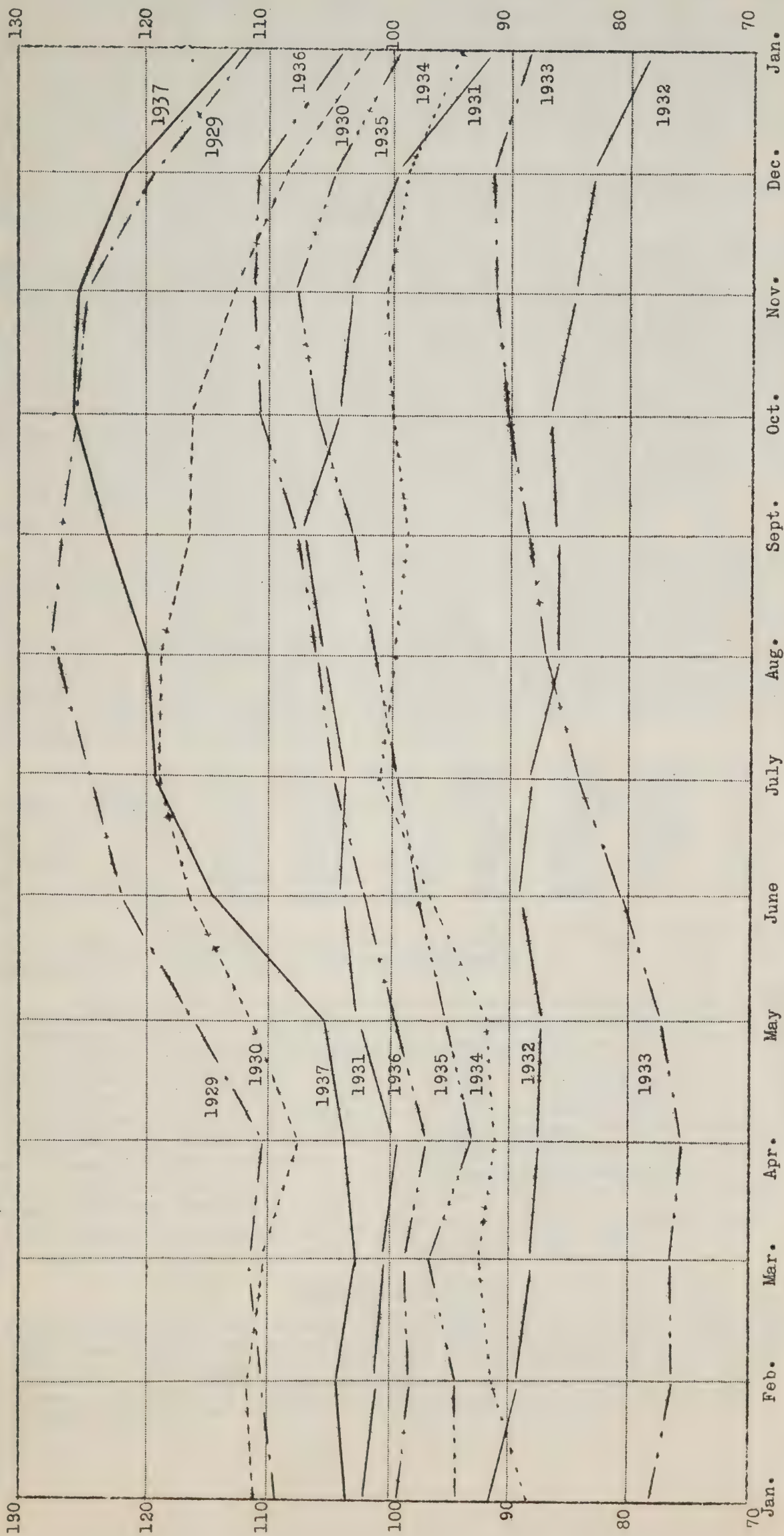
Each of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, the losses in Quebec and Ontario were disproportionately large. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of January of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- The contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1 occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction; within the former, lumber, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Mining was also rather slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity, that in the latter resulting from the re-opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 718 firms employing 83,692 persons, compared with 88,484 at the beginning of December. The general decline at the date under review was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decrease recorded at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1937. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last eight months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926-100).							
		Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
P.E. Island	1.6	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	54.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	44.0	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

A total of 695 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1937, showing payrolls aggregating 78,972 workers, compared with 83,053 in the preceding month. The index then, however, had stood at 109.5, as compared with 115.8 at the date under review.

Chart 2.-- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937,



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.-- The curtailment in Quebec was on a larger scale than that which took place at Jan. 1 of last year; the number of persons released also exceeded the average at that date in the years since 1920, although the percentage loss was smaller. The index, at 119.7 at the latest date, was over fifteen p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1937. Manufacturing (notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, rubber and lumber plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,511 co-operating employers aggregated 333,464 workers, as against 361,018 in their last report.

For Jan. 1, 1937, 2,378 firms had reported a staff of 288,330 men and women, compared with 312,069 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 104.0.

Ontario.-- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in textile, food, iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity was indicated in tobacco and beverage works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging, services and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 458,090 persons was employed by the 4,620 firms whose returns were received, and who had 490,242 employees at Dec. 1. The percentage loss approximated that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920, but the actual number of persons laid off was greater-than-average, also exceeding the reduction reported at the same date of last year. The index then, however, was ten points lower than that of 117.5 at the latest date, when it was also higher than at the beginning of January in other years. The employers furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1937, had numbered 4,466, and their employees, 417,462, as compared with 438,319 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-- Declines on the same scale as at the opening of 1937 were noted in the Prairie Provinces; statistics were tabulated from 1,504 employers of 122,786 workers, or 5,565 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage was less than the average, in the experience of the years since 1920. The index at the date under review stood at 96.2, as compared with 94.2 at the same date in 1937. Manufacturing and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1938, but transportation and mining also showed curtailment. On the other hand, employment increased in logging and retail trade. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last eight months, are given below (1926=100):--

Provinces	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	46.2	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	21.1	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.7	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

For Jan. 1, 1937, 1,453 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 119,737, which was smaller by 5,570 than in the preceding month.

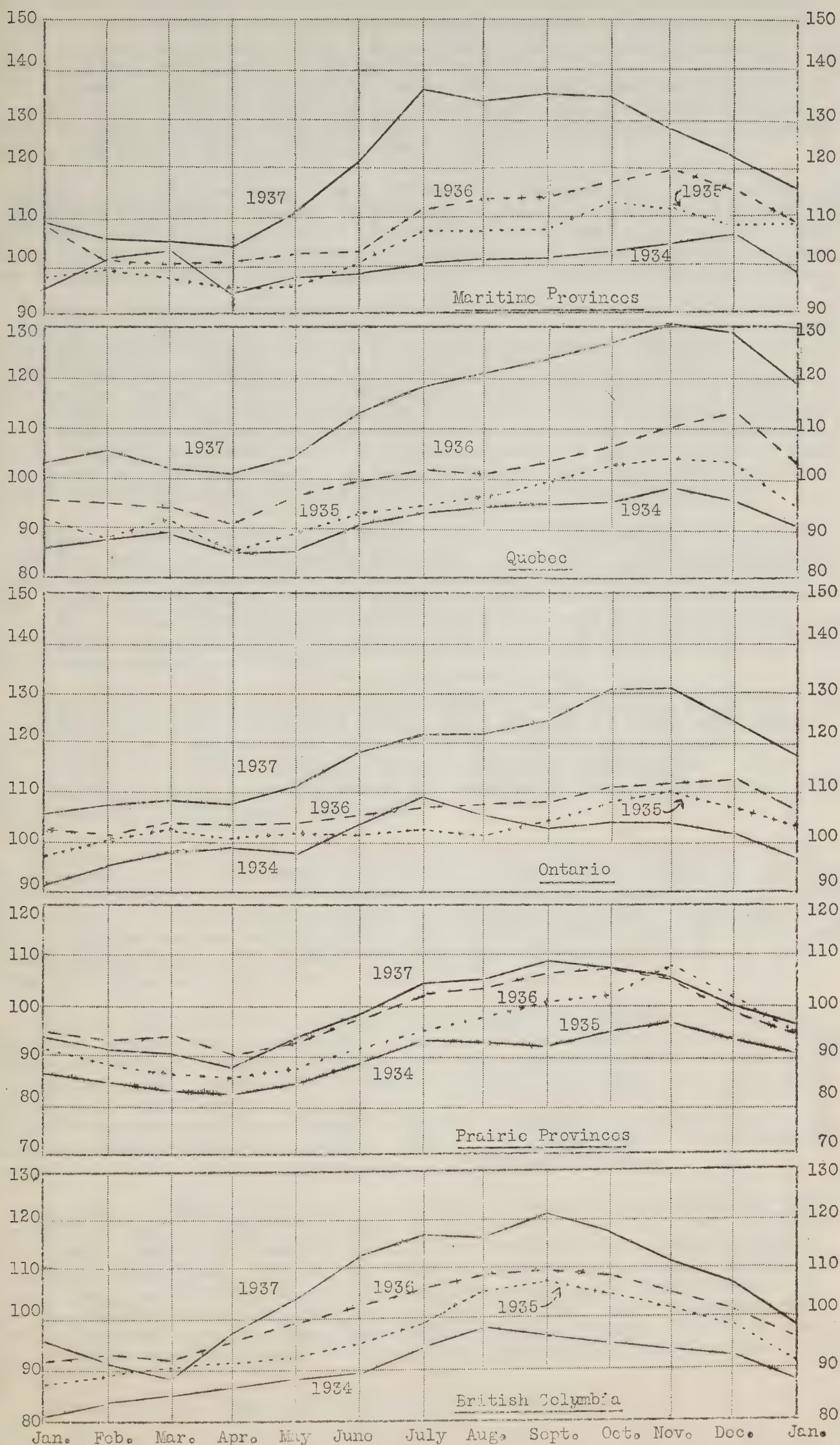
British Columbia.-- The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, and also exceeded the average decline at that date in the period, 1921-1937, although it was smaller than at the beginning of January in several of these years. The 1,081 establishments furnishing data reported 83,228 employees at Jan. 1, 1938, as against 91,453 in the preceding month. Lumber and food factories, logging, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumbering industries being most pronounced. Communications, shipping and services, however, showed moderate improvement. The general situation was rather better than at Jan. 1, 1937, when the 1,042 co-operating establishments had employed 80,577 men and women; the index then stood at 95.4, compared with 97.8 at the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1933.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Quebec City. Except in Winnipeg, the situation in each of these centres was better than at Jan. 1, 1937; in Winnipeg, the index was then fractionally higher than at the latest date.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.



Montreal.-- The reduction in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also less than the average decline at that date in the years for which data are available. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,415 establishments with 148,791 employees, as compared with 156,798 in the preceding month. Marked curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in iron and steel, food, textile, leather, rubber and musical instrument plants were greatest. Transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads and in retail trade was considerably more active. The index, at 99.0, was 8.6 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1937, when 1,367 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 135,765 persons, compared with 147,722 in the preceding month.

Quebec.-- Shipping reported a seasonal loss, but manufacturing, services and trade afforded more employment. The 178 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 13,276 persons at Dec. 1, to 13,369 at the beginning of January. This advance compared favourably with the decline noted at Jan. 1 of last year; 175 establishments had then employed 12,277 men and women, and the index was eight points lower.

Toronto.-- Toronto firms showed a decidedly larger seasonal contraction than at the same date in 1937, but the decrease was smaller than that recorded, on the average, at the beginning of January in the years for which data are now available. The index, at 108.4, compared favourably with that of 103.4 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported pronounced improvement, and there was a moderate gain in services. Returns were tabulated from 1,566 employers with 134,860 workers, compared with 139,228 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,517 firms had employed 128,362 men and women, a decline of 2,817 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.-- Little general change was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession, but road work and retail trade were more active. The result was a slight decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 204 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,923 persons, as compared with 13,965 in the preceding month. A larger reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was two points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 201 employers with a combined payroll of 13,619.

Hamilton.-- Data were received from 294 firms in Hamilton employing 35,390 workers, as against 37,466 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which occurred chiefly in iron and steel, textile and food factories; construction was rather quieter, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. At Jan. 1, 1937, the 290 co-operating establishments had reported 31,878 men and women on their staffs, and the index was many point lower.

Windsor.-- There was a further falling-off in the number employed in Windsor, most of which was in manufacturing (notably in the automobile, textile and food industries). Construction was also slacker, but other industries showed little general change at Jan. 1. Returns were compiled from 180 employers with 20,160 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,886 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at Jan. 1, 1937, when a reduction had been reported by the 173 firms making returns, whose payrolls had included 18,719 employees.

Winnipeg.-- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes; within the former, the losses in food, textile and iron and steel were largest. The 492 co-operating establishments reported 39,668 employees, compared with 41,125 in the preceding month. This contraction involved rather more workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in the last seventeen years, also exceeding the loss recorded at the same date in 1937. The index then was fractionally higher. Data for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 483 employers of 39,703 men and women.

Vancouver.-- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 462 firms employing 35,128 persons, as compared with 35,476 at Dec. 1. Although the decrease noted at the same date of last year had been smaller, the index then was several points lower. There were losses in manufacturing, notably in the food and pulp and paper divisions at the date under review, and construction and trade were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, communications, transportation and services showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1937, 438 firms had reported 33,899 men and women on their paylists, compared with 34,155 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was slightly less than the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last seventeen years, there being as compared with Dec. 1 a loss of 6.6 p.c., while the average reduction in this comparison since 1921 has been 7.5 p.c. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., Feb. 1), to over 51 p.c. of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1938, numbered 5,997, and their pay-rolls aggregated 552,144, compared with 590,980 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 116.3 in the preceding month to 108.6 at the date under review, but as compared with 102.4 at Jan. 1, 1937, showed an improvement of 6.1 p.c. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 117.7, as compared with 117.5 at Dec. 1.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, leather, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January. Activity in most classes of manufacturing was greater than at Jan. 1, 1937.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3; and 1928, 97.9.

The 5,828 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1937 had employed 519,136 men and women, a decline of 23,202 or 4.3 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable falling-off at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but (employment having been extraordinarily active in recent months), the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was in greater volume than in January of any other year since 1920; the index stood at 323.6, compared with 355.4 at Dec. 1, 1937, and 242.1 at Jan. 1, 1937. A combined working force of 93,026 was reported by the 386 co-operating firms, who had 101,998 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while in Quebec and British Columbia large declines were noted.

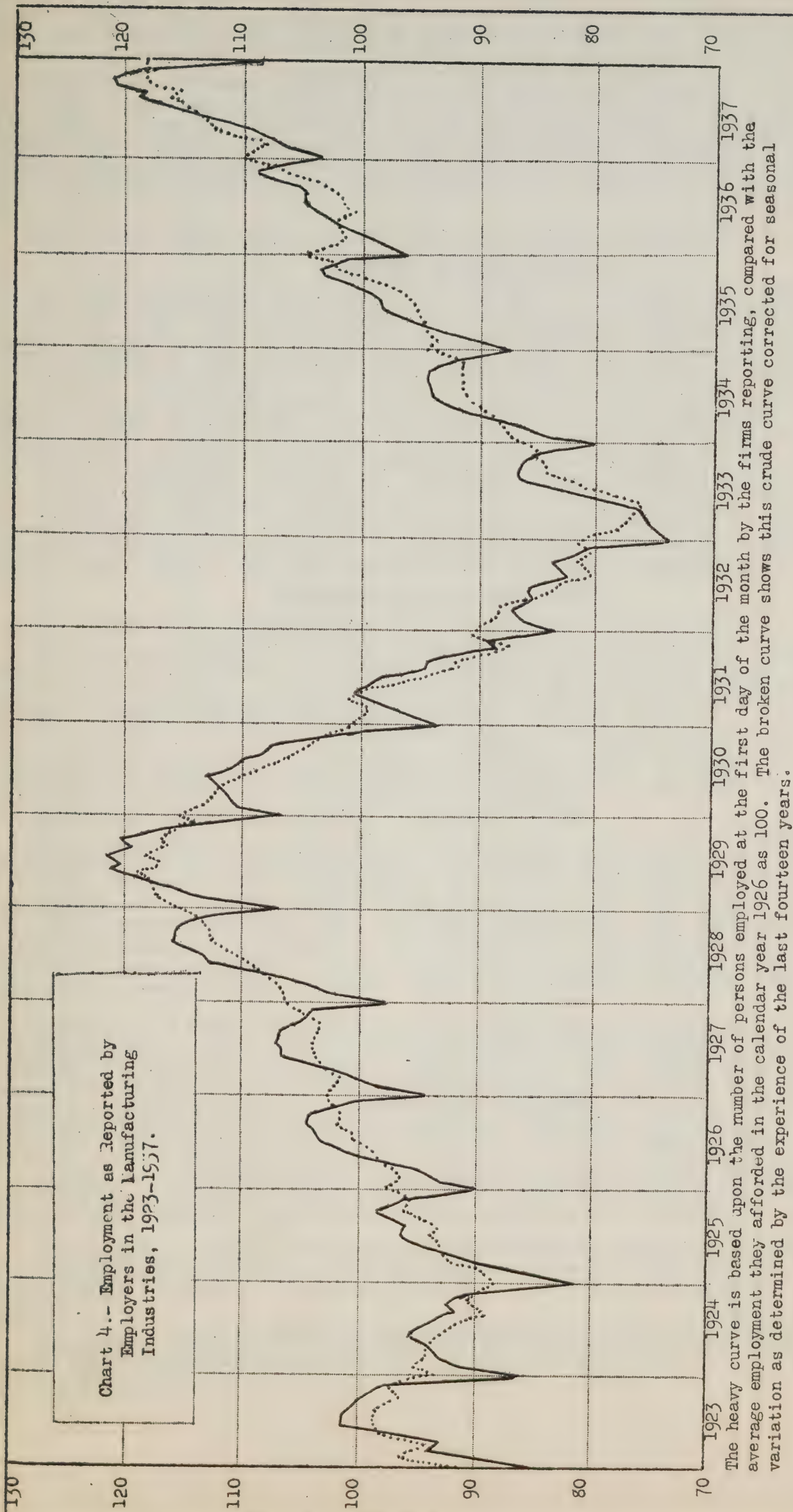
Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals; those in coal-mines, however, were small. Returns were received from 409 operators with 71,755 workers, compared with 75,059 at Dec. 1. A much smaller decline had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1937, but employment was then in less volume; in fact, the index, at 155.2 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 22,950 at Dec. 1 to 22,718 at the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a much smaller scale than that noted at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also decidedly less than the average decline at that date in the seventeen years of the record. The index, at 82.0, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of January, 1937, when it stood at 81.4. There were reductions at the date under review in local and water transportation, while there was a very small increase in steam railway operation. Information was received from 466 employers, who reported 98,670 workers, as compared with 101,261 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the loss in construction was decidedly greater than the average decrease at the opening of the years since 1920; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted 34 p.c. of the total reduction in all industries, as compared with the average proportion of 28 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 81.9, was many points higher than at the beginning of January, 1937. Statements were tabulated from 1,232 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 97,556, a decrease of 26,541 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed particularly

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1923-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

pronounced losses, and those in building were also large, while work in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways was more active.

Services.- In accordance with the movement indicated in the service group at midwinter in the last four years, there was an increase in employment at Jan. 1, 1938, when 86 firms reported 29,126 employees, as compared with 28,715 in the preceding month. A rather larger advance had been noted at the beginning of January, 1937, but the index was then nearly eight points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 132.5.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greater than the average experienced at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but additions to staffs were recorded in retail stores. The 1,378 co-operating employers had 116,476 persons on their staffs, compared with 114,699 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 141.7, as compared with 139.6 in the preceding month, and 136.9 at the same date in 1937.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment between Oct. 18 and Nov. 15, affecting most of the principal industries, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". It is estimated that at Nov. 15, 1937, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,573,000; this was 86,000 less than at Oct. 18, 1937, but 353,000 more than at Nov. 23, 1936. Among those insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed at Nov. 15, 1937, was 11.0, as compared with 10.2 at Oct. 18, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was a decline of about 0.6 in the percentage unemployed as compared with Nov. 23, 1936. The latest press dispatches state that at Dec. 13, 1937, the total number of registered unemployed was 1,665,407; this was 166,204 more than at Nov. 15, 1937, and was also an increase, on a comparable basis, of about 92,000 as compared with December, 1936. The increases in unemployment were partly due to bad weather, which caused a temporary suspension of work for many persons. The number of insured persons at work, however, was approximately 200,000 more than in December, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

There was a net decrease of about 300,000 in employment and a drop of \$15,800,000 in weekly payrolls in December in industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In manufacturing, it is estimated that 520,000 wage-earners were laid off between mid-November and mid-December; a decline is usual in factories in December, but this is the largest recorded since 1920. Working forces were reduced on private construction jobs and in most mining activities, and there were small decreases in employment in the utilities and in certain service industries. It is estimated that retail stores hired about 320,000 additional temporary people for Christmas sales; the level of employment was about equal to the average for 1929.

With widespread reductions in the rate of industrial activity, the shortening of work schedules, and some spreading of work, there was an even greater decline in the total amount of payrolls than in employment. So far during the current recession, there is no evidence of any general tendency toward reductions in wage rates; the smaller payrolls, particularly in factories, were due to reduced operating time. Largely as a result of the decrease in employment in the past two months, approximately 765,000 fewer workers were engaged in December, 1937, in the industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau than in December, 1936, and weekly payrolls were \$19,600,000 smaller than a year ago.

Reports to the Bureau showed that 79 of the 89 manufacturing industries decreased their working forces. In October and November factories making non-durable goods, such as textiles, clothing, etc., had reported most marked declines in employment, but in December the lay-offs were more pronounced in the durable goods industries, in which the decrease in employment was 8.9 p.c. compared with the decline of 4.2 p.c. for the non-durable goods industries. In comparison with a year ago, there was a decline of 9.2 p.c. in the durable goods industries and of 10.4 p.c. in the non-durable goods.

New York.- Factory employment in New York State decreased approximately 4.1 p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information; the decline was greater than usual at that time of year.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,753 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 256,257 persons in December, a decrease of 14,731, or 5.4 p.c., as compared with November.

Wisconsin.- Total employment in Wisconsin factories was 2.1 p.c. less than in October, 1937, but was 9.5 p.c. greater than in November, 1936, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market".

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1938.

100.0	7.7	30.9	42.3	11.4	7.7
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Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	103.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.3	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1938.

13.8	1.2	12.5	1.3	3.3	1.9	3.7	3.2
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1938.

100.0	51.1	8.6	6.6	2.1	9.1	9.0	2.7	10.8
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933
MANUFACTURING	51.1	108.6	116.3	102.4	96.8	87.4	80.0	74.4
Animal products - edible	2.3	127.6	136.8	121.5	110.0	105.1	94.7	92.0
Fur and products	.1	76.4	93.4	82.6	94.5	83.0	76.3	77.8
Leather and products	1.9	99.4	102.8	97.8	96.1	86.8	79.1	77.6
Boots and shoes	1.3	101.2	101.3	96.8	95.8	84.7	78.6	80.8
Lumber and products	3.5	70.1	79.9	70.7	63.3	57.1	52.9	43.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	54.5	63.8	59.8	51.2	45.0	40.7	30.0
Furniture	.7	82.9	92.0	81.8	79.8	69.9	69.3	64.1
Other lumber products	1.1	108.3	120.3	96.1	88.0	84.4	77.9	67.0
Musical instruments	.1	36.5	52.2	34.7	51.6	26.1	39.4	22.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	103.3	122.3	101.4	97.6	92.4	85.6	88.4
Pulp and paper products	6.0	107.4	111.8	101.9	96.7	92.3	85.6	82.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	99.1	103.8	92.4	85.3	81.0	71.6	67.1
Paper products	.9	128.6	138.8	120.7	110.5	100.7	96.2	89.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	111.0	113.0	107.8	106.9	104.4	100.7	100.5
Rubber products	1.2	97.8	111.6	95.8	92.0	89.8	85.2	75.6
Textile products	9.3	116.4	126.6	114.6	113.3	102.5	97.5	88.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	134.5	143.2	134.9	135.5	121.2	114.1	100.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	99.5	105.5	98.7	97.0	86.9	82.7	73.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	136.8	150.2	144.6	138.8	118.8	120.6	105.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	521.1	535.2	508.0	540.6	493.8	432.6	364.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	117.3	128.7	118.5	123.3	109.9	112.3	103.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	105.6	116.9	100.4	93.9	87.0	81.4	75.3
Other textile products	.9	92.8	102.0	89.7	89.6	82.2	73.0	65.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	158.2	150.4	139.3	139.2	127.7	125.6	120.6
Tobacco	1.2	157.1	141.5	127.0	137.0	121.4	126.7	124.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	157.3	161.6	158.0	140.6	137.4	122.3	113.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	163.4	162.9	148.9	127.0	126.0	133.7	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	151.0	157.4	141.7	131.1	118.9	112.1	101.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	79.4	92.9	75.5	67.6	60.9	53.4	50.1
Electric light and power	1.4	123.8	128.4	113.5	111.5	110.0	104.8	108.3
Electrical apparatus	1.9	146.9	152.9	122.3	120.4	105.0	95.5	96.4
Iron and steel products	12.4	102.8	108.7	92.3	84.9	71.1	60.9	56.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	125.6	139.2	121.0	108.0	81.2	64.4	47.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	125.6	133.3	110.3	93.4	83.1	66.4	63.1
Agricultural implements	.6	75.2	74.4	59.3	62.2	45.9	35.6	22.9
Land vehicles	5.5	97.9	100.0	88.4	83.9	72.7	65.0	64.2
Automobiles and parts	2.1	156.7	159.1	149.0	119.9	92.9	67.6	57.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	68.1	79.9	58.3	47.7	47.1	43.8	53.2
Heating appliances	.4	88.9	126.8	100.7	86.2	73.9	58.8	54.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	122.3	123.4	88.1	82.9	58.3	49.3	43.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	115.1	120.0	103.8	92.1	76.0	62.3	57.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	103.7	112.3	94.6	83.2	70.2	61.4	53.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	152.4	158.3	142.6	122.1	106.4	90.5	74.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	149.1	151.4	139.2	134.6	132.3	127.4	115.4
Miscellaneous	.5	125.5	133.2	123.2	116.8	113.4	97.8	93.5
LOGGING	8.6	323.6	355.4	242.1	183.4	181.3	168.8	74.5
MINING	6.6	155.2	162.3	145.6	129.9	119.1	106.8	96.9
Coal	2.5	97.9	98.3	97.1	94.7	93.4	92.6	91.6
Metallic ores	3.4	303.6	316.7	270.5	226.6	200.8	158.5	129.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	117.3	140.2	114.8	99.4	78.7	73.0	59.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	85.1	85.9	80.7	79.3	78.6	78.4	87.5
Telegraphs	.5	94.4	95.6	89.5	87.9	88.1	83.0	83.9
Telephones	1.6	82.5	83.3	78.3	77.0	76.2	77.3	88.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	82.0	84.1	81.4	77.9	76.2	76.3	78.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	112.6	113.5	116.4	111.9	109.9	109.8	114.2
Steam railways	5.5	75.1	75.0	73.1	71.7	69.6	69.8	71.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	74.1	87.5	74.5	63.0	63.4	63.7	64.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	81.9	104.2	61.2	74.8	87.9	88.1	58.5
Building	2.2	56.9	75.4	39.6	56.0	45.5	33.9	29.7
Highway	4.6	131.3	182.5	93.4	119.4	165.4	179.1	97.1
Railway	2.2	60.7	59.4	53.2	52.4	59.3	59.4	53.7
SERVICES	2.7	132.5	130.6	124.8	118.0	115.2	109.8	102.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	130.1	126.1	119.8	114.6	115.3	107.8	95.2
Professional	.2	126.4	128.6	121.6	122.7	121.5	126.2	116.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	137.9	138.7	133.6	122.5	113.7	108.8	109.2
TRADE	10.8	141.7	139.6	136.9	135.9	130.6	122.3	119.6
Retail	8.1	153.0	149.0	148.1	147.9	142.5	133.2	128.4
Wholesale	2.7	116.2	118.5	111.2	107.8	102.7	97.4	98.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	113.4	121.6	103.8	99.1	94.4	88.6	78.5

1/ For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933
<u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing		33.1	104.2	117.1	99.4	95.0	87.7	76.9	67.5
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		3.5	66.7	77.4	64.0	61.3	60.0	55.0	29.5
Pulp and paper		5.2	167.3	175.0	154.7	151.8	141.8	124.9	121.1
Textile products		3.9	89.0	93.6	84.3	87.4	78.8	86.2	70.9
Iron and steel		11.1	114.2	129.9	106.2	107.2	85.9	74.3	61.6
Other manufactures		9.4	100.9	117.8	100.6	84.8	90.4	70.3	74.3
Logging		10.6	402.3	386.7	363.4	242.5	298.8	353.9	72.4
Mining		20.3	114.1	116.7	109.8	104.0	100.2	93.4	90.4
Communications		2.4	91.2	94.9	86.9	86.5	82.4	78.8	84.4
Transportation		13.6	98.1	62.8	96.0	95.9	91.5	98.4	92.3
Construction		10.5	95.5	154.2	82.1	130.7	83.9	92.9	68.7
Services		1.6	167.7	167.7	156.3	142.3	146.5	140.9	130.1
Trade		7.9	137.6	136.4	134.7	124.3	117.9	109.0	106.0
<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries		100.0	115.8	122.5	109.5	108.1	99.0	97.0	80.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		53.4	109.4	115.5	101.2	98.1	88.8	82.6	78.4
Lumber products		2.7	79.7	84.5	70.4	65.9	61.6	59.8	52.2
Pulp and paper		7.0	100.8	105.8	96.2	89.5	85.3	77.2	74.0
Textile products		15.4	130.6	138.7	124.8	121.2	107.0	101.5	90.7
Iron and steel		9.0	90.7	96.3	78.5	74.3	65.3	57.9	57.0
Other manufactures		19.3	115.0	120.7	105.9	105.6	96.6	90.7	89.4
Logging		14.5	564.2	662.8	406.9	295.1	308.0	290.1	172.0
Mining		3.2	234.9	252.8	219.4	164.7	123.7	110.7	87.2
Communications		1.6	75.8	77.2	69.6	68.6	70.0	72.8	83.6
Transportation		7.7	75.1	86.3	72.1	68.5	70.3	69.9	70.1
Construction		9.6	82.5	97.2	52.4	41.6	53.0	50.3	35.2
Services		2.3	123.5	122.0	112.0	102.9	98.4	98.8	96.4
Trade		7.7	152.3	147.7	141.1	140.2	138.1	135.0	136.1
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries		100.0	119.7	129.6	104.0	95.5	91.3	86.3	77.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		59.8	111.2	119.3	104.8	97.9	87.3	79.8	73.3
Lumber products		3.0	61.9	71.4	61.0	59.1	53.0	49.0	45.7
Pulp and paper		6.3	106.8	110.8	101.0	96.7	93.1	88.2	83.7
Textile products		9.2	105.0	117.6	106.8	108.3	100.0	95.5	88.1
Iron and steel		17.2	113.8	120.5	102.4	90.0	72.5	59.2	52.0
Other manufactures		24.1	125.6	133.7	117.9	110.0	100.8	95.1	88.3
Logging		6.1	301.9	285.9	223.1	172.1	145.2	133.3	31.9
Mining		5.3	241.5	256.3	220.1	194.2	168.6	138.3	115.4
Communications		1.9	80.6	81.8	77.6	75.3	73.8	75.0	84.2
Transportation		6.2	77.6	84.0	74.8	72.1	68.1	67.8	72.6
Construction		7.5	93.5	124.0	65.0	81.9	127.8	131.4	76.1
Services		2.7	154.4	151.7	145.9	144.1	142.9	131.3	118.0
Trade		10.5	151.1	147.3	146.3	151.2	144.4	132.2	126.4
<u>Ontario -</u> All Industries		100.0	117.5	125.8	107.5	102.7	98.0	91.2	78.8
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing		30.8	100.3	106.2	97.9	94.9	89.5	83.4	81.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		2.0	83.2	94.0	81.1	72.4	70.1	69.2	58.5
Pulp and paper		3.0	97.3	98.3	94.7	90.8	88.0	86.3	88.7
Textile products		2.1	115.5	128.5	122.4	107.4	107.7	87.7	78.4
Iron and steel		10.2	78.6	78.2	72.2	76.7	70.9	69.0	71.5
Other manufactures		13.5	129.6	142.5	130.8	121.4	114.4	103.2	97.2
Logging		2.3	184.9	131.5	130.0	123.8	176.6	77.3	28.7
Mining		9.2	129.5	136.4	126.1	123.9	121.0	122.1	117.7
Communications		2.9	92.9	93.3	87.9	90.4	90.9	86.5	98.1
Transportation		19.0	86.0	88.5	88.4	86.2	83.9	81.7	85.8
Construction		11.2	58.7	71.4	55.4	74.2	67.8	65.0	58.0
Services		3.5	107.3	108.1	104.9	97.0	92.4	90.9	88.8
Trade		21.1	121.2	120.6	121.3	117.1	111.6	107.3	105.9
<u>Prairies -</u> All Industries		100.0	96.2	100.5	94.2	95.1	91.2	86.4	84.4
<u>British</u> Manufacturing		40.5	98.9	108.5	98.0	85.8	78.8	68.2	60.3
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products		11.7	73.8	88.0	86.9	67.0	56.6	49.6	32.8
Pulp and paper		6.3	120.2	123.3	111.7	106.8	98.1	90.4	88.0
Textile products		1.3	117.4	121.7	119.7	106.7	95.7	84.3	69.3
Iron and steel		3.8	83.0	85.4	79.0	67.1	63.5	54.4	54.8
Other manufactures		17.4	122.7	132.2	109.8	103.6	100.2	84.3	82.5
Logging		6.2	71.4	118.7	61.1	61.1	50.0	37.5	26.7
Mining		10.5	107.7	107.9	100.3	86.7	88.7	74.0	69.4
Communications		3.7	110.3	107.1	104.9	100.1	99.1	94.2	97.2
Transportation		12.7	89.8	89.6	97.7	85.1	84.4	85.7	88.1
Construction		10.5	78.9	90.9	74.0	122.2	126.0	124.5	78.6
Services		3.9	115.5	111.0	111.5	101.4	98.8	93.9	81.9
Trade		12.0	138.3	144.4	131.6	121.4	116.9	103.3	101.8
<u>B.C.</u> All Industries		100.0	97.8	107.5	95.4	92.4	88.8	80.4	69.7

I/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.5	101.4	108.4	93.3	91.0	83.2	77.6	75.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	113.4	128.3	102.8	103.1	98.3	89.9	88.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	106.9	109.9	104.1	102.9	100.2	98.2	98.1
Textiles	14.4	105.4	117.4	100.4	92.8	84.3	79.2	73.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	111.9	114.5	111.3	133.8	124.7	122.3	125.5
Iron and steel	14.7	86.9	91.5	74.3	70.6	61.3	55.2	53.6
Other manufactures	21.8	105.1	111.1	96.4	92.3	85.1	78.9	76.0
Communications	2.6	64.4	65.1	61.6	60.7	63.1	66.6	76.6
Transportation	8.4	84.1	95.5	80.0	72.2	85.3	75.3	73.5
Construction	6.7	63.3	64.0	50.5	35.5	58.7	41.4	47.2
Trade	14.0	145.2	141.5	132.8	133.8	129.7	127.6	130.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	99.0	104.3	90.4	86.4	84.8	78.0	77.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.6	100.8	99.7	94.4	90.8	86.2	83.3	91.5
Leather products	15.6	83.6	75.9	98.3	88.9	84.4	83.0	94.9
Other manufactures	45.0	108.5	110.5	92.6	91.7	87.0	83.4	89.9
Transportation	10.9	80.4	93.8	73.8	86.0	84.8	93.7	95.6
Construction	7.5	90.4	88.1	70.2	111.3	87.4	80.8	71.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.0	99.3	92.0	93.5	88.9	86.5	92.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.9	104.0	110.2	98.8	94.1	87.8	82.3	78.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	110.2	124.9	105.4	101.5	102.1	92.6	89.8
Printing and publishing	9.2	126.1	132.4	121.2	114.2	109.1	104.8	102.4
Textiles	10.2	85.1	93.9	84.6	84.4	82.5	80.6	75.1
Iron and steel	10.7	100.1	101.9	88.3	78.2	64.4	54.6	52.2
Other manufactures	26.7	107.2	112.3	102.4	98.9	92.2	87.4	82.5
Communications	2.6	67.5	67.8	65.5	64.7	67.1	69.0	78.5
Transportation	5.6	95.3	96.1	93.3	88.6	86.4	86.5	92.6
Construction	2.9	67.5	76.5	52.5	49.1	51.9	53.3	46.9
Trade	22.1	141.8	137.2	139.2	146.1	142.5	131.3	125.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.4	111.9	103.4	100.6	95.8	90.0	86.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.1	93.3	99.7	91.1	85.3	83.4	78.6	75.8
Lumber products	3.8	44.4	47.8	38.0	35.6	38.3	39.5	36.3
Pulp and paper	16.4	94.6	98.1	92.4	90.3	89.6	79.5	73.2
Other manufactures	25.9	109.9	119.5	109.3	99.4	95.2	92.0	92.4
Construction	11.0	106.9	91.4	104.7	160.8	144.8	141.6	67.0
Trade	22.3	150.7	140.8	142.2	138.1	118.8	119.9	110.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.9	105.2	102.8	103.2	97.5	95.8	85.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.7	110.5	117.8	98.3	94.5	80.6	73.9	66.2
Textiles	15.9	87.9	93.1	88.6	86.5	83.0	84.2	75.7
Electrical apparatus	11.1	127.6	134.5	106.9	100.6	88.9	78.1	87.7
Iron and steel	33.1	116.2	125.2	94.7	91.6	66.7	56.2	39.3
Other manufactures	22.6	115.5	122.4	108.5	103.2	95.3	88.9	87.7
Construction	1.9	42.9	47.7	52.7	55.3	44.4	66.7	58.2
Trade	8.5	140.9	142.3	128.2	128.1	122.6	100.8	107.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	109.8	116.2	99.0	95.7	83.0	77.1	70.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.4	160.7	166.8	150.3	124.0	91.0	77.3	61.4
Iron and steel	68.4	165.4	169.0	153.0	124.9	85.6	64.6	52.3
Other manufactures	16.0	143.2	158.7	140.4	120.9	111.1	125.0	98.3
Construction	2.2	46.4	54.9	26.1	29.1	20.6	16.0	19.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	147.8	153.1	137.1	116.4	88.4	76.5	63.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	94.2	99.3	94.4	92.7	88.4	82.6	79.8
Animal products - edible	6.2	135.8	146.7	133.1	124.5	119.3	111.1	99.1
Printing and publishing	5.5	100.3	101.9	97.7	96.8	97.1	94.3	98.3
Textiles	5.4	119.6	131.7	125.7	116.5	112.2	95.7	84.7
Iron and steel	17.2	73.9	75.7	75.2	75.8	68.9	96.7	67.7
Other manufactures	13.2	105.1	113.2	103.1	102.4	101.4	73.3	86.1
Transportation	9.8	77.4	77.7	82.5	70.6	69.3	70.8	73.8
Construction	2.1	29.4	37.5	30.4	60.1	25.8	21.3	25.8
Trade	32.0	105.4	105.8	105.4	105.1	98.2	94.7	92.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.0	95.4	92.4	91.9	85.6	81.1	80.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.9	107.7	111.0	107.2	95.4	82.9	73.8	70.9
Lumber products	8.0	72.9	74.1	88.5	69.9	49.8	43.1	38.6
Other manufactures	29.9	123.5	127.8	115.7	107.1	98.3	88.1	86.0
Communications	7.4	110.4	106.6	105.3	99.5	98.2	92.5	97.2
Transportation	16.9	99.8	96.3	112.9	97.7	95.9	94.7	99.5
Construction	7.4	68.0	69.3	37.7	57.9	38.1	44.6	55.3
Services	6.8	118.1	114.5	113.4	101.6	97.6	92.7	81.1
Trade	23.6	141.4	145.3	135.1	124.0	120.2	105.8	103.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	108.4	109.5	105.3	97.2	88.7	82.2	82.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



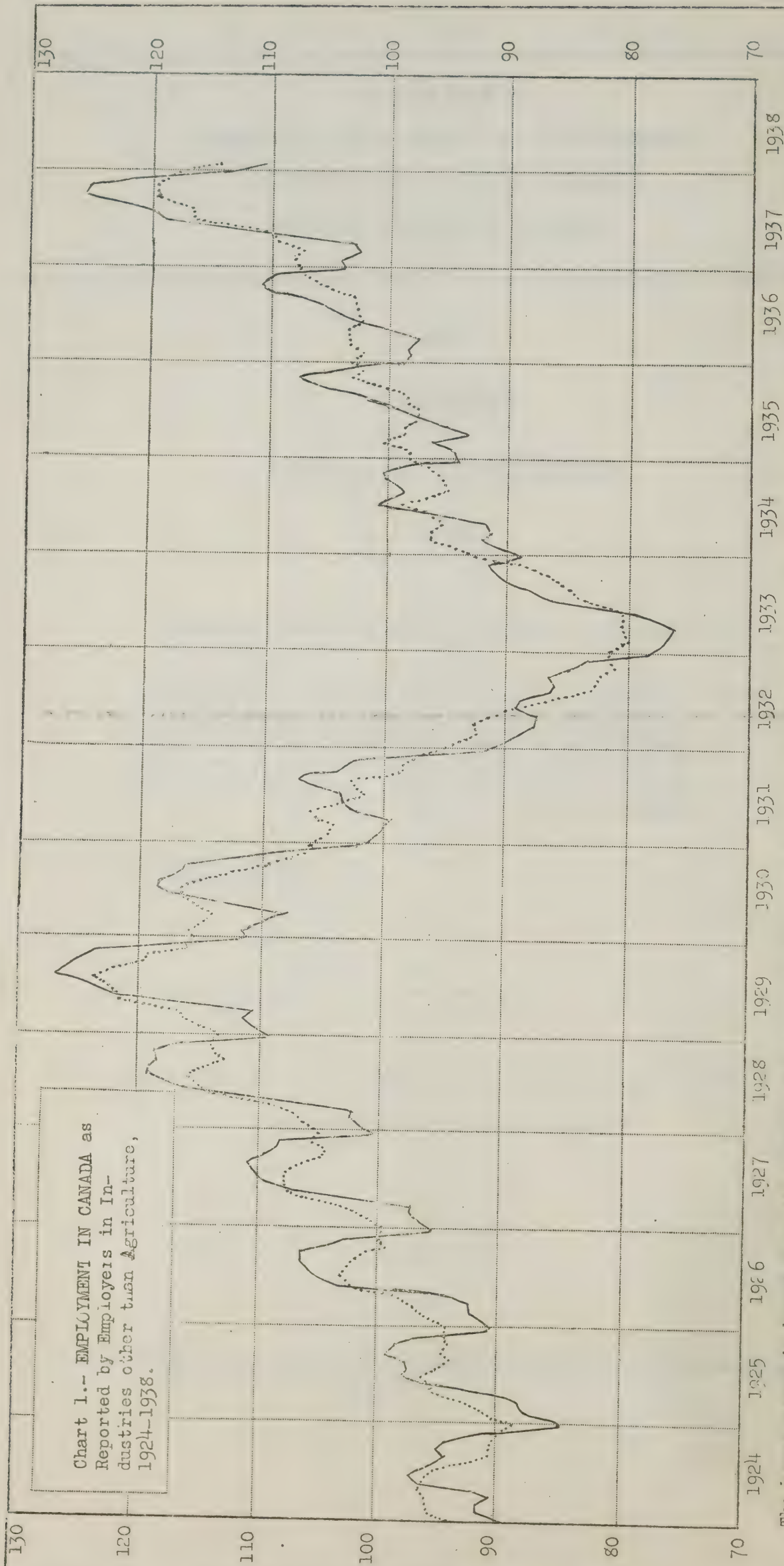
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1938

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Feb. 26, 1938.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

General Summary.

Employment at Feb. 1, 1938, showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,402 firms whose payrolls aggregated 1,052,551 persons, compared with 1,081,603 in the preceding month. This reduction of 29,052 workers, or 2.7 p.c. compared unfavourably with the small gain that usually though not invariably has been indicated at Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1921. The crude index declined from 113.4 at the beginning of January, to 110.4 at Feb. 1; it was then higher than at the same date in any other February of the record except 1930, being practically the same as at Feb. 1, 1929.

The factors used in eliminating the seasonal influences from the crude index numbers of employment have recently been recalculated upon the experience of the years 1929 to 1937, rather than upon the longer period formerly used. Changing industrial conditions have tended to alter the seasonal movements typical of earlier years for which statistics are available, and students of this aspect of the situation have decided that the seasonal indexes should be revised at fairly frequent intervals, using only the data of recent years in calculating these factors. As in the case of the indexes formerly used for this purpose, the link relative method has been followed in calculating the new factors for eliminating the seasonal trends. The seasonally-adjusted index, calculated upon the new basis, declined from 117.8 at Jan. 1, 1938, to 114.7 at the beginning of February; although the seasonally-corrected indexes in these two months were lower than in any of the last six months of 1937, they were higher than in the first half of last year and were also higher than in any earlier month since the summer of 1930.

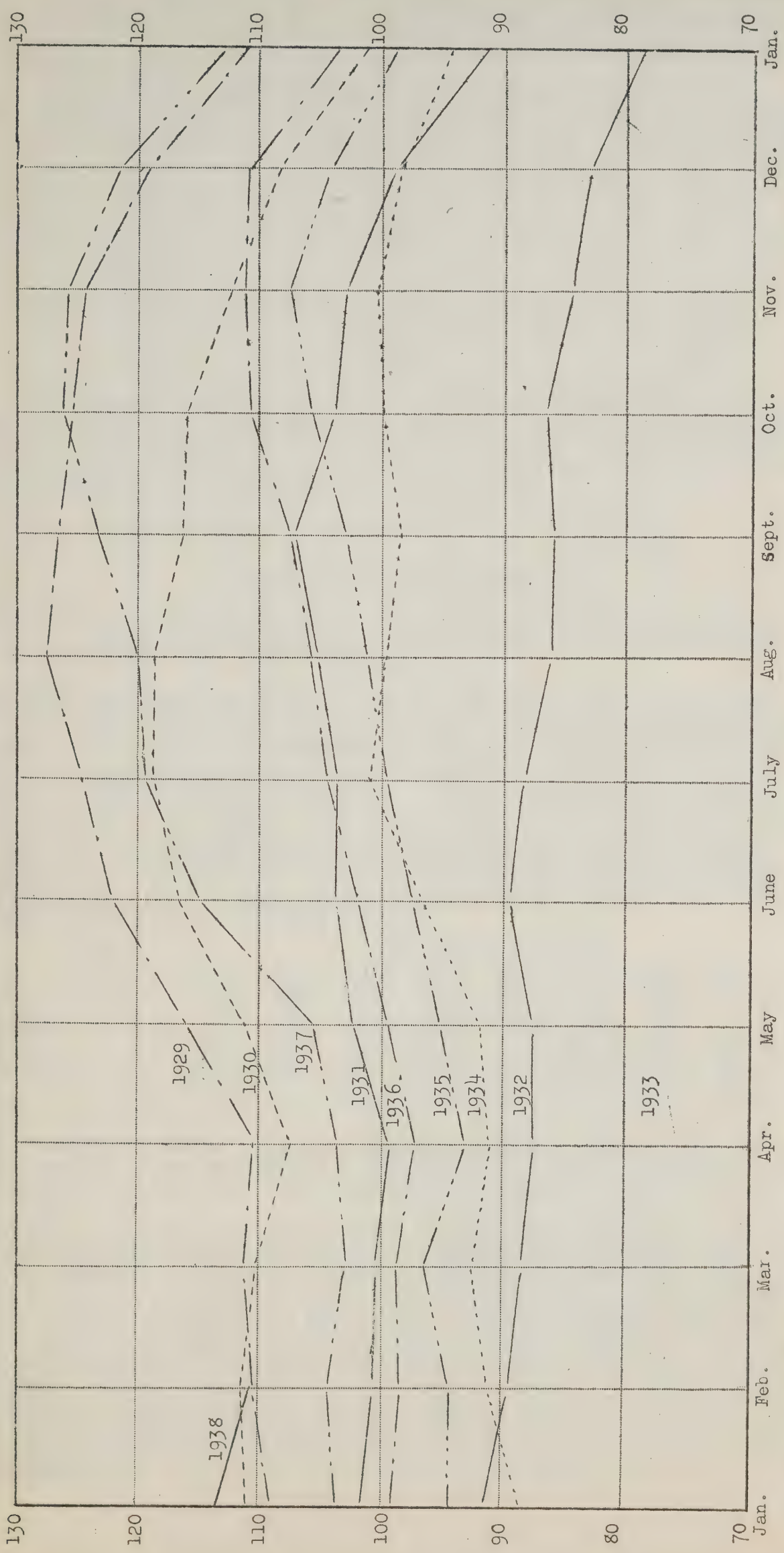
An analysis of the returns by industries shows that at Feb. 1, 1938, there was seasonal recovery in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 8,678 workers, or 1.6 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1938. This gain was smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; however, factory employment continued at a high level, the index being higher than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, except 1929. Within this division, the iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and rubber industries showed the greatest improvement.

The non-manufacturing industries generally showed curtailment. There were exceptionally large losses in trade, construction and logging, while the general trend was also downward in mining, transportation, communications and services. Except in logging, the reductions were seasonal in character, although the declines in most cases exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1921. This was, of course, to some extent reaction from the exceptionally high level of industrial activity generally indicated in recent months. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears, beginning on page 4.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1937, shows that the 9,996 firms from whom statistics had been received, had reported an aggregate payroll of 987,719, as compared with 985,644 in the preceding month. The index then, however, was 6.3 points lower than at Feb. 1, 1938, when it stood at 110.4.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in the years since 1926 are as follows:- 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6 and 1926, 91.8.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Estimates of Total Number of Wage-Earners in Employment and Unemployed.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The following shows the latest available estimates, those for December, 1937, together with the estimates for the same month in each of the preceding nine years:-

December	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,693	2,227	466
1935	2,627	2,117	510
1934	2,573	2,012	561
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,256	115

The estimated number of men and women available for employment in Canada in December was greater than in that month in other years, and the number in employment was also at its maximum for December; the number unemployed, though substantially lower than in any December in the period, 1930-1936, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared.

Employment by Economic Areas.

Curtailment was recorded in each of the five economic areas, the losses in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced. Employment generally was more active than at the beginning of February of last year.

Maritime Provinces.—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the seventeen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being slightly more than one p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that exceeded the average, 2,543 persons having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the 722 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 81,187 workers; this was a reduction of three p.c. as compared with the beginning of January. Logging, manufacturing, trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the first-named being greatest; on the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, food and electric current plants showed reduced activity. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	Feb. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
P. E. Island	1.8	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	55.2	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	43.0	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

A smaller loss, on the whole, had been recorded in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 689 firms had reported 77,471 employees, or 1,511 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1937. The index then was lower than at the date under review, standing at 107.5.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a pronounced decrease at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,502 co-operating establishments aggregated 319,213, as against 333,586 at Jan. 1, 1938. Improvement has frequently been shown at Feb. 1 in other years of the record, the average change at that date in the period, 1921-1937, being an advance of just over one p.c. At the beginning of February, 1938, there were gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, rubber, textile and iron and steel plants, while food, pulp and paper and electric light and power works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed reduced activity. The index at Feb. 1, 1938, stood at 114.5, as compared with 106.7 at the same date of last year, when employment generally had advanced; the 2,370 employers then making returns had reported a staff of 295,867 men and women, or 7,016 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario. A moderate decline, on the whole, was indicated in Ontario; recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and vegetable food factories, and in mining, but reductions were reported in logging, transportation, construction and retail trade. Data were received from 4,610 firms employing 453,035 persons at the date under review, as compared with 458,318 at the beginning of January. This loss of 5,283 workers compared unfavourably with the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years, 1921-1937. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,457 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 421,056; the index then stood at 108.4, as compared with 116.2 at the latest date.

Prairie Provinces. Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the seventeen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,498 co-operating firms reduced their payrolls by 5,677 persons, to 117,083 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel and lumber plants. Logging was also more active. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, transportation, trade and construction released employees, the losses in the last two industries being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1938, was greater than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, also exceeding the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1937; the 1,445 employers then furnishing statistics had reduced their working forces of 116,160 from 119,755 at Jan. 1, 1937. The index stood at 91.7 at the date under review, compared with 91.4 at Feb. 1 of last year. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926=100):-

Provinces	Relative	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1	June 1
	Weight Feb.1	1938	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
Manitoba	47.8	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	20.1	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.1	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

British Columbia. There was a further decrease in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1. Trade, services, construction, transportation and communications reported reduced activity, while lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories and mining showed improvement. The working forces of the 1,070 reporting firms aggregated 82,033, a loss of 1,174 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general curtailment in staffs compared unfavourably with the moderate increase that, on the average, has been indicated from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the last seventeen years, but was much smaller than the decline at the beginning of February in 1937; the labour forces of the 1,035 co-operating establishments had then been reduced by 3,527 to 77,165. The index, at 91.3, at Feb. 1 of last year, was lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 96.4.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

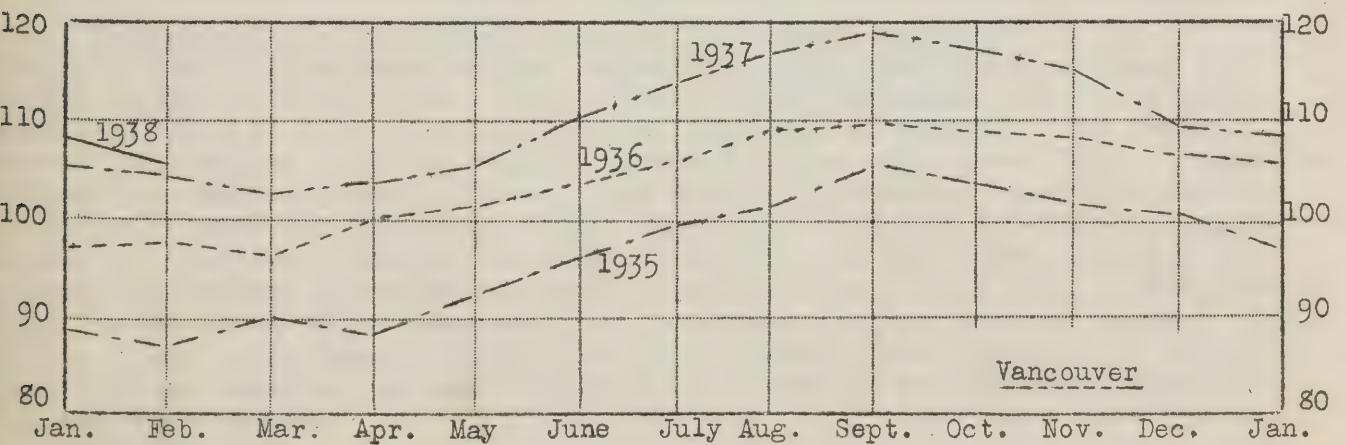
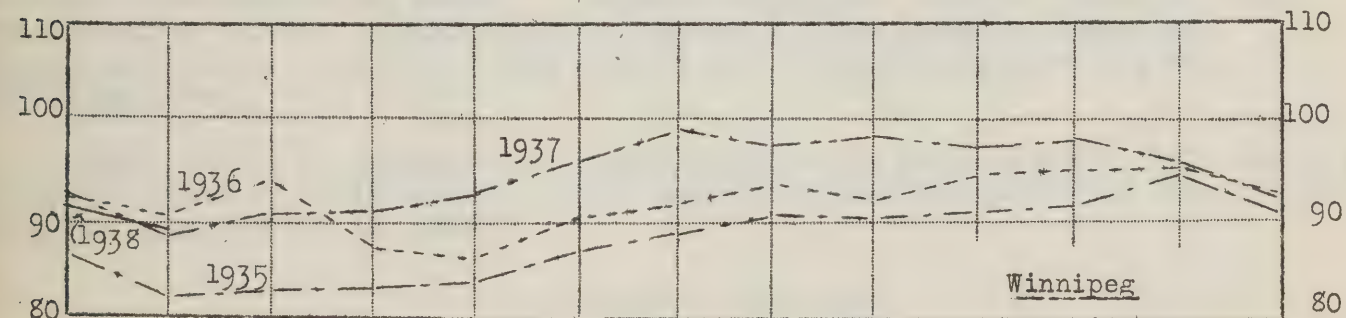
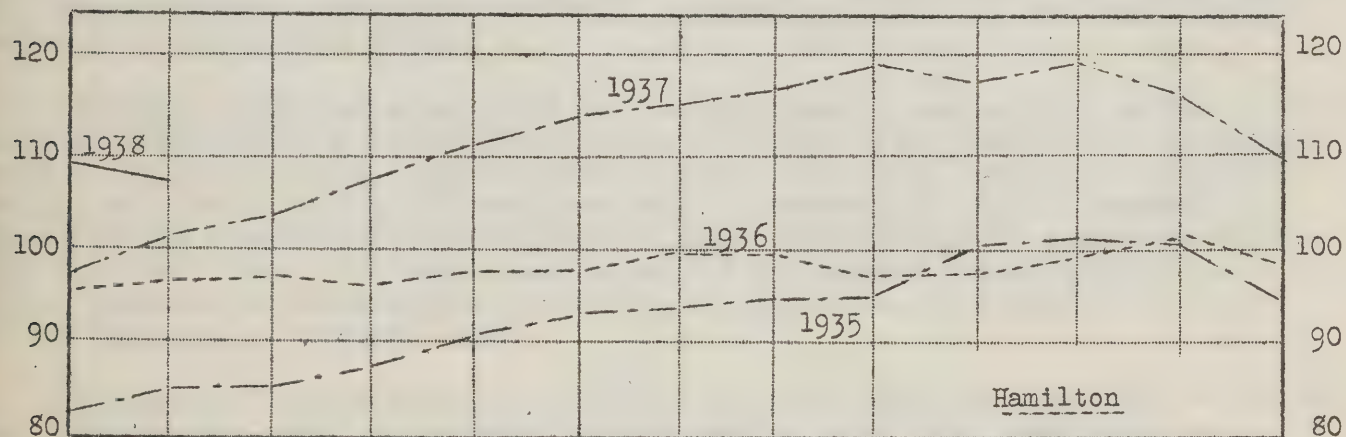
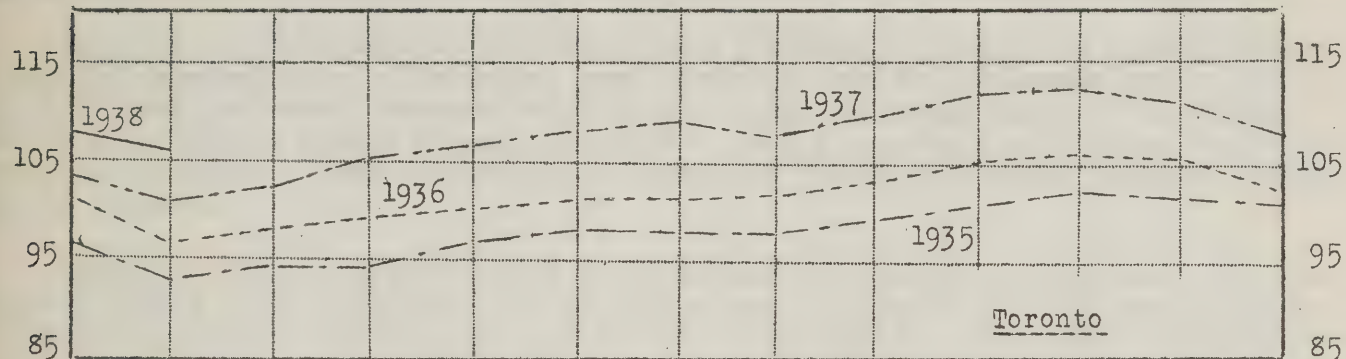
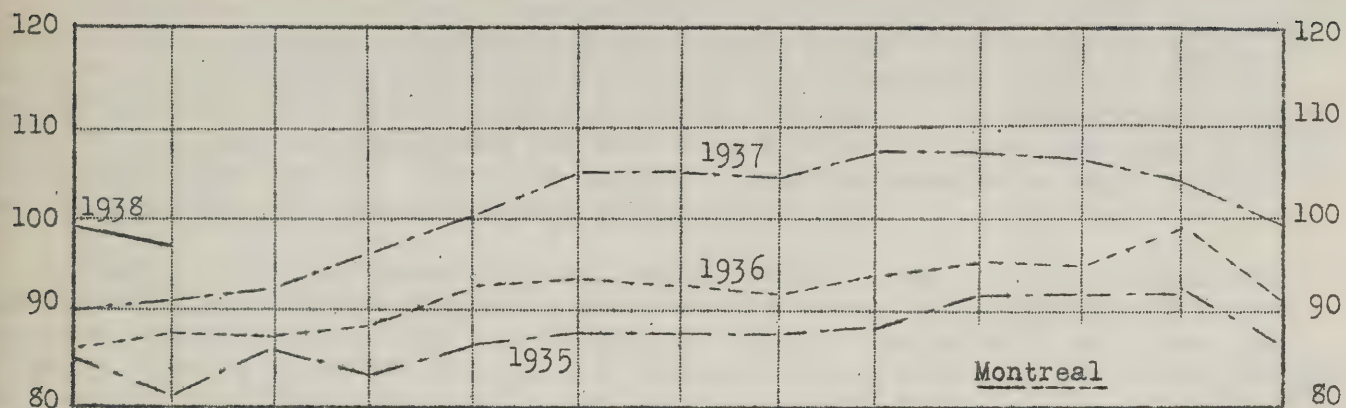
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while improvement was indicated in Windsor. Industrial activity in each of these centres, except Winnipeg, was at a higher level than at the same date of last year; in Winnipeg the index was practically the same as at Feb. 1, 1937.

Montreal. Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile, rubber and iron and steel groups, while food and some other classes reported moderate reductions. Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also afforded less employment. Data were received from 1,423 firms employing 146,686 workers, or 2,192 fewer than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 97.5, or nearly six points higher than at the beginning of February in 1937; the 1,368 co-operating firms had then employed 137,962 men and women, as against 135,727 in the preceding month.

Quebec. Returns tabulated from 177 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 13,345 at Jan. 1 to 13,086 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling from 100.0 at the former to 97.9 at the latter date. Manufacturing afforded more employment, but trade, services and construction were seasonally dull. The index

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1938.



was several points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, although a smaller decline had then been reported by the 175 establishments whose data were received; their working forces had numbered 12,243.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was also slacker; on the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, leather, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 2,844 in the number employed by the 1,571 co-operating firms, who had 132,038 workers. This reduction exceeded that indicated at the beginning of February, 1937, but the index of employment was then over four points lower than that of 106.1 at the date under review. The 1,519 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a personnel of 126,536.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, but manufacturing was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and four establishments in Ottawa reported 13,454 workers, or 469 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the beginning of February, 1937, when a rather larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated by the 201 co-operating firms, who then had 13,110 employees.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a recession, mainly in transportation, trade and manufacturing. Statistics were tabulated from 295 employers with a staff of 34,807 men and women, compared with 35,408 in the preceding month. The index, at 107.9, was over six points higher than at Feb. 1 of a year ago; an increase had then been reported by the 289 establishments furnishing information whose payrolls included 32,731 persons.

Windsor.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories; trade was quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 179 co-operating firms employed 21,044 workers, as against 20,160 at Jan. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in 1937, when a force of 19,821 had been reported by 175 firms; the index then stood at 145.2, compared with 154.3 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, although construction and communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 487 employers with a personnel of 38,500, compared with 39,654 in the preceding month. Employment was at practically the same level as at Feb. 1 of last year, when rather more extensive curtailment had been indicated by the 479 co-operating establishments, employing 38,308 persons, as compared with 39,540 at the beginning of January, 1937.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported generally heightened employment, the gains in the lumber group being largest; on the other hand, communications, services, construction and trade released employees. The 461 reporting firms had a staff of 34,128, as against 35,123 at Jan. 1. The index, at 105.3, was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1937, when 438 employers had reported 33,748 employees.

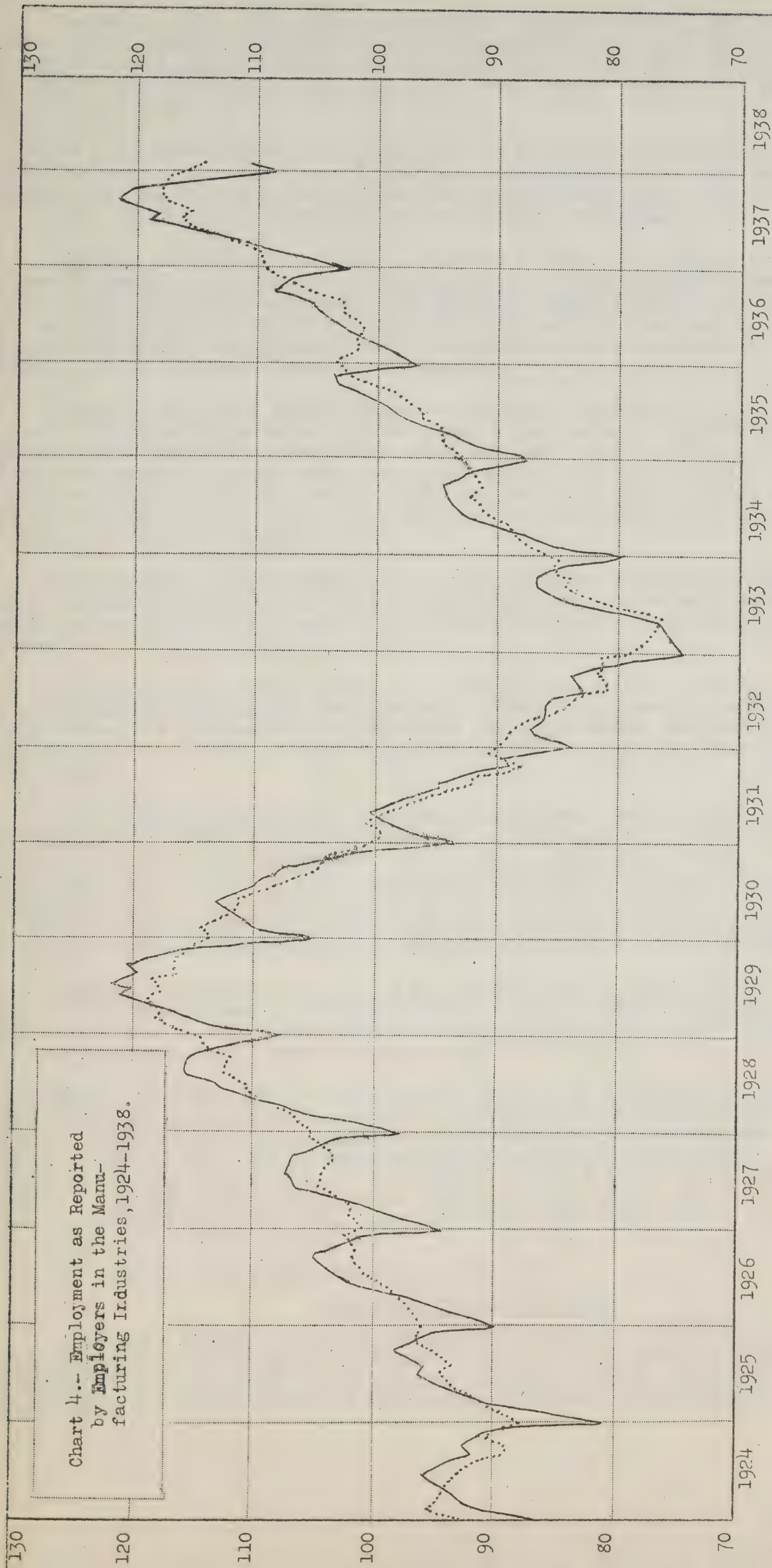
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Improvement was noted in factory employment at Feb. 1, 1938, when 5,996 co-operating manufacturers reported 560,852 operatives, compared with 552,174 in the preceding month. This increase of 8,678 persons raised the crude index from 108.6 at Jan. 1, to 110.3 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the seasonally-corrected curve in Chart 4, has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1; the adjusted index for Feb. 1 was rather lower than in any of the preceding eight months, but was higher than in the first five months of 1937, also exceeding the seasonally-corrected index for any month in earlier years since 1929. The adjusted index for the first of February was 114.5, compared with the revised figure of 115.9 at Jan. 1; as in the case of the general index numbers, the experience of the years since 1928 was taken as the basis on which were computed the factors of seasonal-adjustment now in use.

The most pronounced improvement at the date under review over Jan. 1, 1938, occurred in textile plants, in which 5,675 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain exceeded the average advance between Jan. 1 and

Chart 4.-- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manu-
facturing Industries, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. There were also substantial increases in iron and steel, leather, lumber, rubber and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and electric light and power plants showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1938, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 110.3, compared with 108.6 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows:- 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2 and 1926, 93.0

The 5,811 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 533,770 employees, as compared with 519,220 at the opening of 1937. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a larger scale than at the latest date, but the index at Feb. 1, 1938, was 4.7 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1937.

Logging.- An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging, in which employment, however, continued at a higher level than at the same date in earlier years of the record. The 394 co-operating firms employed a staff of 83,625 men at Feb. 1, 1938, as compared with 93,066 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, while little general change was shown in British Columbia, and the tendency elsewhere was upward.

Mining.- There was a seasonal loss in employment in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided gain, but reductions were reported in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 154.3, as compared with 147.6 at that date in 1937. Statements for Feb. 1, 1938, were received from 405 operators with 71,354 employees, or 389 fewer than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 22,149 persons, compared with 22,718 in the preceding month. The number employed was larger than at the same date of last year, although the recorded loss had then been rather smaller.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in railway operation, in cartage and storage and in shipping and longshore work. The 467 co-operating employers had 95,813 workers, as compared with 98,662 in the preceding month. The transportation index stood at 79.6 at Feb. 1, 1938, compared with 80.7 at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 12,256 in the number employed by the 1,187 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 85,292 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date in 1937, but employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 57.2, as compared with 71.6 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in services as a whole showed a reduction, which occurred largely in the hotel division; 487 establishments reported 28,244 employees, or 901 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 128.4, was some nine points higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 11,325 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,383 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 105,222 at the date under review. This reduction was on a larger scale than that reported at the beginning of February in 1938, and other years of the record. The index, at 127.9 at the latest date, was fractionally lower than that of 128.4 at Feb. 1, 1937.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment between Nov. 15 and Dec. 13, a substantial part of which was due, however, to the effect of adverse weather conditions at the latter date; according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed

at Dec. 13, 1937, was 12.2, as compared with 11.0 at Nov. 15, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 0.6 in the percentage unemployed as compared with Dec. 14, 1936. Recent press reports state that 1,827,607 persons were out of work at Jan. 17, 1938, the highest figure since April, 1936. Compared with Dec. 13, 1937, there was an increase of 162,200 in the number unemployed, while there was also an increase of about 195,000 over Jan. 25, 1937. The persons in employment numbered approximately 11,309,000 at Jan. 17, 1938, a decline of 128,000 from December, but on a comparable basis, an increase of about 87,000 over Jan. 25, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

There was a net decrease of about 300,000 in employment and a drop of \$15,800,000 in weekly payrolls in December in industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In manufacturing, it is estimated that 520,000 wage-earners were laid off between mid-November and mid-December; a decline is usual in factories in December, but this is the largest recorded since 1920. Working forces were reduced on private construction jobs and in most mining activities, and there were small decreases in employment in the utilities and in certain service industries. It is estimated that retail stores hired about 320,000 additional temporary people for Christmas sales; the level of employment was about equal to the average for 1929.

With widespread reductions in the rate of industrial activity, the shortening of work schedules, and some spreading of work, there was an even greater decline in the total amount of payrolls than in employment. So far during the current recession, there is no evidence of any general tendency toward reductions in wage rates; the smaller payrolls, particularly in factories, were due to reduced operating time. Largely as a result of the decrease in employment in the past two months, approximately 765,000 fewer workers were engaged in December, 1937, in the industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau than in December, 1936, and weekly payrolls were \$19,600,000 smaller than a year ago.

Reports to the Bureau showed that 79 of the 89 manufacturing industries decreased their working forces. In October and November factories making non-durable goods, such as textiles, clothing, etc., had reported most marked declines in employment, but in December the lay-offs were more pronounced in the durable goods industries, in which the decrease in employment was 8.9 p.c. compared with the decline of 4.2 p.c. for the non-durable goods industries. In comparison with a year ago, there was a decline of 9.2 p.c. in the durable goods industries and of 10.4 p.c. in the non-durable goods.

New York.-- According to preliminary tabulations made by the State Department of Labor, employment in New York declined by 5.8 p.c. from the middle of December, 1937, to the middle of January, 1938; this reduction greatly exceeded that recorded, on the average, in January of the last 23 years. All main industrial groups reported losses, on the whole, in the employment afforded, but the largest declines were in the textile, metal and machinery and stone, clay and glass industries.

Illinois.-- Statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor show a contra-seasonal decrease of 2.5 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,361 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in December as compared with November; their staffs aggregated 626,782 workers. The index of employment (average 1925-1927=100) declined from 86.6 in December, 1936, to 84.9 in December, 1937.

Wisconsin.-- From November 15 to December 15, 1937, employment in Wisconsin factories decreased 4.3 p.c., but was greater than in December, 1936, the gain in the comparison being 4.3 p.c.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100.)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1938.
100.0 7.7 30.3 43.1 11.1 7.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1938.

13.9 1.2 12.5 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.7 3.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	103.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	77.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	184.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	84.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1938.

100.0	53.3	7.9	6.8	2.1	9.1	8.1	2.7	10.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	53.3	110.3	108.6	105.3	98.5	90.1	84.2	75.0
Animal products - edible	2.3	122.5	127.6	118.5	108.5	102.9	95.3	88.1
Fur and products	.2	76.1	76.4	79.4	81.3	78.4	74.1	65.8
Leather and products	2.0	103.9	99.4	108.6	104.5	98.7	89.2	82.2
Boots and shoes	1.4	108.4	101.2	111.2	108.1	103.0	92.9	88.9
Lumber and products	3.7	72.7	70.1	71.3	65.9	58.4	57.0	44.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	58.0	54.5	60.0	55.3	45.9	45.5	31.2
Furniture	.7	85.7	82.9	85.3	78.7	71.3	73.0	64.1
Other lumber products	1.1	107.9	108.3	95.5	88.9	86.9	80.4	69.3
Musical instruments	.1	40.3	36.5	44.6	41.9	31.1	32.5	22.3
Plant products - edible	2.9	103.7	103.3	101.2	96.4	94.0	89.1	89.8
Pulp and paper products	6.2	107.1	107.4	102.5	96.2	92.4	87.1	83.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	97.5	99.1	92.7	83.4	79.5	74.3	67.7
Paper products	1.0	129.9	128.6	123.0	112.8	105.6	98.2	94.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	111.8	111.0	108.5	106.8	104.8	100.4	100.4
Rubber products	1.2	101.9	97.8	97.5	94.0	90.7	86.6	72.3
Textile products	10.1	123.0	116.4	120.8	115.2	105.0	102.4	89.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	137.5	134.5	138.7	134.8	121.0	119.4	99.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	99.9	99.5	101.2	95.6	82.2	84.5	69.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	143.8	136.8	144.8	143.4	128.1	131.2	108.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	1.0	533.7	521.1	537.4	529.1	502.4	455.2	375.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	123.1	117.3	121.7	120.4	111.1	113.9	102.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	116.2	105.6	108.8	100.8	92.8	85.4	77.9
Other textile products	1.0	99.3	92.8	101.0	92.3	85.5	84.2	72.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	153.9	158.2	139.4	135.6	122.4	119.2	114.5
Tobacco	1.2	153.3	157.1	129.5	135.7	123.1	116.5	116.6
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	151.1	157.3	153.9	133.3	120.5	122.6	110.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	161.7	163.4	159.5	148.2	130.8	142.2	112.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	152.6	151.0	140.9	133.3	121.7	113.2	103.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	79.8	79.4	73.8	64.4	59.7	55.4	48.6
Electric light and power	1.4	117.5	123.8	112.2	110.7	106.2	103.6	106.7
Electrical apparatus	1.9	145.3	146.9	125.0	115.4	104.5	97.6	90.2
Iron and steel products	13.0	104.8	102.8	97.2	89.8	77.9	68.2	58.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	130.2	125.6	124.6	113.9	91.1	81.9	46.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	128.8	125.6	114.9	95.5	82.6	69.5	62.3
Agricultural implements	.6	76.9	75.2	62.2	65.5	52.5	41.8	30.3
Land vehicles	5.7	99.5	97.9	94.9	90.3	82.1	72.5	66.9
Automobiles and parts	2.2	160.2	156.7	157.1	138.2	126.6	87.3	64.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	76.0	68.1	58.2	59.0	55.7	47.0	52.5
Heating appliances	.4	98.8	88.9	106.3	95.1	81.0	68.3	51.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	120.6	122.3	93.1	83.6	58.8	51.5	44.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	117.7	115.1	104.8	92.7	79.6	68.8	52.9
Other iron and steel products	1.9	102.9	103.7	97.4	85.6	74.1	66.9	57.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	154.8	152.4	143.4	123.2	111.5	97.5	76.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	144.2	149.1	139.3	130.3	125.6	127.1	116.0
Miscellaneous	.5	125.4	125.5	126.0	116.7	115.2	102.5	92.4
LOGGING	7.9	290.7	323.6	244.4	173.1	183.4	174.0	67.3
MINING	6.8	154.3	155.2	147.6	129.4	120.3	109.4	94.0
Coal	2.4	95.2	97.9	95.3	94.6	94.7	96.6	85.8
Metallic ores	3.6	307.7	303.6	283.9	228.7	204.4	160.3	132.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	114.8	117.3	111.2	93.9	75.7	71.2	57.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.9	85.1	79.8	77.2	77.8	76.8	85.7
Telegraphs	.5	91.5	94.4	88.8	84.9	86.7	82.2	82.3
Telephones	1.6	80.6	82.5	77.5	75.2	75.5	75.5	86.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	79.6	82.0	80.7	78.2	76.2	76.2	75.0
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.6	112.6	115.7	113.5	108.1	108.8	112.4
Steam railways	5.6	74.3	75.1	73.1	71.6	70.1	69.9	68.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	64.4	74.1	70.7	63.8	63.2	62.9	58.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.1	71.6	81.9	57.2	74.4	87.2	98.0	56.2
Building	1.9	49.1	56.9	33.8	53.6	43.3	34.7	28.7
Highway	3.9	106.7	131.3	83.4	109.0	161.4	201.1	92.8
Railway	2.3	61.5	60.7	56.5	63.4	62.6	67.6	51.0
SERVICES	2.7	128.4	132.5	119.1	116.4	111.9	108.7	104.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	124.5	130.1	110.4	112.5	109.7	105.9	97.7
Professional	.2	130.8	126.4	128.4	126.9	127.1	122.9	125.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.3	137.9	131.3	120.3	111.7	109.8	108.9
TRADE	10.0	127.9	141.7	128.4	121.6	116.6	111.6	109.4
Retail	7.2	133.4	153.0	136.2	128.0	122.7	117.2	114.9
Wholesale	2.8	115.6	116.2	110.5	106.8	102.2	99.2	96.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.4	113.4	104.1	98.4	94.6	91.4	77.0

1/ For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime -Manufacturing	33.1	101.2	104.2	100.4	95.6	86.6	81.8	63.9
Provinces Lumber products	3.5	64.7	66.7	74.1	62.4	61.3	56.6	27.4
Pulp and paper	5.1	158.3	167.3	151.8	143.0	132.6	140.5	116.2
Textile products	4.0	89.4	89.0	85.7	86.6	73.8	82.2	70.3
Iron and steel	11.6	115.2	114.2	111.0	112.7	93.3	82.7	58.6
Other manufactures	8.9	93.5	100.9	93.6	83.9	83.6	73.9	67.7
Logging	9.5	346.5	402.3	343.8	215.9	256.8	312.1	81.1
Mining	20.9	113.6	114.1	109.1	104.6	100.6	107.7	81.4
Communications	2.4	89.7	91.2	83.9	82.0	78.7	74.2	84.0
Transportation	14.7	103.3	98.1	99.0	97.4	97.1	97.9	95.4
Construction	10.1	89.7	95.5	69.8	93.1	103.0	104.9	63.8
Services	1.7	166.1	167.7	155.0	147.0	146.8	138.0	132.3
Trade	7.6	127.5	137.6	127.2	112.0	107.3	102.8	97.9
Maritime -All Industries	100.0	112.3	115.8	107.5	102.2	100.1	101.3	76.5
Quebec -Manufacturing	57.0	111.4	109.4	104.8	98.8	90.7	85.7	78.3
Lumber products	2.8	80.7	79.7	71.4	66.1	65.4	61.4	54.0
Pulp and paper	7.2	99.6	100.8	95.4	88.4	84.3	79.0	74.7
Textile products	16.9	136.4	130.6	131.2	122.7	110.5	105.9	89.6
Iron and steel	9.8	94.3	90.7	84.7	80.1	68.8	64.3	58.6
Other manufactures	20.3	114.9	115.0	108.4	103.6	97.4	91.8	88.2
Logging	13.4	497.9	564.2	433.3	262.4	317.0	287.1	147.5
Mining	3.3	232.6	234.9	227.1	158.2	121.1	110.8	85.7
Communications	1.6	74.3	75.8	70.8	68.9	69.8	71.2	82.1
Transportation	7.2	68.9	75.1	69.9	69.5	67.7	71.1	65.9
Construction	8.1	66.3	82.5	53.6	48.2	39.7	57.8	34.3
Services	2.2	115.4	123.5	105.4	98.2	94.0	95.0	94.3
Trade	7.2	135.7	152.3	136.6	128.8	122.7	125.4	124.8
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	114.5	119.7	106.7	95.2	89.5	88.5	75.7
Ontario -Manufacturing	61.8	113.6	111.2	108.4	100.6	91.6	84.5	74.8
Lumber products	3.1	63.8	61.9	63.3	60.4	54.7	53.2	46.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	108.4	106.8	102.6	97.5	94.4	88.4	85.9
Textile products	10.0	113.3	105.0	113.3	110.6	102.7	101.4	91.0
Iron and steel	17.6	115.3	113.8	106.6	95.4	82.2	68.0	54.8
Other manufactures	24.6	126.4	125.6	120.2	111.6	103.1	97.0	87.8
Logging	5.5	271.9	301.9	217.1	172.2	157.7	145.3	34.7
Mining	5.4	245.2	241.5	232.1	195.7	171.2	139.6	118.2
Communications	1.9	80.1	80.6	77.0	73.8	73.8	74.2	84.0
Transportation	6.0	74.8	77.6	74.0	72.2	67.9	67.5	67.9
Construction	7.1	87.3	93.5	61.9	81.9	134.1	152.9	78.5
Services	2.8	153.5	154.4	142.5	143.0	139.7	134.3	126.4
Trade	9.5	134.4	151.1	134.6	125.7	125.3	117.4	114.0
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	116.2	117.5	108.4	102.4	100.2	95.3	78.9
Prairie -Manufacturing	32.5	100.9	100.3	100.2	94.5	89.2	85.4	82.0
Lumber products	2.4	94.8	83.2	83.4	74.7	69.7	70.8	64.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	99.1	97.3	97.4	90.1	89.5	86.9	87.8
Textile products	2.2	115.2	115.5	124.7	110.1	103.7	97.9	81.2
Iron and steel	11.0	80.2	78.6	78.9	78.3	71.9	71.4	72.4
Other manufactures	13.7	126.4	129.6	127.4	117.7	112.7	103.6	95.9
Logging	2.6	199.9	184.9	159.4	135.3	201.6	99.2	37.2
Mining	9.1	121.2	129.5	122.2	123.0	122.5	109.4	114.5
Communications	2.8	86.8	92.9	85.1	84.4	87.2	82.7	90.2
Transportation	19.8	85.4	86.0	87.8	85.9	84.4	81.2	83.0
Construction	9.4	47.0	58.7	46.2	73.0	63.6	67.0	48.0
Services	3.6	104.5	107.3	99.6	95.7	91.1	87.8	86.3
Trade	20.2	111.0	121.2	112.3	112.0	101.9	96.7	97.1
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	91.7	96.2	91.4	93.7	89.2	84.7	80.4
British -Manufacturing	41.2	99.1	98.9	95.7	87.7	79.6	75.3	61.8
Columbia Lumber products	12.7	78.7	73.8	81.0	74.3	55.6	57.1	33.4
Pulp and paper	6.2	115.9	120.2	117.6	107.0	101.1	90.6	89.5
Textile products	1.4	124.6	117.4	127.3	114.8	100.0	87.9	84.6
Iron and steel	4.0	86.2	83.0	79.1	68.4	68.4	64.0	55.6
Other manufactures	16.9	117.9	122.7	107.9	99.8	100.4	93.3	84.3
Logging	6.3	71.2	71.4	43.4	65.8	38.5	54.7	18.4
Mining	10.8	109.4	107.7	98.0	85.6	91.4	74.6	70.0
Communications	3.6	105.3	110.3	103.0	97.4	99.2	94.4	96.1
Transportation	12.6	88.4	89.8	98.5	84.3	85.9	84.2	84.0
Construction	10.2	75.3	78.9	66.5	128.5	137.3	120.0	72.3
Services	3.7	108.4	115.5	100.0	102.8	93.5	89.8	81.8
Trade	11.6	131.4	138.3	129.5	121.2	113.2	104.7	98.5
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	96.4	97.8	91.3	94.1	89.6	84.1	68.0

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.4	104.4	101.4	97.7	92.8	85.6	80.7	76.2
Plant products - edible	4.1	110.1	113.4	100.5	98.9	98.4	93.2	99.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	106.5	106.9	103.7	103.2	100.1	97.1	97.4
Textiles	15.9	114.4	105.4	108.1	98.0	91.3	86.1	73.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	110.9	111.9	109.0	122.6	112.4	110.4	122.7
Iron and steel	15.6	90.6	86.9	82.0	77.8	65.2	62.5	55.5
Other manufactures	22.4	106.4	105.1	99.6	91.8	87.5	79.9	76.5
Communications	2.6	64.3	64.4	62.9	61.4	62.7	64.8	75.4
Transportation	7.2	71.0	84.1	74.7	76.7	74.0	82.6	65.7
Construction	6.4	59.5	63.3	45.9	40.9	37.8	52.5	48.1
Trade	12.6	128.3	145.2	128.6	123.5	114.7	119.5	119.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	97.5	99.0	91.8	87.6	81.6	81.1	76.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.4	104.0	100.8	97.9	92.4	90.4	90.0	89.9
Leather products	17.7	97.6	83.6	102.2	95.9	94.7	98.0	99.2
Other manufactures	42.7	106.8	108.5	96.0	90.8	88.4	86.3	85.5
Transportation	10.7	81.2	80.4	81.7	101.1	91.7	100.1	95.3
Construction	6.6	82.2	90.4	58.4	89.6	84.0	79.2	66.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.9	100.0	91.7	92.0	90.0	89.6	88.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.2	105.6	104.0	100.9	94.7	89.7	84.7	79.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	112.9	110.2	108.8	106.3	104.3	95.7	100.4
Printing and publishing	9.5	127.7	126.1	123.0	117.1	112.6	105.2	103.2
Textiles	11.3	92.2	85.1	91.1	85.7	84.7	82.0	79.5
Iron and steel	10.9	100.0	100.1	90.2	79.9	70.1	59.7	51.3
Other manufactures	27.1	106.6	107.2	102.3	97.2	91.6	89.2	80.3
Communications	2.7	67.5	67.5	65.4	64.5	66.6	68.6	77.9
Transportation	5.7	94.8	95.3	92.7	88.6	84.3	86.5	91.8
Construction	2.6	59.4	67.5	47.8	49.8	46.9	67.0	43.2
Trade	20.0	124.9	141.8	124.6	119.2	120.4	115.0	111.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.1	108.4	101.9	96.4	93.0	89.7	84.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.3	94.5	93.3	90.1	87.9	84.6	79.4	76.9
Lumber products	4.0	45.2	44.4	35.6	39.6	35.7	40.0	33.6
Pulp and paper	17.2	96.1	94.6	90.3	90.1	90.8	82.8	78.4
Other manufactures	27.1	111.0	109.9	109.5	103.7	97.9	91.5	91.8
Construction	10.4	97.5	106.9	89.2	133.3	149.2	170.0	71.2
Trade	20.3	131.7	150.7	128.9	124.7	115.3	108.1	104.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.4	104.9	98.8	99.5	98.2	98.4	85.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.8	110.1	110.5	102.0	96.4	82.9	79.4	66.9
Textiles	16.4	88.8	87.9	91.8	86.9	82.0	90.9	72.3
Electrical apparatus	11.1	125.5	127.6	110.5	100.7	85.4	75.6	83.3
Iron and steel	33.2	115.0	116.2	98.6	93.8	71.0	65.8	46.7
Other manufactures	23.1	115.9	115.5	112.6	107.1	100.3	90.6	85.2
Construction	1.8	39.1	42.9	49.3	50.7	47.4	51.1	51.7
Trade	8.0	130.6	140.9	125.1	120.2	115.2	98.5	95.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	107.9	109.8	101.7	96.8	84.6	80.7	70.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.4	169.7	160.7	160.0	129.5	116.7	95.7	65.1
Iron and steel	69.9	176.3	165.4	165.6	130.9	117.3	88.3	57.0
Other manufactures	15.5	145.1	143.2	139.2	124.6	114.5	122.9	97.3
Construction	2.1	47.8	46.4	30.0	28.2	34.0	15.7	25.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	154.3	147.8	145.2	120.0	109.1	90.9	67.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.0	96.2	94.2	96.9	93.0	88.2	84.3	80.3
Animal products - edible	6.1	130.5	135.8	130.7	123.4	116.3	109.8	95.4
Printing and publishing	5.9	103.5	100.3	102.6	94.5	99.7	97.3	98.9
Textiles	5.9	127.9	119.6	130.5	115.2	107.2	101.6	89.9
Iron and steel	18.5	77.2	73.9	77.7	78.1	69.3	68.6	67.5
Other manufactures	13.6	104.7	105.1	105.9	101.1	101.6	93.0	87.7
Transportation	10.0	76.7	77.4	78.3	71.8	70.9	72.2	74.2
Construction	1.7	23.4	29.4	21.5	64.8	23.5	24.6	25.8
Trade	30.0	95.9	105.4	96.5	102.3	89.8	85.8	83.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.3	92.0	89.4	91.2	82.6	79.5	77.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.9	110.2	107.7	106.5	98.2	83.4	80.5	72.7
Lumber products	8.8	77.7	72.9	80.2	73.6	52.1	51.8	37.7
Other manufactures	31.1	125.0	123.5	118.4	109.3	97.8	94.0	89.0
Communications	7.3	105.5	110.4	104.6	97.3	96.7	92.7	96.0
Transportation	17.3	98.2	99.8	118.0	98.0	96.5	92.4	96.1
Construction	5.9	52.2	68.0	35.1	54.1	36.8	41.4	49.1
Services	6.6	111.8	118.1	102.9	99.9	95.2	91.0	82.5
Trade	23.1	134.8	141.4	133.7	125.5	117.0	105.7	99.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.3	108.4	104.7	97.8	88.0	83.9	81.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

GOVT PUBNS

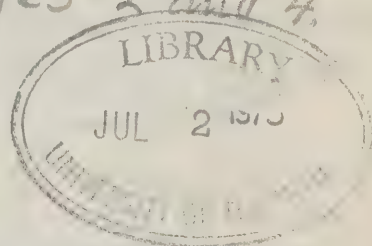
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

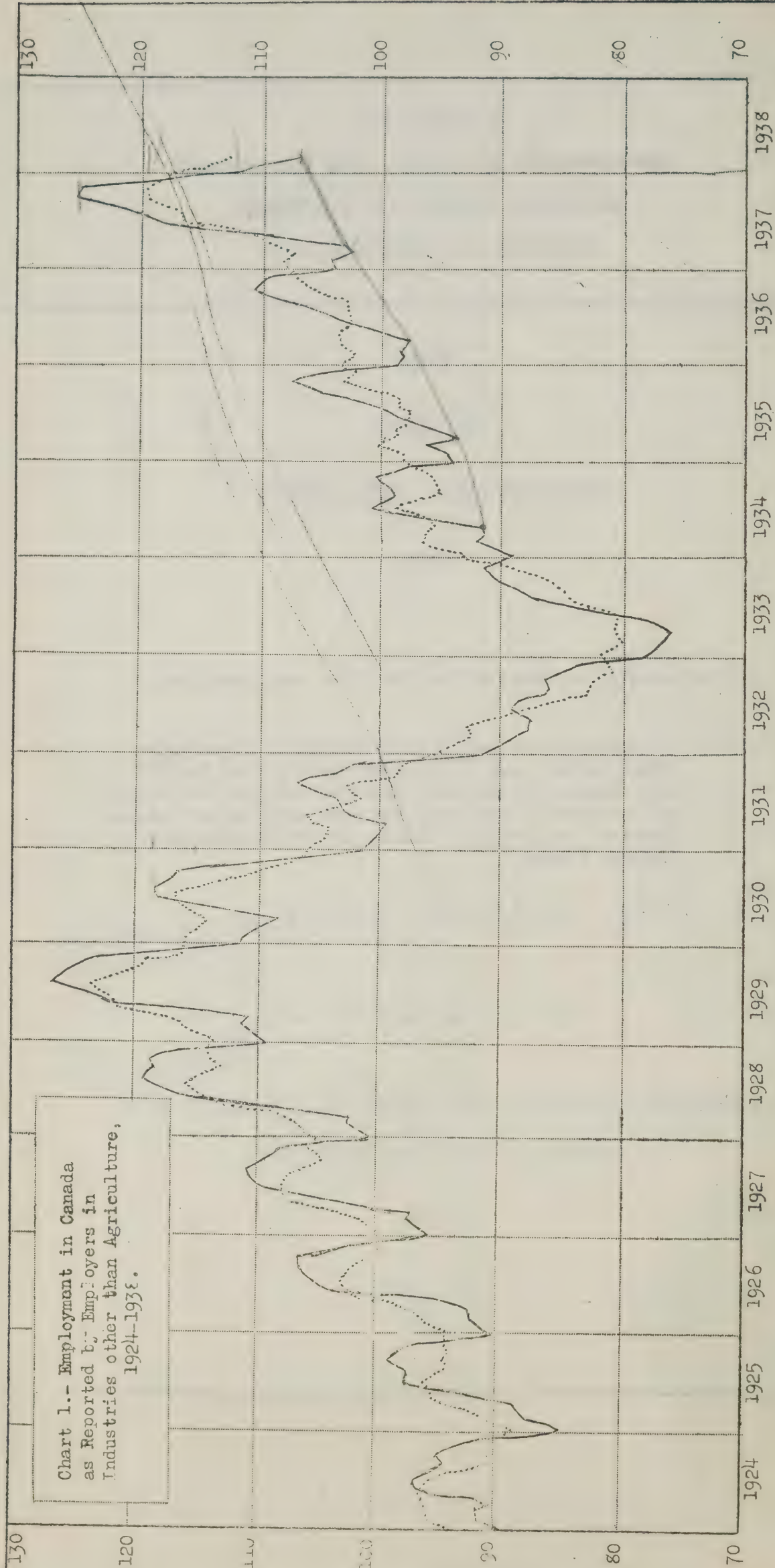
Note material on pages 2 and 4.



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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA
1938



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued March 26, 1938.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed a contraction, which was in the main due to unusually large seasonal reductions in logging, following a winter of great activity in bush operations. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 10,416 employers throughout Canada, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,052,699 persons at Feb. 1, to 1,027,992 at Mar. 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 107.8 at the latest date, compared with 110.4 in the preceding month, and 102.8 at Mar. 1, 1937. The experience of the last seventeen years shows that, on the average, there has been little change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, gains in ten of these years just about offsetting losses in the remaining seven. After correction for seasonal trend, the index therefore declined, standing at 112.3 at Mar. 1, compared with 114.7 at the beginning of February. The seasonally-adjusted index, however, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1937; it was also higher than in any month of the period from midsummer of 1930 to May, 1937.

Moderate improvement occurred in manufacturing^{1/} at Mar. 1, 1938, but the advance in this division was on a smaller scale than that indicated on the average at the same date in the years, 1921-1937; the additions to staffs in leather, lumber, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed heightened activity. On the other hand, logging, as already mentioned, reported exceptionally pronounced seasonal declines, some 22,450 men having been released from the co-operating camps. Mining, communications, transportation, building construction, services and retail trade showed curtailment. The losses in mining and transportation were less than average for Mar. 1, those in communications, services and trade were rather greater than usual, while those in construction approximated the average.

For Mar. 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 9,988 employers with a combined working force of 975,862 persons, compared with 987,879 in the preceding month. The index number then was lower by five points than at the latest date.

The index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1938, 107.8; 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4 and 1928, 102.6.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada in January was greater than in that month in other years, with the exception of January, 1937, when the figure was the same. The number in employment was also at its maximum for January; the number unemployed, though lower than in any January in the period, 1931-1937, was considerably higher

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared. As compared with December, 1937, there was a seasonal increase of some 22,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for January, 1938, together with the figures for the same months in each of the preceding ten years:-

January	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,703	2,300	403
1937	2,703	2,233	470
1936	2,607	2,104	503
1935	2,583	2,017	566
1934	2,533	1,935	598
1933	2,361	1,643	718
1932	2,481	1,878	603
1931	2,483	2,071	412
1930	2,580	2,291	289
1929	2,391	2,264	127
1928	2,188	2,087	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was moderately upward at the beginning of March in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but employment declined in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, Quebec showing the most pronounced contraction; this was mainly due to exceptionally large seasonal losses in logging operations. Activity in all five economic areas continued above the level indicated at the same date of last year.

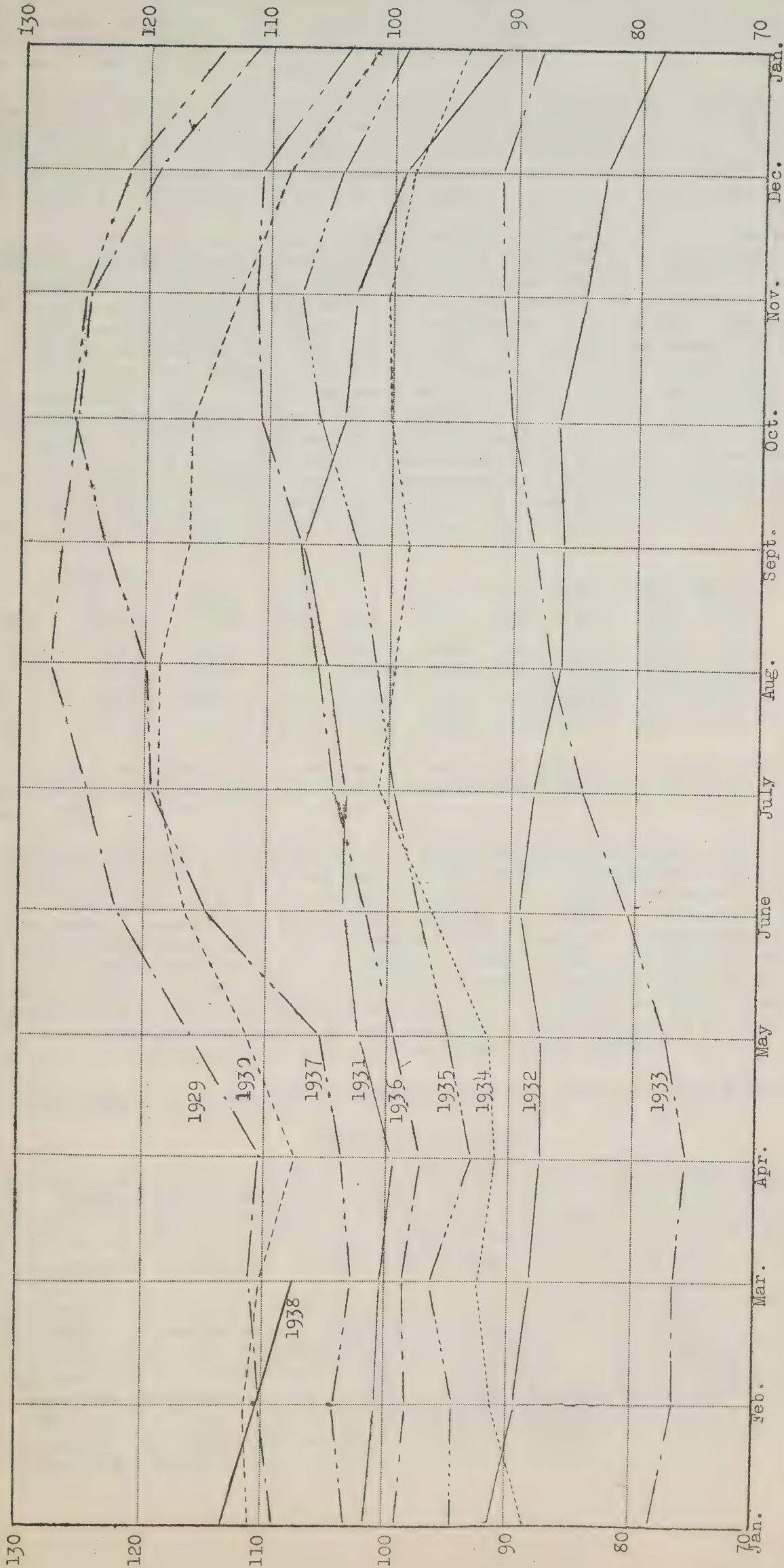
Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, the 719 reporting employers reducing their staffs from 81,192 at Feb. 1, to 78,250 at the beginning of March; the loss occurred mainly in logging, but there were small decreases in manufacturing, mining, trade, highway work, transportation and communications. On the other hand, iron and steel plants and railway construction and maintenance afforded rather more employment. Curtailment had also been indicated at Mar. 1, 1937, when the index was slightly lower than that of 108.3 at the date under review. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	Mar. 1	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937
P.E. Island	2.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7
Nova Scotia	56.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3
New Brunswick	41.4	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1
Maritimes	100.0	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8

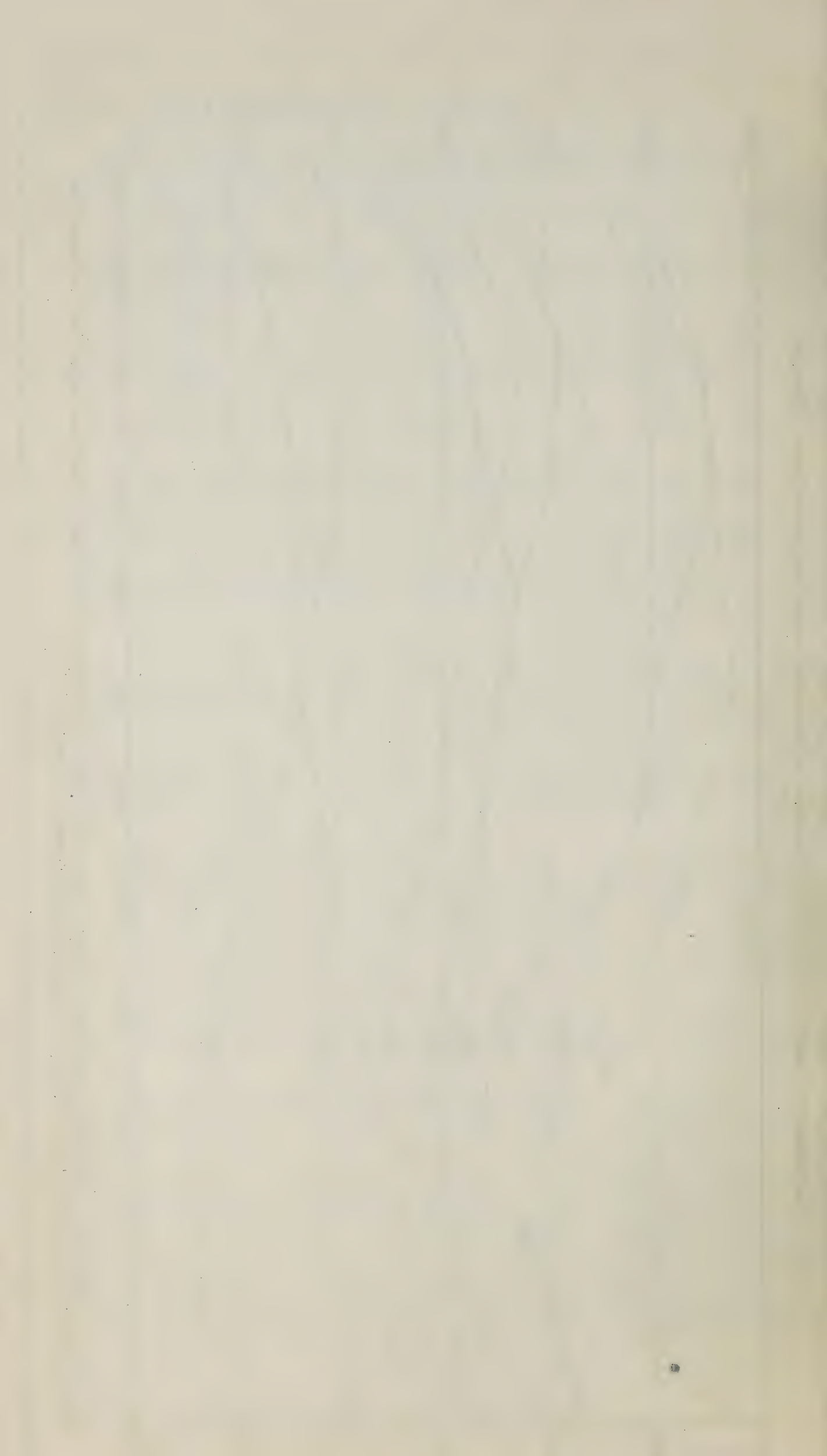
Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 688 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 76,826 persons, compared with 77,468 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a large decrease, which exceeded that recorded at the beginning of March, 1937, and was also larger than the small loss which has been the average change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in the last seventeen years. There was improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in leather, lumber, textile and chemical plants; transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, logging recorded a very substantial contraction as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in building, services and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,509 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 306,764 employees, as against 319,242 at the beginning of February. The index, at 110.1, was several points higher than at Mar. 1, 1937, when it stood at 102.5; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,380 establishments, with 284,523 persons on their payrolls, a decrease of 11,434 from their staffs at Feb. 1, 1937.

Chart 2. Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Ontario.- Further contractions were noted in Ontario, where the 4,615 co-operating employers released 9,677 persons from their forces, bringing them to 443,444 at Mar.1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The index, at 113.7, was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of March in 1937, when it stood at 108.9; the 4,449 firms, whose returns were then tabulated had employed 422,980 workers.

There was a falling-off in factory employment in Ontario at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having released 1,638 workers from their staffs. The reduction occurred mainly in pulp and paper, beverage and tobacco works. Among the non-manufacturing classes, trade, transportation and construction were slacker, while logging showed a considerable decline as the season's operations neared completion.

Prairie Provinces.- As a result of improvement in Saskatchewan and Alberta, there was a moderate increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at Mar. 1; the trend there has been downward at that date in fifteen of the seventeen preceding years for which statistics are available, so that the advance at the beginning of March is contra-seasonal in character. The index number, at 92.2, was slightly higher than that of 91.3 at the same date in 1937, when a small decrease from the preceding month had been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,498 establishments with 117,703 employees at Mar. 1, 1938, compared with 117,076 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a reduction in the animal food and pulp and paper divisions, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and iron and steel plants, resulting in a fair-sized gain in manufacturing as a whole. Railway and highway construction and maintenance and transportation also showed heightened activity, while curtailment was noted in logging. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926=100):-

Provinces	Relative	Mar.1	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1
	Weight Mar.1	1938	1938	1938	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
Manitoba	47.4	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3
Saskatchewan	20.3	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2
Alberta	32.3	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.4	111.0	107.1	105.7
Prairies	100.0	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.3	109.4	105.6	104.0

The 1,440 employers making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 116,066 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 116,251 at the first of February, 1937.

British Columbia.- The manufacture of lumber and iron and steel products showed an increase, while food and pulp and paper plants were rather slacker; factory employment as a whole advanced, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in logging, shipping and trade. The working forces of the 1,075 co-operating employers aggregated 81,831 persons, as compared with 82,057 in the preceding month. The reduction, though small, was contra-seasonal, employment at Mar. 1 in many years of the record having advanced; however, declines on a larger scale had been recorded at that date in both 1937 and 1936. The index, at 96.2, was higher than at Mar. 1 of last year, when it had stood at 89.2; the 1,031 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 75,467 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment decreased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver showing curtailment, while the tendency in Montreal, Quebec City and Winnipeg was upward. The situation in most of these centres was similar to or slightly better than that indicated by the employers furnishing information for Mar. 1, 1937; in Winnipeg, however, the index was lower by about one point.

Montreal.- Additions to staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories), and transportation was also brisker. On the other hand, building, services and trade showed moderate curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,434 firms employing 148,149 workers, as compared with 146,718 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year, 1,377 employers had reported 139,271 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 92.6, as compared with 98.5 at the latest date.

Quebec.— Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, and transportation was also rather busier; construction, however, showed a falling-off. The working forces of the 178 co-operating establishments totalled 13,320 persons, compared with 13,087 at Feb. 1, 1938. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1937, when a smaller advance had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 176 firms with 12,371 workers.

Toronto.— Activity increased moderately in manufacturing, the largest gains being in the textile, leather and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in food and printing and paper factories. Transportation, construction and trade also released employees. Returns were received from 1,576 firms, employing 131,464 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 131,990 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 105.6, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1937, although improvement had then been indicated by the 1,521 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 128,213.

Ottawa.— Employment in Ottawa showed moderate curtailment; manufacturing, construction and trade were rather slacker, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 202 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 13,222 persons at the date under review, as compared with 13,454 at Feb. 1. The index was practically the same as at the beginning of March, 1937, when an upward tendency had been indicated by the 201 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,240 men and women.

Hamilton.— A further decline occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, the greatest losses being in the iron and steel industries. Construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather brisker. An aggregate staff of 34,216 was reported by the 296 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 34,807 persons in their last report. An advance had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was slightly lower, the index standing at 103.7, as compared with 106.1 at Mar. 1, 1938. For the beginning of March, 1937, 291 employers had reported 33,436 workers on their paylists.

Windsor.— The trend was downward in Windsor, where manufacturing was not quite so active, there being a falling-off in the iron and steel division. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 183 establishments, with 20,912 employees, or 152 fewer than at Feb. 1. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1937, when an increase had been recorded; the 175 firms whose statistics were received for Mar. 1, 1937, had a staff of 20,041.

Winnipeg.— Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 486 concerns reported 38,642 employees, as against 38,524 in the preceding month. There was an increase in manufacturing (principally of iron and steel and textile products) and in construction, but trade was quieter. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a larger gain had been registered; 481 employers then reported 38,885 men and women on their staffs, compared with 38,263 at Feb. 1, 1937.

Vancouver.— Manufacturing recorded a moderate increase in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills; transportation, construction and trade, however, showed curtailment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 348 persons in the payrolls of the 460 co-operating firms, who had 33,780 employees. A smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 436 employers had reported 33,467 workers; the index was then fractionally lower than that of 104.2 at the latest date.

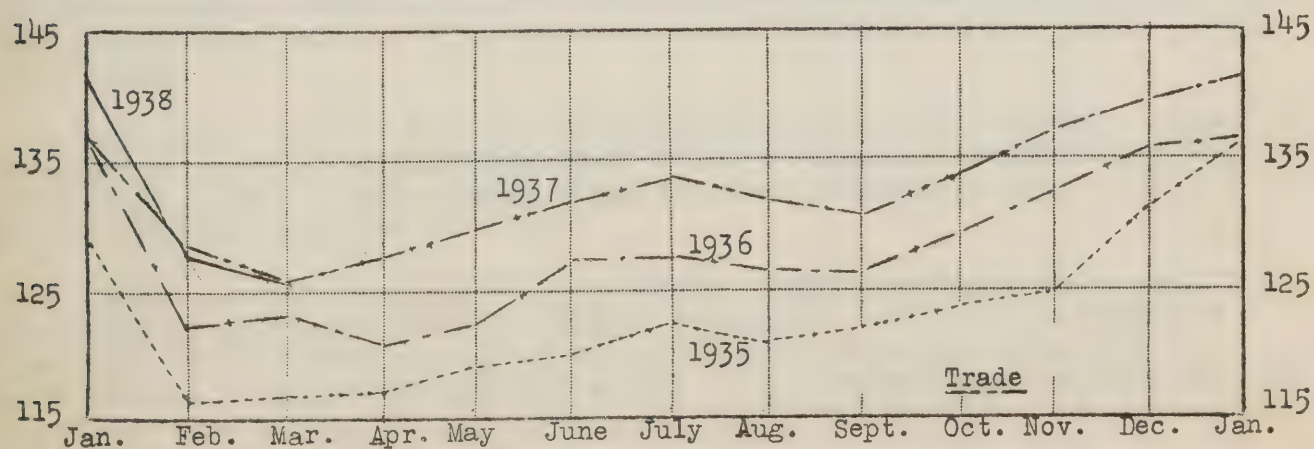
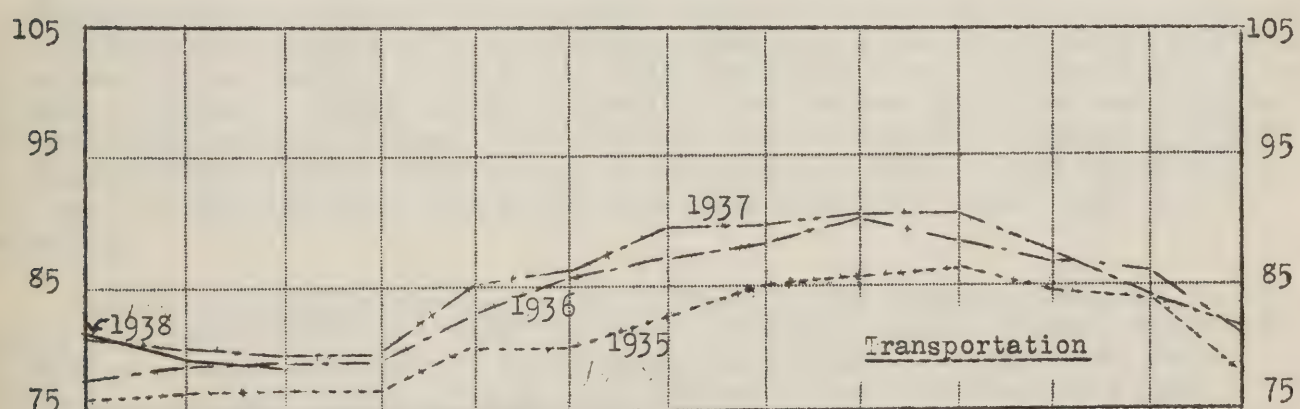
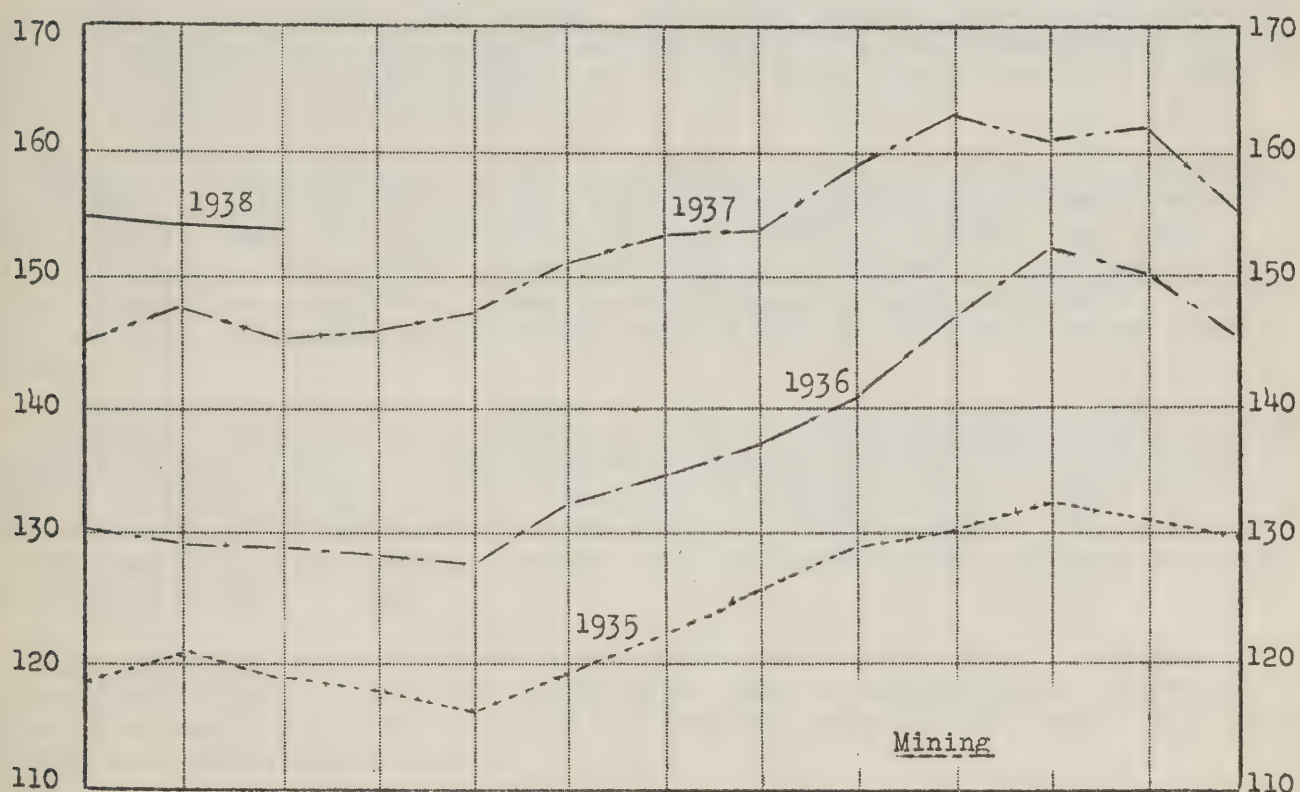
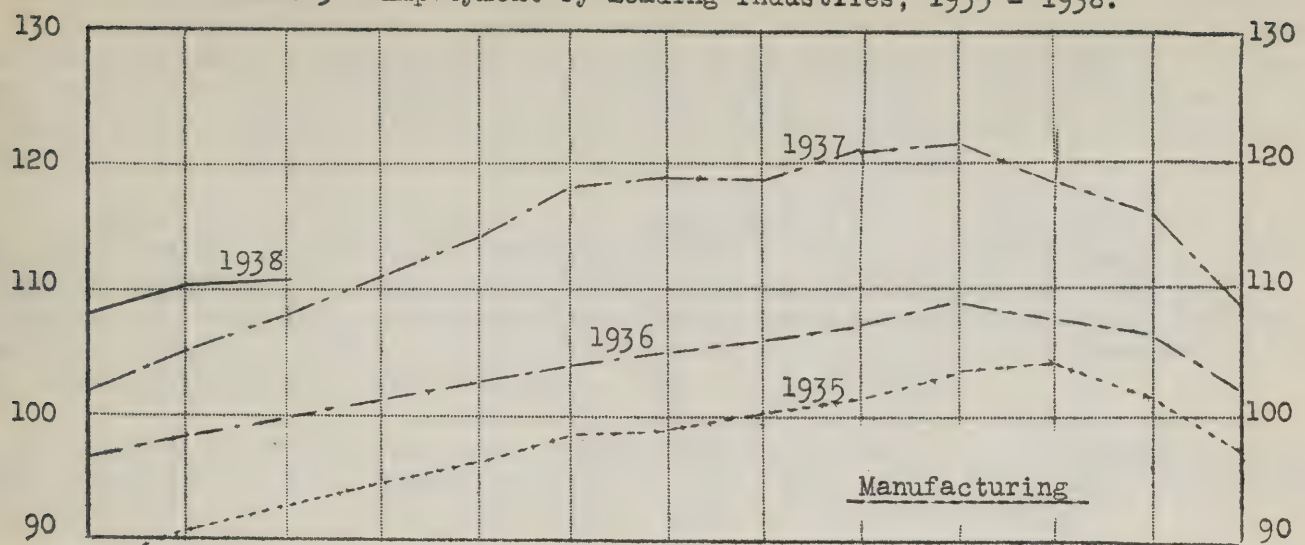
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.^{1/} The trend in this group was again favourable, although the increase was unusually small for the time of year; nevertheless, employment was at a higher level than at Mar. 1 in 1937, or any earlier year since 1930. Statistics were

1/ In order to bring about greater comparability with the statistics of the Census of Industry, certain changes have been made in the industrial classification of some of the industries included under the heading manufacturing, which, as a group, is not altered. The industries principally affected are the chemical, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous schedules, while there are also slight changes in the lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, beverage, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. The importance of the changes may be judged by comparing the index numbers for the beginning of February, 1938, shown in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of the present report, with the figures for that month given in the report for Feb. 1. It is not possible to recalculate the indexes for past years on the new industrial classification.

Chart 3.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.



furnished by 6,019 manufacturers having 561,906 operatives, as compared with 560,949 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery at the date under review took place in leather, lumber, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, activity declined in food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 110.3 at Feb. 1, 1938, to 110.5 at the date under review, as compared with 107.6 at Mar. 1, 1937, and 99.5 at Mar. 1, 1936. As already mentioned, the gain at the latest date was not so large as usual in the experience of past years; the seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, falling from 114.5 in the preceding month to 112.9 at the beginning of March; however, it was then higher than in any month from March, 1930, to April, 1937.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers as at Mar. 1 in the years since 1926:- 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7 and 1927, 99.8.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1937, shows that returns had then been received from 5,810 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 545,168, compared with 533,739 in the preceding month. The index then was nearly three points lower than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Logging.-- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 406 firms had 61,190 workers in their employ, or 22,440 fewer than in their last report. The decline was greater than that recorded in any other March for which statistics are available. However, employment generally continued at a high level, the index being many points higher than at Mar. 1, 1937, and earlier years of the record.

Mining.-- Statements were compiled from 404 operators employing 71,191 persons, as against 71,355 at Feb. 1. Coal-mines were slacker, while moderate improvement was indicated in the production of other non-metallic minerals. A much larger decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1937, and employment was then in smaller volume, the index, at 145.8, being eight points lower than that of 153.9 at Mar. 1, 1938.

Communications.-- A decline was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a slightly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1937. Returns were received from 85 companies and branches having 21,958 employees, compared with 22,153 in the preceding month.

Transportation.-- Employment in transportation at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a falling-off, the average change being a moderate decrease, which the contraction at the date under review approximated in size. No general change was indicated in street railways and cartage, while steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring released workers. The labour forces of the 468 co-operating employers were reduced from 95,813 persons at Feb. 1, to 95,079 at Mar. 1, when the index, at 79.0, was fractionally lower than at the same date of 1937; a larger loss had then been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Employment in this industry declined, 84,953 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,163 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 85,296. Highway and railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, but building was slacker. The construction index, standing at 71.4 at the latest date was many points higher than at the beginning of March in 1937, when the reduction indicated had been on a much greater scale.

Services.-- A further falling-off took place in the service group, in which 487 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 27,974 workers, compared with 28,240 in the preceding month. Little general change had been recorded at Mar. 1, 1937, but the index was then over eight points lower.

Trade.-- Retail trade showed considerably reduced activity, while employment in wholesale establishments was practically unchanged. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,522 in the personnel of the 1,384 firms furnishing data, who had 103,741 workers, compared with 105,263 at Feb. 1. A rather larger decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 126.1, as compared with 126.0 at the latest date.

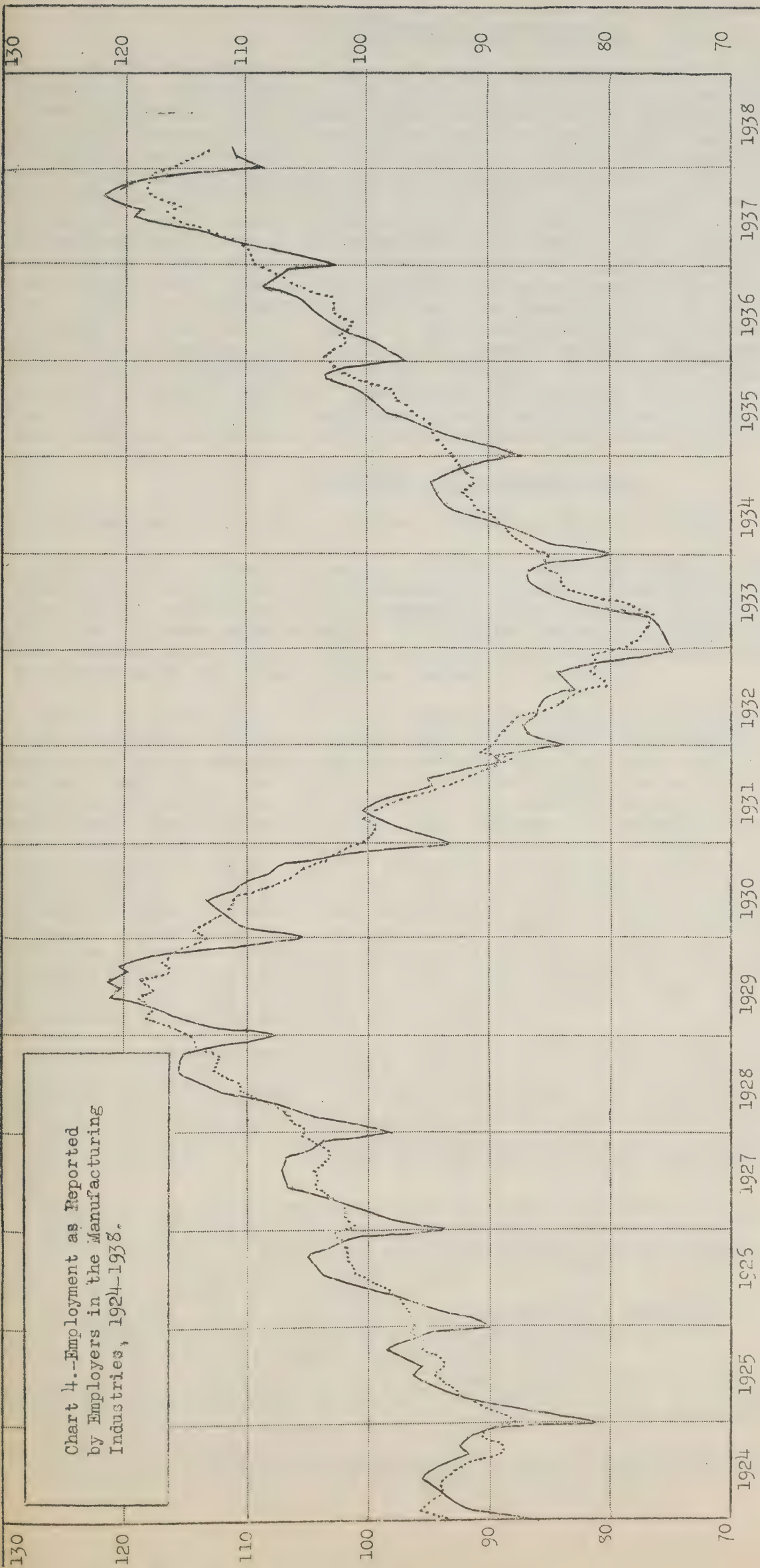


Chart 4.-Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 17, 1938, showed a falling-off as compared with Dec. 13, 1937. The decline was due, among other causes, to seasonal influences which normally affect employment after Christmas, but in some industries the increase in the numbers unemployed was greater than that usually recorded in January. Among the insured workers aged 16 to 64, (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 13.3 at Jan. 17, 1938, as compared with 12.2 at Dec. 13, 1937; on a comparable basis, there was at Jan. 17, 1938, as compared with Jan. 25, 1937, an increase of about 1.4 p.c. in the number unemployed. It was estimated that the insured workers in employment in industries other than agriculture numbered approximately 11,309,000 at Jan. 17, 1938; this was 128,000 fewer than at Dec. 13, 1937, but on a comparable basis, an increase of about 87,000 over the number estimated as in employment at Jan. 25, 1937. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed in February was less by 17,200 than in January, an unusually small seasonal decline. Employment improved by about as much as unemployment decreased, the number rising from 11,309,000 in January to 11,324,000 in February. As compared with February, 1937, there was an increase of only 20,000 in the number estimated in employment, while the unemployed numbered 1,810,421, an increase of 238,000 as compared with February, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to a statement issued by the United States Department of Labor, there was a marked decline in employment in January as compared with December, the reduction extending to both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, from which some 1,300,000 men and women were released. This decline, augmenting those in November and December, lowered employment by 2,800,000 since October; of this number about 800,000 may be attributed to the normal seasonal slackening in activity.

Almost all major lines of industry showed some reduction in the number of their employees in January, the losses in most cases being greater than seasonal. The most pronounced decline in employment was in manufacturing, from which over 500,000 wage earners were laid off. The decrease in total wages from the December level amounted to nearly \$20,000,000 a week. Coal-mines laid off about 15,000 men, or some three p.c. of their forces, and metal mines about 3,500. Employment on steam railroads was reduced by about 47,000, affecting both the transportation and maintenance services. Smaller employment in private building construction was largely attributable to seasonal influences, although the decline this year was larger than in any of the preceding five years. Telephone and telegraph and light and power companies reported considerably smaller declines in employment, due chiefly to reduced construction work. Retail stores released approximately half a million employees after the holiday season, a loss which did not greatly exceed the usual January contraction. Wholesale firms in almost all lines of trade reported somewhat lowered employment, but except for a few highly seasonal lines, the decreases were not large.

Of the 89 manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 84 had fewer employees in January than a month earlier. In many instances, payroll declines were relatively greater than those in employment, due to further curtailment in plant operating schedules. Reductions in personnel from December were much more pronounced in the industries manufacturing durable goods (10 p.c.) than in those making nondurable goods (four p.c.), although declines for both groups were greater than seasonal.

New York.— The sharp downward movement in factory employment in New York State, which commenced last October, was checked in February, according to statements received by the State Department of Labor from 1,907 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 359,552 persons in February. The index (average 1925-27=100), stood at 76.8, as compared with 86.9 in February of last year.

Massachusetts.— Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal decrease of 2.6 p.c. in employment in January, 1938, as compared with December, 1937, in manufacturing establishments.

Illinois.— The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,125 manufacturers and other employers, who showed a decrease of 7.1 p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1938, as compared with December, 1937; this decline was unusually large for the time of year.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment declined by 6.7 p.c. from December to January; there were losses in manufacturing and other industries.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	95.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1938.

100.0 7.6 29.8 43.1 11.5 8.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1938.

14.4 1.3 12.8 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.8 3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	93.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1938.

100.0	54.7	6.0	6.9	2.1	9.2	8.3	2.7	10.1
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	54.7	110.5	110.3	107.6	99.5	92.7	86.5
Animal products - edible	2.2	119.6	122.5	117.8	107.2	101.7	96.0
Fur and products	.2	82.0	76.1	81.2	81.3	75.4	71.8
Leather and products	2.2	108.4	103.9	114.2	111.7	104.0	97.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	113.5	108.4	118.2	116.3	108.4	105.1
Lumber and products	3.9	74.5	72.02/	71.6	65.9	63.3	59.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	61.7	58.0	59.3	55.3	51.2	48.0
Furniture	.7	84.1	85.7	86.0	77.6	72.1	72.9
Other lumber products	1.1	107.4	105.22/	98.7	89.7	93.4	85.1
Musical instruments	.1	42.5	40.3	44.4	42.0	33.0	33.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	103.1	104.72/	100.4	96.7	90.9	88.0
Pulp and paper products	6.2	103.8	107.02/	103.9	96.3	91.1	88.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	92.2	97.5	95.2	84.8	78.4	75.6
Paper products	1.0	129.6	129.22/	127.4	114.5	106.4	100.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	110.1	111.8	107.3	105.3	102.6	100.8
Rubber products	1.2	98.5	100.02/	101.1	95.5	94.1	91.0
Textile products	10.5	124.6	122.82/	124.5	116.9	110.1	106.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	136.6	137.5	139.3	132.3	125.7	122.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	100.2	99.9	100.5	93.8	86.8	88.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	137.6	143.8	147.5	139.7	133.9	132.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	530.4	533.7	545.5	519.0	509.3	460.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	124.4	123.1	124.1	123.0	114.9	116.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	120.3	116.2	115.7	105.9	97.7	91.7
Other textile products	1.0	101.3	98.12/	107.1	94.8	93.8	90.6
Tobacco	1.2	150.1	153.3	123.7	138.8	118.5	119.9
Beverages	.8	153.8	156.12/	150.2	129.9	120.9	120.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	158.3	153.82/	145.5	132.5	123.2	116.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	76.1	79.8	76.7	67.5	55.5	55.5
Electric light and power	1.4	116.0	117.5	112.3	111.5	105.8	104.7
Electrical apparatus	1.9	142.0	142.92/	127.9	115.9	105.2	97.5
Iron and steel products	13.3	105.3	104.62/	101.4	90.6	82.9	70.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	126.6	130.2	128.1	110.6	91.8	83.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	127.5	128.8	117.1	98.0	85.5	71.1
Agricultural implements	.7	81.1	76.9	67.5	65.5	56.0	44.1
Land vehicles	5.9	100.3	99.5	98.5	91.3	88.4	74.6
Automobiles and parts	2.3	161.2	160.2	161.8	135.8	152.0	96.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	77.9	76.0	63.8	63.5	65.1	45.4
Heating appliances	.5	110.1	98.8	116.6	99.6	88.5	82.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	118.5	120.6	102.8	81.8	63.0	50.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	116.1	117.7	111.9	98.6	88.4	70.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	102.9	101.42/	100.6	85.9	77.3	70.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	153.4	154.8	143.8	127.1	114.2	99.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	149.6	149.72/	139.3	130.2	126.7	128.3
Miscellaneous	.5	133.0	131.72/	124.2	117.7	114.2	102.8
LOGGING	6.0	212.7	290.7	193.3	147.0	166.9	153.3
MINING	6.9	153.9	154.3	145.8	129.1	118.8	108.9
Coal	2.5	94.3	95.2	93.8	92.1	91.5	94.4
Metallic ores	3.6	307.4	307.7	280.6	234.9	204.6	163.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	116.6	114.8	111.2	89.8	77.0	71.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.2	82.9	80.8	77.7	77.5	76.7
Telegraphs	.5	90.8	91.5	90.3	85.6	85.6	81.9
Telephones	1.6	79.9	80.6	78.3	75.6	75.4	75.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.2	79.0	79.6	79.6	78.9	76.5	78.0
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.4	110.6	115.6	113.6	108.2	109.5
Steam railways	5.7	73.8	74.3	72.5	72.7	69.8	70.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	62.8	64.4	65.7	63.3	66.1	70.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.3	71.4	71.6	52.8	78.2	94.2	100.8
Building	1.8	44.9	49.1	32.7	52.1	43.3	36.8
Highway	4.0	108.8	106.7	67.9	112.6	183.4	202.1
Railway	2.5	63.2	61.5	59.3	72.9	63.0	72.3
SERVICES	2.7	127.1	128.4	118.9	117.5	111.7	109.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	122.5	124.5	110.6	113.6	108.9	107.3
Professional	.2	129.9	130.8	126.7	129.8	123.3	120.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.3	134.3	130.5	120.9	113.6	109.6
TRADE	10.1	126.0	127.9	126.1	123.1	116.7	112.5
Retail	7.2	130.7	133.4	132.6	130.4	122.5	118.7
Wholesale	2.9	115.5	115.6	111.2	106.3	103.1	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.8	110.4	102.8	98.9	96.4	92.7

1/ For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3. 2/ Revised.

(see footnote on page 4.)

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime -Manufacturing	34.3	100.8	101.2	102.9	95.3	89.3	81.6	65.2
Provinces Lumber products	3.7	65.9	64.7	74.9	64.5	70.5	60.4	31.8
Pulp and paper	5.3	158.1	158.3	156.9	144.5	134.0	131.0	120.8
Textile products	4.0	85.3	89.4	85.9	87.5	83.6	82.8	69.5
Iron and steel	12.1	116.3	115.2	116.3	111.0	97.8	84.3	60.0
Other manufactures	9.2	92.4	93.5	94.2	82.6	77.8	72.3	67.2
Logging	7.0	247.7	346.5	275.2	145.9	185.3	242.1	56.0
Mining	21.5	112.6	113.6	108.3	104.4	103.3	109.2	88.4
Communications	2.3	86.0	89.7	82.9	81.3	78.1	78.7	85.2
Transportation	15.2	102.6	103.3	102.4	99.0	97.9	108.7	91.2
Construction	10.4	89.0	89.7	73.1	103.6	95.0	116.7	61.6
Services	1.7	164.3	166.1	156.3	148.9	148.0	144.5	135.8
Trade	7.6	122.3	127.5	120.4	112.7	107.1	105.2	96.7
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	108.3	112.3	106.6	101.7	98.6	103.2	76.8
Quebec Manufacturing	59.9	112.5	111.4	107.8	101.4	93.0	88.6	78.8
Lumber products	2.9	81.0	80.7	74.1	68.4	66.8	64.5	52.5
Pulp and paper	7.3	96.8	99.6	96.9	88.7	83.3	80.6	74.3
Textile products	18.0	139.6	136.4	135.8	124.8	115.5	110.4	90.7
Iron and steel	10.0	93.7	93.2	89.0	82.8	70.5	64.7	60.1
Other manufactures	21.7	117.0	115.5	110.1	107.4	99.6	95.7	88.5
Logging	8.6	308.4	497.9	312.2	207.4	258.6	232.4	119.6
Mining	3.4	233.9	232.6	222.6	153.6	123.5	108.0	87.8
Communications	1.7	74.5	74.3	74.2	70.3	70.1	70.4	81.3
Transportation	7.5	69.3	68.9	68.1	69.2	70.7	72.8	65.4
Construction	9.2	72.1	66.3	40.5	49.7	52.3	58.9	29.6
Services	2.3	112.9	115.4	103.4	97.5	96.6	94.7	91.0
Trade	7.4	133.9	135.7	134.3	127.3	123.3	125.7	120.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	110.1	114.5	102.5	95.1	91.3	89.1	74.1
Ontario Manufacturing	62.8	112.9	113.6	110.9	101.3	95.1	87.4	75.9
Lumber products	3.1	63.8	63.2	65.4	61.3	59.2	54.8	46.6
Pulp and paper	6.3	104.5	108.2	103.4	97.4	93.0	90.3	87.0
Textile products	10.2	112.9	112.2	116.3	111.9	107.5	106.2	93.5
Iron and steel	18.0	115.3	115.3	111.5	95.9	90.4	72.3	56.2
Other manufactures	25.2	125.8	126.7	121.5	112.5	103.1	98.7	88.3
Logging	4.8	231.8	271.9	192.5	159.1	156.9	138.4	32.8
Mining	5.5	245.4	245.2	230.1	201.1	171.4	142.2	117.0
Communications	2.0	79.4	80.1	78.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	84.8
Transportation	6.0	73.1	74.8	73.2	72.7	67.7	68.0	67.9
Construction	6.5	79.0	87.3	58.6	91.3	147.8	158.9	83.2
Services	2.8	152.3	153.5	141.6	145.0	137.6	135.4	125.6
Trade	9.6	132.8	134.4	132.7	127.3	125.2	118.8	112.9
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	113.7	116.2	108.9	103.8	103.5	97.8	79.8
Prairies Manufacturing	32.8	102.2	100.9	100.7	95.0	88.1	84.6	82.0
Provinces Lumber products	2.5	100.8	94.8	83.9	75.3	72.3	74.9	66.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	94.1	99.1	93.8	90.9	84.8	84.1	87.8
Textile products	2.5	130.4	115.2	135.5	115.2	108.2	103.5	93.4
Iron and steel	11.5	84.3	80.2	80.7	78.1	72.3	69.5	71.7
Other manufactures	13.3	122.4	126.4	125.5	118.2	109.0	102.7	94.8
Logging	2.4	190.0	199.9	157.1	147.6	195.4	127.8	42.5
Mining	9.0	120.9	121.2	118.8	116.0	110.8	103.3	106.6
Communications	2.8	85.4	86.8	84.4	84.0	86.0	82.4	88.1
Transportation	19.8	85.8	85.4	87.1	86.9	82.3	81.5	81.9
Construction	9.8	49.6	47.0	48.6	74.4	62.2	63.5	51.8
Services	3.6	104.4	104.5	102.0	101.4	89.6	86.1	86.9
Trade	19.8	109.3	111.0	110.1	117.6	102.1	97.0	95.6
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	92.2	91.7	91.3	95.1	87.2	83.8	80.0
British Manufacturing	41.9	100.5	99.1	93.7	86.1	81.9	76.5	62.2
Columbia Lumber products	13.5	83.9	78.7	76.0	70.5	62.9	59.7	33.8
Pulp and paper	6.1	113.2	115.9	120.8	107.2	100.5	93.0	90.3
Textile products	1.4	128.9	124.6	126.2	114.7	103.5	92.5	88.2
Iron and steel	4.1	89.0	86.2	80.0	68.4	64.4	63.1	55.8
Other manufactures	16.8	115.8	117.9	105.4	99.4	100.4	92.7	84.1
Logging	6.1	69.2	71.2	36.5	61.5	64.7	59.0	19.2
Mining	10.7	108.4	109.4	98.2	87.1	88.7	73.8	69.2
Communications	3.6	105.7	105.3	101.8	98.8	98.1	92.9	95.5
Transportation	12.4	86.1	88.4	91.7	86.3	84.8	85.1	83.5
Construction	10.1	74.8	75.3	68.8	122.4	134.1	124.2	71.4
Services	3.7	108.3	108.4	101.2	98.5	94.3	92.0	81.2
Trade	11.5	129.6	131.4	128.3	118.5	113.4	105.0	96.7
B.C. All Industries	100.0	96.2	96.4	89.2	92.4	91.9	85.6	67.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1937	Mar. 1 1936	Mar. 1 1935	Mar. 1 1934	Mar. 1 1933
Montreal-Manufacturing	68.1	106.5	104.4	101.1	95.9	88.1	83.6	77.3
Plant products -edible	4.3	112.5	114.0x	97.6	100.2	100.1	94.1	99.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	107.0	106.5	105.7	102.3	100.0	98.7	98.3
Textiles	16.6	120.4	114.4	113.3	101.8	96.8	91.0	77.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.0	114.1	113.0x	107.7	131.1	118.3	116.3	122.7
Iron and steel	15.6	91.5	90.6	87.0	80.6	66.7	62.0	56.5
Other manufactures	22.0	106.8	105.2x	102.8	94.8	88.8	84.3	76.1
Communications	2.6	64.1	64.3	64.1	62.1	62.8	63.9	75.1
Transportation	7.3	72.5	71.0	72.4	75.2	84.6	81.8	65.7
Construction	6.0	56.9	59.5	36.8	34.1	56.5	49.4	36.3
Trade	12.3	126.7	128.3	126.7	121.0	115.6	120.2	115.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	98.5	97.5	92.6	87.5	86.3	82.6	75.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.1	106.4	104.0	99.8	98.1	95.3	94.6	92.7
Leather products	19.4	102.9	97.6	105.1	109.0	107.2	107.1	104.4
Other manufactures	44.7	107.9	106.8	97.4	93.1	89.9	88.8	87.1
Transportation	11.6	84.8	81.2	79.9	87.9	92.6	104.7	99.2
Construction	6.5	77.4	82.2	56.7	87.0	89.9	82.9	82.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.7	97.9	92.7	93.3	94.0	93.2	92.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.7	106.0	105.6	102.9	95.8	91.3	86.7	79.7
Plant products - edible	5.6	109.6	110.5x	108.0	103.5	100.0	99.3	96.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	125.5	127.3x	122.0	115.7	109.7	104.5	103.1
Textiles	11.4	92.7	92.2	95.3	89.3	88.9	89.0	82.1
Iron and steel	11.0	100.7	100.0	93.5	81.6	76.3	60.8	53.9
Other manufactures	27.4	108.3	107.2x	104.1	98.1	92.2	89.8	80.3
Communications	2.7	67.0	67.5	65.8	64.2	66.0	68.1	77.6
Transportation	5.6	92.8	94.8	92.2	90.9	85.7	86.4	90.8
Construction	2.4	54.4	59.4	46.3	54.2	45.3	67.6	37.3
Trade	19.8	123.3	124.9	125.4	121.4	120.0	116.2	109.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.6	106.1	103.2	97.8	94.0	91.1	84.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.4	93.1	94.5	90.2	89.0	86.5	80.5	76.7
Lumber products	3.9	43.8	45.2	37.0	41.9	41.0	40.5	34.0
Pulp and paper	17.4	95.1	96.1	91.0	87.7	91.5	84.5	78.9
Other manufactures	27.1	109.3	111.0	108.6	107.0	99.0	92.0	90.8
Construction	9.9	91.3	97.5	97.8	149.4	142.1	148.1	69.2
Trade	20.3	130.2	131.7	128.8	117.5	115.8	109.5	105.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.7	101.4	99.8	101.4	99.0	96.7	85.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.1	107.4	110.1	104.9	96.8	84.6	79.8	67.7
Textiles	16.3	87.0	88.8	90.5	88.9	85.2	88.6	71.3
Electrical apparatus	10.9	121.3	125.5	114.2	102.6	89.8	79.6	81.5
Iron and steel	32.5	110.6	115.0	103.0	93.3	71.2	66.4	48.1
Other manufactures	23.4	115.7	115.9	116.8	106.5	101.3	91.4	87.8
Construction	2.0	43.6	39.1	47.6	46.0	44.8	49.6	46.1
Trade	8.3	132.0	130.6	127.1	123.2	115.0	99.8	94.7
Hamilton- All Industries	100.0	106.1	107.9	103.7	97.1	85.8	81.0	70.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.5	168.9	169.7	162.3	126.5	140.4	104.3	69.0
Iron and steel	69.7	174.8	176.3	168.4	126.6	147.3	99.5	60.5
Other manufactures	15.8	146.8	145.1	140.0	126.1	115.1	121.6	104.0
Construction	2.1	46.6	47.8	31.1	29.2	21.6	20.7	26.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	153.1	154.3	146.8	117.7	127.0	97.7	70.5
Winnipeg- Manufacturing	50.3	97.0	96.2	97.9	93.7	88.4	84.3	81.5
Animal products - edible	5.8	124.8	130.5	129.5	119.1	116.4	110.7	92.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	95.0	103.5	95.5	95.4	90.7	92.3	98.8
Textiles	6.2	133.6	127.9	140.5	122.5	111.8	107.9	94.3
Iron and steel	19.3	80.8	77.2	79.2	77.4	70.5	68.0	70.1
Other manufactures	13.6	104.9	104.7	106.9	103.8	102.1	93.7	87.0
Transportation	10.0	77.1	76.7	79.2	72.7	73.4	71.1	72.4
Construction	2.2	30.5	23.4	37.1	72.3	25.9	26.0	25.1
Trade	29.4	94.4	95.9	95.2	109.2	90.8	86.8	83.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.6	89.3	90.8	94.1	83.3	79.7	78.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41.4	113.0	110.2	108.8	95.1	86.5	82.0	73.1
Lumber products	9.5	83.3	77.7	83.1	64.3	57.3	52.0	39.1
Other manufactures	31.9	126.5	125.0	120.5	109.2	100.0	95.8	88.7
Communications	7.4	105.5	105.5	103.4	98.6	97.6	91.6	95.2
Transportation	16.1	91.6	98.2	105.2	100.9	91.7	94.1	96.7
Construction	5.4	47.4	52.2	41.8	54.2	49.9	35.5	43.0
Services	6.6	111.7	111.8	104.2	99.3	94.5	92.4	80.8
Trade	23.1	133.0	134.8	132.9	123.8	117.5	105.7	98.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.2	105.3	103.8	96.9	90.0	84.1	80.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Revised, see footnote on page 4.

72-002

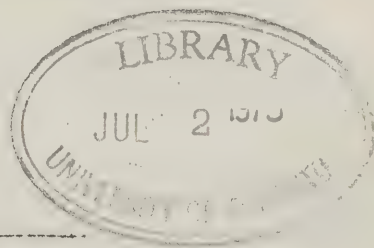
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

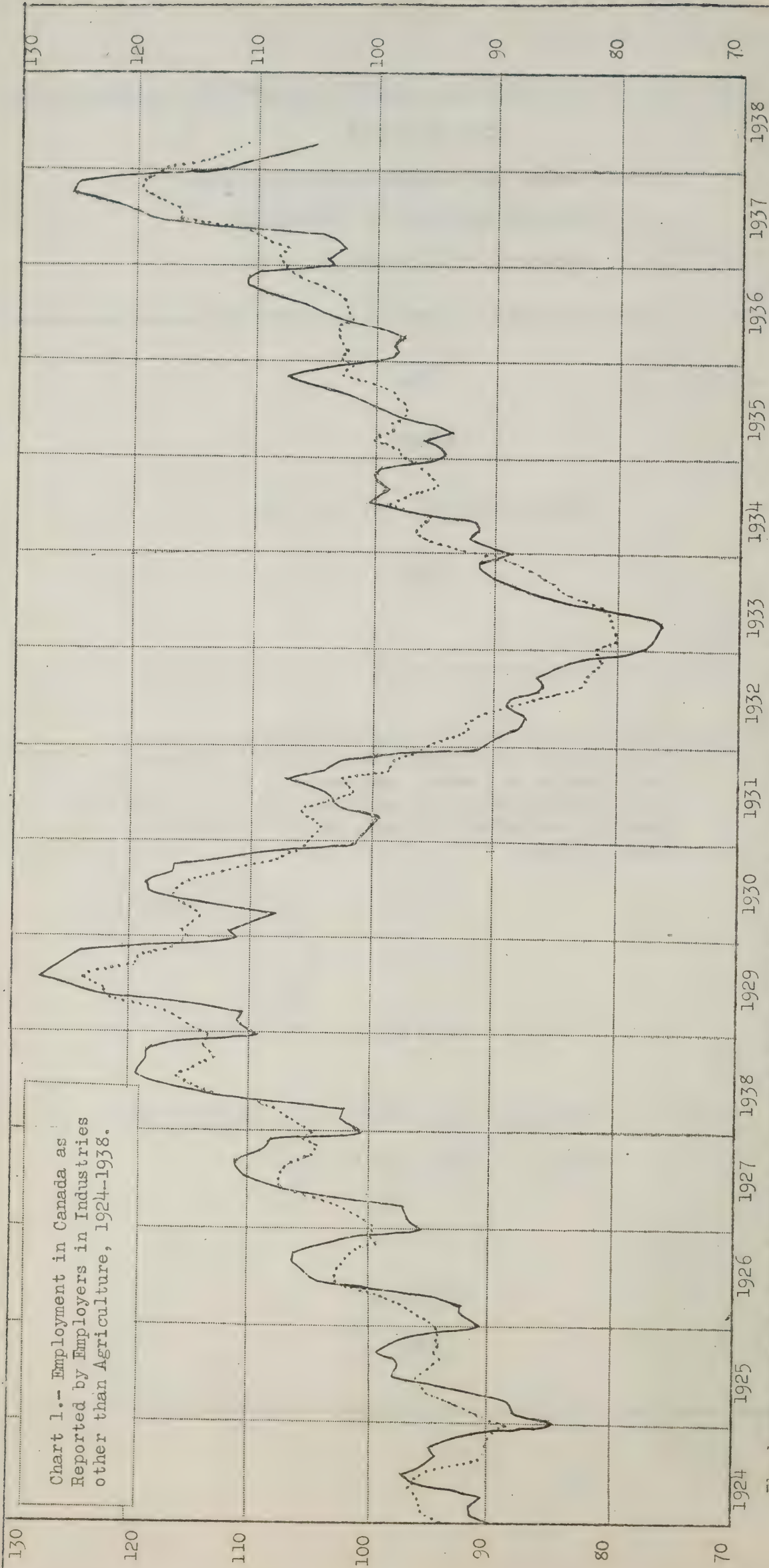


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1938



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued April 29, 1938.

THE A P R I L E M P L O y M E N T S I T A T I O N.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment at Apr. 1 showed a large seasonal contraction, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,450 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,001,970 persons, compared with 1,029,001 in the preceding month. This reduction of 27,031 workers lowered the index from 107.8 at Mar. 1 to 105.0 at the date under review, when it was two points higher than at Apr. 1, 1937, being also higher than in the same month in any other year since 1930.

Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity has suffered a between-season's recession at the beginning of April in fifteen of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; this ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging operations, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general decline at the date under review has been exceeded on two or three occasions in the years since 1920, but was greater than the average loss at Apr. 1 in that period; that this was so, was due in the main to unusually pronounced curtailment in bush work, from which over 28,200 men were laid-off by the co-operating employers, following a season of marked activity. The number released in this industry was larger than that recorded at the beginning of April in any other year since 1920, although the percentage loss has several times been exceeded. Coal-mining and steam railway transportation and construction and maintenance also recorded important reductions of a seasonal character. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some improvement, and additions to staffs were noted in shipping, highway construction, services and trade.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

Since the curtailment in employment at the beginning of April was greater than average, the index, when corrected for seasonal trend declined, standing at 111.2, as compared with 112.3 in the preceding month. The seasonally-adjusted index, like the crude figure, was higher than at the first of April in the years, 1931-1937.

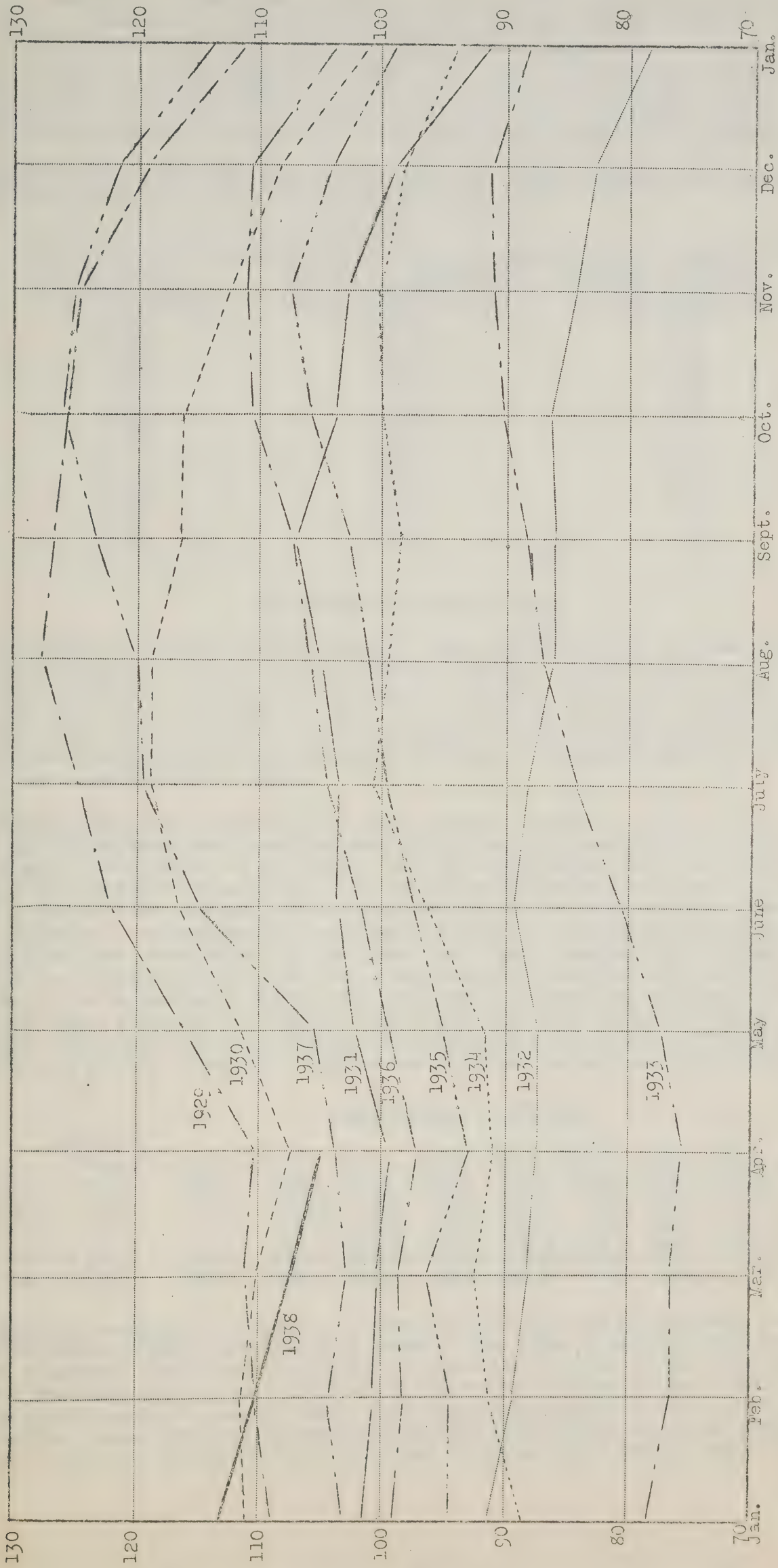
The unadjusted indexes at Apr. 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:-
1938, 105.0; 1937, 103.0; 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0;
1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4 and 1928, 102.3.

For Apr. 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 9,987 firms, whose employees had numbered 978,913, a slight contra-seasonal increase over the preceding month. The index had then stood at 103.0.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

As an appendix to this report appears, beginning on page 13, a comparison of the employment situation in Canada and the United States. This review, which compares the course of employment in the two countries in those industries for which there are reasonably comparable data, covers the situation up to Feb. 15 in the States and Mar. 1 in Canada, the former being the latest date for which the American statistics are available in this office at the time the present report is issued. (As this survey is ready for publication, the March report of employment in the United States has arrived; the data are summarized on page 6.)

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada in February was greater than in that month in other years. The number in employment was also higher than in other Februaries except in 1929 and 1930; the number unemployed, though lower than in ^{any} February in the period, 1932-1937, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared. As compared with January, 1938, there was an increase of some 33,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for February, 1938, together with the figures for the same months in each of the preceding ten years:-

February	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,661	2,225	436
1937	2,571	2,116	455
1936	2,509	2,037	472
1935	2,517	1,986	531
1934	2,539	1,965	574
1933	2,354	1,841	713
1932	2,461	1,858	603
1931	2,475	2,062	413
1930	2,586	2,263	323
1929	2,428	2,282	146
1928	2,201	2,100	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

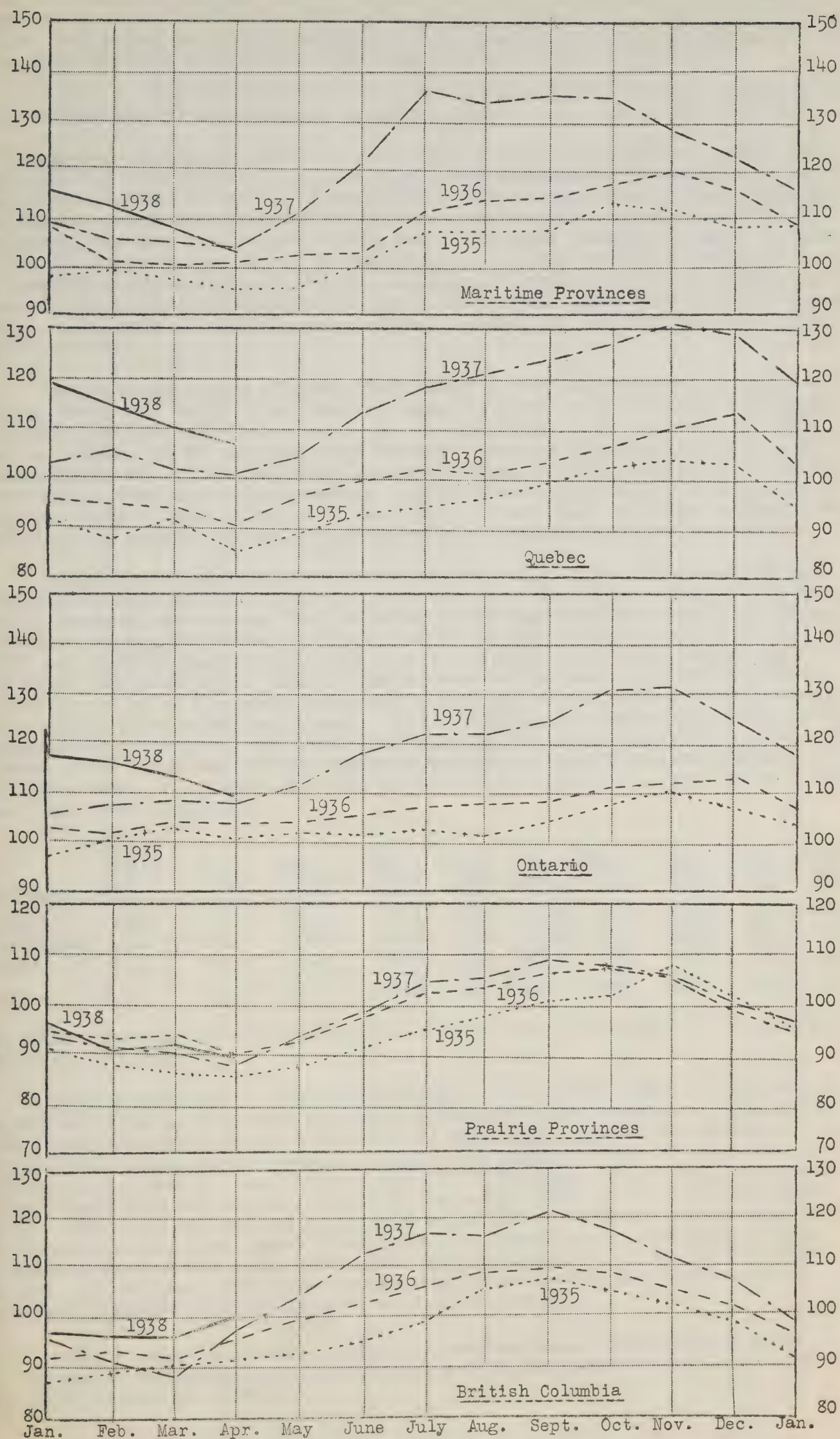
Employment in four of the five economic areas showed seasonal declines on a large scale at Apr. 1, but in British Columbia there was an upward movement, also of a seasonal character. The level of employment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was higher than at the same date of 1937; in the Prairies no change was indicated in that comparison, while in the Maritime Provinces the index at the latest date was slightly lower than at Apr. 1 of last year, although it continued higher than at that date in any other year since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; the movement was upward in Nova Scotia, but in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick curtailment was indicated. The 715 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 78,275 persons at Mar. 1 to 74,901 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a very decided seasonal contraction, over 3,700 men being released from bush work. Activity in transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance also declined, but moderately. On the other hand, food, chemical and iron and steel factories and highway construction showed improvement. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of April, 1937, when the loss reported had been on a smaller scale; the index stood at 103.6 at the latest date, compared with 105.4 at Apr. 1 of last year. Statements had then been received from 685 firms employing 75,922 persons. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

Index Numbers (1926=100)										
Relative Weight		Apr.1	Mar.1	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1
Provinces	Apr.1	1938	1938	1938	1938	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
P.E.Island	2.0	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2
Nova Scotia	59.4	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5
New Brunswick	38.6	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8
Maritimes	100.0	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3

Quebec.- Manufacturing, mining, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing extended to most industrial divisions, the electrical apparatus group being the exception. However, the increases in these divisions were more than offset by the large seasonal decline in employment in logging camps, from which over 10,600 men were released; steam railway transportation, building and railway construction were also rather slacker. Data were tabulated from 2,521 firms in Quebec, with 299,694 employees, as

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1938.



-3-

against 307,213 at Mar. 1. The index, at 107.4 at Apr. 1, 1938, was over five points higher than at the same date of last year, although the curtailment then indicated had been on a very much smaller scale. The trend has been retrogressive in fifteen of the seventeen previous Aprils for which information is now available; the losses at the latest date exceed the average recorded at this time of year, but are decidedly smaller than those reported at Apr. 1 in 1934, 1935 or 1936.

At Apr. 1, 1937, statistics had been furnished by 2,385 employers, whose payrolls had included 284,090 men and women, a number slightly less than at Mar. 1 of last year.

Ontario.- Employment showed a considerable contraction in Ontario, where 4,630 employers had reduced their forces by 15,951 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 428,027 at Apr. 1. A small loss had been registered by the 4,440 firms making returns for the same date in 1937, when their staffs had aggregated 422,657. Employment was then at a slightly lower level, the index standing at 108.8, compared with 109.6 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in fourteen of the seventeen previous years for which data are available; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly greater than in any earlier April.

Manufacturing showed a further falling-off at the first of April, notably in tobacco factories, while curtailment was also indicated in the textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, food, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, rubber and some other factories reported heightened activity. In the non-manufacturing industries, local and water transportation, building construction, services and trade showed improvement, logging, however, released a large number of workers, owing to the completion of the season's operations, and steam railway transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at Apr. 1; the reduction, though by no means the largest on record, exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last seventeen years. The index, at 89.4 at the latest date, was the same as at Apr. 1, 1937, and slightly lower than at that date in 1936, but was higher than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1931. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging, but construction and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing reported some improvement, and services and trade also afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,503 co-operating employers aggregated 114,126 persons, compared with 117,703 at Mar. 1. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926=100):-

Provinces	Relative	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937
	Weight Apr. 1									
Manitoba	48.0	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0
Saskatchewan	20.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8
Alberta	31.8	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1
Prairies	100.0	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6

The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,439, and their employees, 113,751.

British Columbia.- A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,081 firms with 85,222 employees, or 3,390 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted, on the average, at Apr. 1 in previous years of the record, although it was smaller than the gain recorded at the same date in 1937. The volume of employment reported was larger than in the early spring of any other year since 1930. There was improvement at the date under review in manufacturing (especially of lumber and non-ferrous metal products), and in logging and construction; transportation, services and trade also showed heightened activity. At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,038 co-operating establishments had reported 82,493 employees, compared with 75,432 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated; the gain in Montreal was considerable, while moderate improvement was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. In Winnipeg, no general change was reported from Mar. 1, while firms in Windsor released a fairly large number of workers.

Montreal.- There was a further and greater advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,447 firms who reported 151,472 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 148,340 at Mar. 1. This increase, of a seasonal character, substantially exceeded the average gain at Apr. 1 in preceding years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at the beginning of April in 1937. Manufacturing showed generally heightened activity at Apr. 1, 1938, as compared with the preceding month, textiles, in particular, reporting considerable increases in personnel. Services, trade and construction also afforded more employment; the improvement in the last-named was most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was rather quieter. The 1,381 establishments from which returns were received for Apr. 1, 1937, had reported 145,545 employees, compared with 139,334 in the preceding month; the index then was some four points lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker. There was an increase of 94 in the working forces of the 177 employers making returns, who had 13,418 on their payrolls at Apr. 1. A similar advance had been reported by the 176 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1937, whose staffs aggregated 12,459; the index, at 93.3, was then lower than that of 100.4 at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto employers reported improvement over the preceding month, but this was not equal to the average gain at Apr. 1 in the previous years for which information is on record. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in manufacturing, although services and trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, textile, leather and beverage divisions reported the greatest increases. On the other hand, construction showed a slight decline. The working forces of the 1,574 employers furnishing statistics totalled 132,297 persons, compared with 131,848 in the preceding month. Employment was in much the same volume as at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been indicated by the 1,519 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 131,439 men and women. The index at Apr. 1, 1938, stood at 106.0, as compared with 105.8 at the beginning of April in 1937.

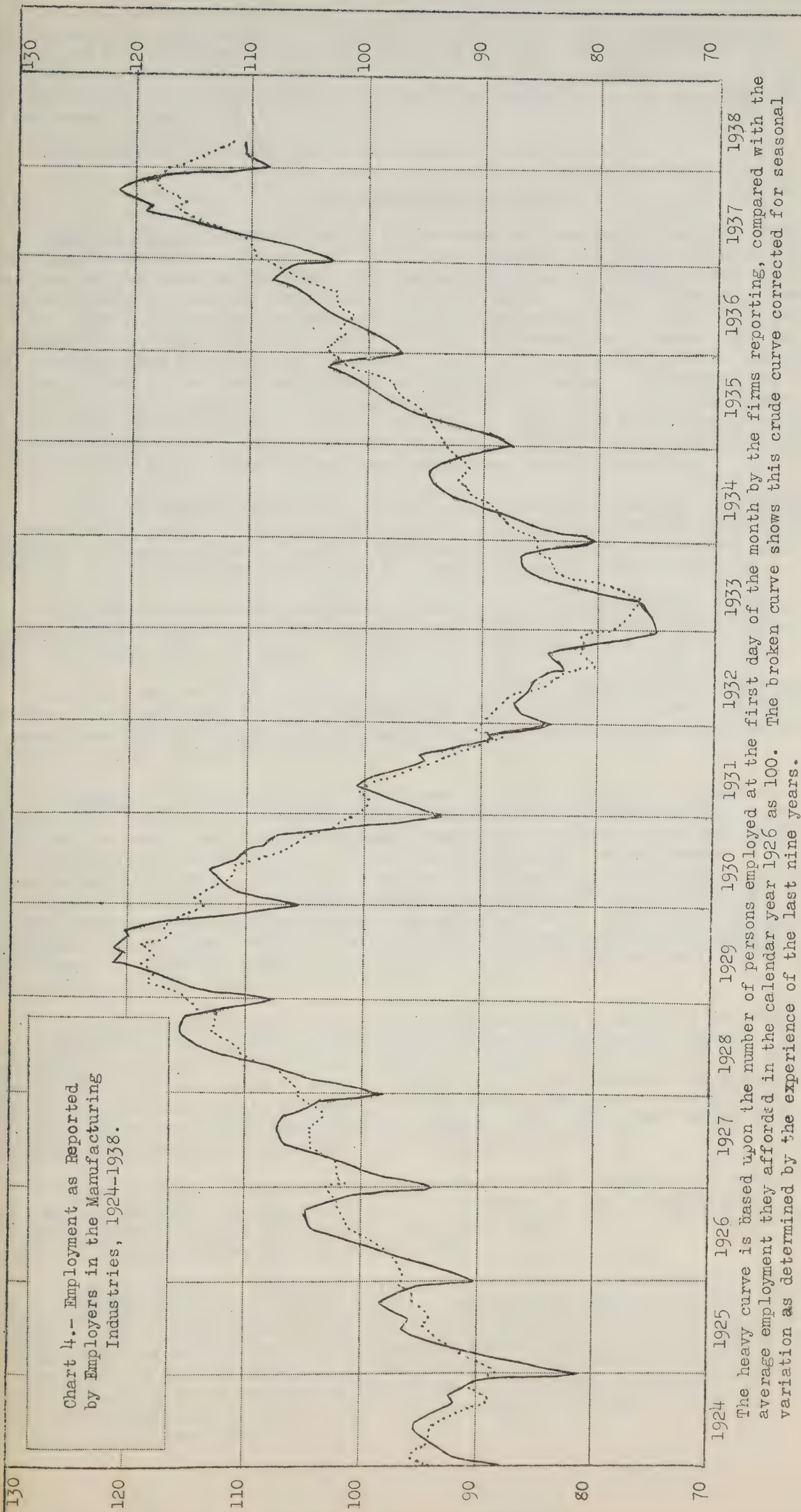
Ottawa.- Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being small gains in manufacturing and services, while construction showed a fair-sized increase. An aggregate staff of 13,498 workers was employed by the 202 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,233 in their last report. The index, at 101.7, was fractionally lower than that of 101.9 at the same date of last year, when a similar increase had been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 199 firms with 13,517 employees.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed no general change; there were slight advances in transportation and services, and building was also busier. Returns were tabulated from 296 employers with 34,298 persons on their paylists, or 82 more than at Mar. 1. The level of employment was lower than at Apr. 1, 1937, but higher than at the same date in any other year since 1931. At the beginning of April last spring, 290 establishments had reported 34,880 employees, a large increase over the preceding month.

Windsor.- There was a further reduction in Windsor at Apr. 1, according to data received from 187 firms employing 20,331 men and women, as against 20,914 at the beginning of March. Iron and steel plants reported most of the curtailment, while trade afforded rather more employment. The general situation was not quite so favourable as in April, 1937, (when 176 concerns had reported 20,675 persons), but was better than at the same date of other years since 1929.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed no change, on the whole, the payrolls of the 487 employers furnishing statistics aggregating 38,639 workers, as compared with 38,642 in the preceding month. Manufacturing (especially in the pulp and paper and textile divisions) was rather more active, while construction and trade showed moderate declines. An increase had been noted at Apr. 1, 1937, and the index then was rather higher, standing at 91.6, compared with 89.6 at the date under review. Information for the former date had been received from 479 firms with 39,237 employees, or 360 more than at Mar. 1, 1937.

Chart 4.-- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Vancouver.-- Improvement was reported in Vancouver, according to 460 establishments with a staff of 33,889, as compared with 33,783 in the preceding month. There was a decline in factory employment, but transportation, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A greater increase had been recorded at the beginning of April of last year, when employment in that city generally was at practically the same level. The index stood at 104.6 at the latest date, compared with 104.4 at Apr. 1, 1937; the 436 employers then co-operating had reported 33,649 men and women on their paylists.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Further moderate improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the gain being considerably smaller than the average increase from Mar. 1 to Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The largest additions to staffs at the date under review were made in iron and steel, food, pulp and paper, rubber, beverages, chemicals, electric light and power and non-ferrous metals. Employment also advanced in leather, fur, musical instrument and clay, glass and stone and some other plants. On the other hand, declines were indicated in the lumber, textile, electrical apparatus and tobacco divisions, those in the last-named being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 6,040 manufacturers, employing 563,660 operatives, as compared with 562,578 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 110.5 at the beginning of March to 110.8 at Apr. 1, when it was the same as at the beginning of April in 1937. It was, however, higher than at the same date in the years, 1931-1936.

Since the general increase in factory employment was below the average gain at this date in the period, 1921-1937, the seasonally-corrected index declined, falling from 112.9 at Mar. 1, to 111.7 at the beginning of April, 1938; it was then the same as at Apr. 1, 1937, but was higher than in other Aprils since that of 1930.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in the years since 1927:-- 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5 and 1928, 106.6.

A brief review of the situation at Apr. 1, 1937, shows that the 5,822 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 561,967 workers, an increase of 16,473 in comparison with their Mar. 1, 1937, payrolls. The greatest gains had then occurred in iron and steel, lumber and textiles.

Logging.-- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 406 of which reduced their payrolls from 61,385 men at Mar. 1, to 33,150 at the date under review; the number laid off was greater than that indicated, on the average, in preceding years of the record, although the percentage reduction approximated the average. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, and the index then was many points higher than at Apr. 1, 1938, when it stood at 115.0.

Mining.-- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines, and there was little general change in the extraction of metallic ores; 409 mine operators reported 69,609 employees, compared with 70,762 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available. The seasonal loss in the mining industries as a whole at the date under review exceeded the average decline recorded at Apr. 1 in the years since 1920.

Communications.-- Information was received from 85 communication companies and branches employing 22,039 workers, or 81 more than in the preceding month. Telephones showed moderate improvement. The index number stood at 82.5 at the latest date, or 1.1 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1937.

Transportation.-- There was a slight advance in employment in the street railway and cartage division and in shipping, while steam railway operation was quieter. The working forces of the 466 co-operating employers aggregated 94,442 persons, compared with 95,079 in the preceding month. The tendency in this division at Apr. 1 in the last seventeen years has more often than not been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; little change on the whole had been noted at the beginning of April, 1937, when the index was slightly higher than that of 78.5 at the latest date.

Construction and Maintenance.— Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and building was also slacker; highway construction, however, afforded considerably more employment. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 1,158 contractors with 85,271 employees, or 310 more than in their last report. The index of employment in construction was many points higher than at Apr. 1, 1937.

Services.— This group reported improvement, according to 491 firms with 28,577 employees, or 576 more than at Mar. 1. The trend had also been upward at the beginning of April, 1937, when the index was several points lower.

Trade.— There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,395 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 105,222 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 104,277 at the beginning of March. The advance, which was seasonal in character, occurred wholly in the retail division, wholesale trade being rather less active. A gain had also been indicated at the same date a year ago, when the index was fractionally higher, standing at 127.5, compared with 127.1 at the beginning of April, 1938.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Feb. 14 showed a slight improvement as compared with Jan. 17. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among the non-agricultural workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.2 at Feb. 14, 1938, as compared with 13.3 at Jan. 17, 1938; on a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 1.6 p.c. in the persons unemployed as compared with Feb. 22, 1937. The number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was estimated at approximately 11,324,000, an increase of 15,000 over January, 1938, and of about 20,000^{as} compared with Feb. 22, 1937. Recent press despatches state that there was a seasonal decline of 61,440 in the number unemployed in March as compared with February; this improvement exceeded that noted in March, 1937, but was below the average in the experience of former years. The number estimated as in employment increased by 56,000 in March, when the figure was greater by only 16,000 than in March of last year. As compared with March, 1937, there was an increase of some 202,000 in the number unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

During March, there was a further slight decline of about 50,000 workers in total non-agricultural employment in the United States, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Ordinarily, between 200,000 and 300,000 persons go back into industry at this time of year. As compared with March, 1937, it was estimated that there are about 2,450,000 fewer persons at work in non-agricultural jobs, excluding W.P.A. and other emergency projects.

Employment in manufacturing in March showed a contra-seasonal decrease of about 40,000, but weekly payrolls increased by \$200,000, indicating some improvement in operating schedules. The level of factory employment was about 20 p.c. below that of March, 1937. Employment decreased in both the durable and the non-durable goods industries in March, the loss in the former being larger than in the latter.

Employment was reduced in most non-manufacturing industries in March, the exceptions being retail trade, quarrying and dry-cleaning. The declines for the most part were seasonal. It was stated that, in general, employment in the non-manufacturing industries is higher in comparison with last year at this time than in manufacturing.

New York.— There was little net change in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor, which stated that 2,051 factories reported a decline of 0.5 p.c. in the number on their payrolls.

Massachusetts.— Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,796 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 249,160 persons in March, a decrease of 1.1 p.c. from the February total.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was since the preceding month a decline of 1.4 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,310 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments during February, when the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 77.8, as compared with 86.2 in February, 1937.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
pr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
pr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
pr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
pr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
pr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
pr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
pr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
pr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
pr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
pr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
pr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
pr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
pr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
pr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1938.

100.0 7.5 29.9 42.7 11.4 8.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	97.8	102.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	92.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1938.

15.1 1.3 13.2 1.3 3.4 2.0 3.9 3.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.4	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1938.
100.0 56.3 3.3 6.9 2.2 9.4 8.5 2.9 10.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	56.3	110.8	110.5	110.8	101.1	93.9	88.1	76.0
Animal products -edible	2.3	121.1	119.6	119.9	109.7	102.5	95.4	90.4
Fur and products	.2	91.2	82.0	92.5	88.6	79.5	73.5	63.0
Leather and products	2.2	109.2	108.4	117.3	111.6	107.3	99.5	86.1
Boots and shoes	1.5	113.3	113.5	120.9	115.9	113.2	106.4	93.8
Lumber and products	4.0	74.2	74.5	77.0	67.6	63.0	60.3	45.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	61.2	61.7	63.8	57.1	49.8	48.5	31.8
Furniture	.7	82.5	84.1	88.3	77.1	72.6	72.9	61.7
Other lumber products	1.1	108.9	107.4	109.6	93.2	96.7	87.1	72.6
Musical instruments	.1	47.3	42.5	44.8	35.7	29.9	33.0	22.8
Plant products - edible	3.2	105.2	103.1	101.8	97.1	90.4	88.9	86.9
Pulp and paper products	6.4	105.4	103.8	105.6	97.6	92.7	88.3	82.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	95.4	92.2	95.4	85.8	80.8	75.9	66.2
Paper products	1.0	131.0	129.6	133.1	117.6	107.1	101.0	95.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	109.8	110.1	109.6	106.2	103.5	100.5	98.5
Rubber products	1.3	100.4	98.5	102.1	96.1	92.7	93.0	75.6
Textile products	10.7	124.4	124.6	127.3	118.7	111.9	109.3	91.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	130.8	136.6	140.9	132.3	123.6	122.9	96.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	98.7	100.2	101.0	92.8	84.3	88.5	65.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	124.9	137.6	151.1	142.3	132.6	128.8	103.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	498.1	530.4	547.4	519.8	504.9	465.4	375.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	125.5	124.4	125.7	124.7	118.4	118.2	102.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.7	123.6	120.3	120.3	108.9	102.4	95.9	86.8
Other textile products	1.1	106.1	101.3	110.3	98.2	96.7	94.5	74.5
Tobacco	.9	120.8	150.1	105.4	124.2	114.5	114.2	118.4
Beverages	.9	159.0	153.8	153.7	133.2	122.9	119.2	108.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	160.9	158.3	149.2	135.7	128.0	118.1	106.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	77.4	76.1	82.1	71.4	59.9	57.6	48.5
Electric light and power	1.5	119.0	116.0	111.3	112.5	106.9	105.0	106.9
Electrical apparatus	1.8	135.8	142.0	133.7	116.0	106.0	97.8	88.1
Iron and steel products	13.7	105.8	105.3	106.6	93.2	84.3	73.4	60.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	132.2	126.6	137.8	113.8	88.4	88.8	44.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	124.6	127.5	123.7	99.5	87.4	73.3	61.8
Agricultural implements	.6	76.7	81.1	72.0	66.5	59.6	43.8	34.1
Land vehicles	6.0	99.7	100.3	101.8	94.8	89.4	77.0	69.8
Automobiles and parts	2.2	155.5	161.2	166.8	149.3	156.6	105.5	76.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	85.4	77.9	72.8	63.5	66.6	57.1	55.2
Heating appliances	.5	116.1	110.1	121.7	105.6	90.0	80.9	58.1
Iron and steel-fabrication, n.e.s.	.8	124.0	118.5	114.6	81.3	67.9	53.0	43.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	115.9	116.1	118.2	98.7	89.6	77.9	60.3
Other iron and steel products	1.9	103.2	102.9	105.2	88.2	80.9	72.4	58.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	155.1	153.4	148.9	131.5	116.2	103.5	77.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	149.8	149.6	140.9	130.8	126.8	126.9	112.4
Miscellaneous	.6	134.5	133.0	129.7	121.5	117.4	107.9	93.7
LOGGING	3.3	115.0	212.7	132.5	102.6	104.3	104.9	35.6
MINING	6.9	151.3	153.9	146.0	128.2	117.7	103.3	91.4
Coal	2.4	89.0	94.3	87.8	88.6	88.3	84.3	82.8
Metallic ores	3.7	307.6	307.4	290.7	237.5	207.2	165.4	131.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	118.3	116.6	118.3	92.0	78.4	71.2	54.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	82.5	82.2	81.4	77.7	77.7	76.8	84.5
Telegraphs	.5	90.8	90.8	90.0	86.0	85.4	83.4	80.7
Telephones	1.7	80.2	79.9	79.1	75.5	75.6	75.1	85.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	78.5	79.0	79.5	78.5	76.3	75.9	74.2
Street railways and cartage	2.5	110.9	110.4	116.4	113.2	108.3	107.4	111.8
Steam railways	5.7	72.2	73.8	72.6	72.2	69.4	70.6	67.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	65.7	62.8	64.1	63.8	66.7	60.0	59.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.5	71.6	71.4	53.7	71.8	80.2	95.8	54.7
Building	1.8	43.9	44.9	36.3	52.2	45.2	38.6	25.2
Highway	4.4	116.6	108.8	69.3	111.9	143.4	201.9	88.5
Railway	2.3	57.5	63.2	56.8	54.8	56.9	56.2	54.2
SERVICES	2.9	129.8	127.1	122.7	118.5	111.4	111.8	102.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	123.0	122.5	114.2	111.2	106.3	109.1	94.7
Professional	.2	129.7	129.9	130.7	130.6	126.7	121.7	126.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	141.4	134.3	134.6	127.6	116.4	113.9	108.5
TRADE	10.5	127.1	126.0	127.5	121.0	117.4	116.1	107.6
Retail	7.6	132.3	130.7	134.4	127.2	123.5	123.4	111.9
Wholesale	2.9	115.3	115.5	111.9	106.7	103.4	98.9	97.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.0	107.8	103.0	97.4	93.4	91.3	76.0

1/ For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime Manufacturing	36.6	102.9	100.8	106.9	97.8	88.7	84.9	68.7
Provinces Lumber products	3.7	62.1	65.9	72.6	68.1	67.6	60.0	33.0
Pulp and paper	5.5	158.6	158.1	160.8	148.3	134.7	133.8	120.6
Textile products	4.1	84.8	85.3	86.6	87.2	83.5	85.5	69.6
Iron and steel	13.2	121.4	116.3	125.8	111.0	94.0	88.8	66.7
Other manufactures	10.1	96.5	92.4	97.9	87.7	81.2	76.9	71.7
Logging	2.4	80.0	247.7	180.1	92.2	96.3	159.4	39.5
Mining	22.6	113.3	112.6	108.1	105.0	102.9	96.2	91.2
Communications	2.4	85.4	86.0	84.5	81.9	78.2	78.2	83.6
Transportation	15.7	101.6	102.6	98.1	99.2	95.7	95.1	89.1
Construction	10.6	86.3	89.0	79.0	107.9	96.6	101.2	67.1
Services	1.8	166.0	164.3	160.1	154.5	150.7	143.6	130.2
Trade	7.9	123.1	122.3	121.5	113.4	109.6	108.2	95.8
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	103.6	108.3	105.4	101.8	95.8	95.1	78.3
Quebec Manufacturing	61.9	113.6	112.5	111.5	101.0	94.3	90.5	79.1
Lumber products	3.0	81.5	81.0	80.3	68.9	67.3	66.5	51.6
Pulp and paper	7.7	99.4	96.8	98.2	89.8	84.8	81.3	74.1
Textile products	18.6	140.5	139.6	139.3	126.4	117.7	114.6	91.8
Iron and steel	10.4	95.1	93.7	95.8	83.5	71.5	67.3	60.2
Other manufactures	22.2	117.4	117.0	112.9	104.3	100.4	95.9	88.7
Logging	5.4	185.6	308.4	216.9	136.0	127.2	132.9	58.7
Mining	3.6	239.7	233.9	234.7	155.3	125.3	110.2	86.1
Communications	1.7	74.4	74.5	73.4	69.8	70.0	70.1	80.2
Transportation	7.6	68.8	69.3	68.8	67.7	69.6	70.2	66.8
Construction	9.6	74.0	72.1	41.7	40.0	36.3	44.9	33.6
Services	2.5	117.3	112.9	104.5	101.5	96.7	98.4	91.2
Trade	7.7	135.9	133.9	134.2	129.7	123.4	126.9	119.6
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	107.4	110.1	102.2	91.4	85.9	85.1	73.1
Ontario Manufacturing	64.8	112.4	112.9	113.6	103.8	96.5	88.9	75.8
Lumber products	3.2	63.4	63.8	67.6	59.2	58.1	55.9	47.0
Pulp and paper	6.7	106.3	104.5	106.0	98.7	94.8	89.9	83.6
Textile products	10.4	111.5	112.9	118.5	114.0	109.1	106.5	93.4
Iron and steel	18.6	115.0	115.3	117.2	99.9	92.6	75.7	57.1
Other manufactures	25.9	124.6	125.8	122.4	115.4	104.5	100.0	88.4
Logging	1.6	73.6	231.8	94.2	96.7	104.5	102.0	17.7
Mining	5.6	246.9	245.4	236.8	206.0	174.3	144.2	114.8
Communications	2.1	80.2	79.4	78.9	74.1	73.6	74.7	84.0
Transportation	6.2	73.0	73.1	74.7	73.1	68.5	68.8	68.1
Construction	6.7	78.4	79.0	57.0	82.8	119.7	161.0	72.3
Services	2.9	154.0	152.3	146.1	143.0	137.5	138.2	124.7
Trade	10.1	133.4	132.8	134.5	128.3	125.5	123.3	113.2
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	109.6	113.7	108.8	103.4	100.7	98.7	78.3
Manitoba Manufacturing	33.9	102.5	102.2	101.8	95.8	88.8	84.3	81.4
Provinces Lumber products	2.5	96.3	100.8	90.7	72.1	71.4	65.1	59.7
Pulp and paper	3.1	94.1	94.1	98.0	90.4	87.6	83.9	84.5
Textile products	2.6	134.1	130.4	140.2	117.8	108.8	109.7	93.8
Iron and steel	11.8	84.2	84.3	79.1	79.6	73.7	70.3	72.7
Other manufactures	13.9	123.8	122.4	127.2	119.1	108.5	102.1	93.6
Logging	1.4	109.2	190.0	71.7	90.3	157.6	113.2	34.1
Mining	8.0	104.3	120.9	102.3	106.0	105.8	94.4	90.9
Communications	2.9	86.0	85.4	84.7	83.3	87.2	82.0	85.8
Transportation	20.0	84.1	85.8	86.3	86.6	82.8	81.3	81.2
Construction	9.5	46.2	49.6	46.5	66.7	62.1	61.9	50.1
Services	3.7	106.3	104.4	105.8	102.2	88.6	88.1	86.8
Trade	20.6	110.0	109.3	111.9	105.6	103.3	101.0	96.8
Manitoba-All Industries	100.0	89.4	92.2	89.4	90.5	86.9	83.3	78.3
British Columbia Manufacturing	40.7	101.6	100.5	99.7	90.3	83.0	77.9	62.5
Provinces Lumber products	13.2	85.1	83.9	88.4	79.1	64.7	61.8	37.0
Pulp and paper	5.7	110.3	113.2	116.6	107.7	101.3	92.0	88.6
Textile products	1.4	127.9	128.9	129.9	121.2	106.2	99.3	82.0
Iron and steel	3.9	88.5	89.0	82.4	71.3	65.5	64.7	55.5
Other manufactures	16.5	118.8	115.8	109.4	100.4	100.6	93.7	82.4
Logging	8.1	95.2	69.2	80.0	76.9	69.4	58.6	30.9
Mining	10.3	108.0	108.4	102.7	84.6	84.1	72.3	66.4
Communications	3.4	105.0	105.7	103.9	100.3	99.3	92.8	95.8
Transportation	12.0	87.4	86.1	90.6	86.5	84.6	82.9	83.9
Construction	10.7	82.5	74.8	79.6	128.2	129.6	128.4	73.0
Services	3.7	111.5	108.3	108.8	100.1	92.7	93.5	80.2
Trade	11.1	131.4	129.6	130.8	118.6	114.9	108.1	96.3
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	100.2	96.2	97.5	95.9	91.8	86.6	68.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.7	108.1	106.5	105.6	95.1	89.2	85.2	78.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	111.6	112.5	101.1	101.7	101.1	97.1	96.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	108.0	107.0	108.2	103.8	100.3	98.3	97.9
Textiles	17.1	126.1	120.4	118.3	104.7	98.9	94.4	79.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	115.1	114.1	109.9	105.2	-	-	-
Iron and steel	15.4	92.6	91.5	93.6	81.7	67.2	65.2	56.9
Other manufactures	21.5	106.6	106.8	106.4	94.8	89.9	84.9	62.9
Communications	2.5	64.5	64.1	64.7	61.9	62.7	63.5	74.6
Transportation	7.1	72.0	72.5	75.3	73.2	78.7	72.7	69.0
Construction	6.7	64.7	56.9	46.8	34.7	30.8	42.9	40.6
Trade	12.2	128.8	126.7	126.1	124.3	116.3	120.0	116.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	100.6	98.5	96.8	88.3	83.8	82.1	75.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.5	107.7	106.4	101.3	98.9	96.4	95.4	91.6
Leather products	19.5	103.9	102.9	104.8	110.1	108.3	108.0	104.7
Other manufactures	45.0	109.3	107.9	99.7	93.7	91.0	89.5	85.6
Transportation	10.5	77.7	84.8	77.0	72.9	81.6	96.3	97.6
Construction	6.5	78.6	77.4	47.1	82.7	95.6	90.4	97.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.4	99.7	93.3	91.7	93.4	95.4	92.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.5	106.4	106.0	105.7	97.0	93.2	88.0	80.7
Plant products - edible	5.7	113.3	109.6	112.5	106.6	99.7	99.6	97.8
Printing and publishing	9.1	123.8	125.5	124.6	116.5	110.5	104.7	101.9
Textiles	11.5	94.1	92.7	98.3	91.1	92.4	90.4	84.5
Iron and steel	10.8	99.6	100.7	96.2	82.9	78.7	65.0	54.2
Other manufactures	27.4	108.8	108.3	106.5	99.1	93.8	90.3	81.6
Communications	2.7	66.6	67.0	66.3	64.1	65.4	68.8	76.1
Transportation	5.6	93.0	92.8	93.8	89.9	85.7	86.8	91.1
Construction	2.3	52.2	54.4	47.2	52.9	43.9	68.1	37.7
Trade	20.1	123.8	123.3	127.6	121.7	119.2	119.4	109.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.0	105.6	105.8	98.7	94.8	92.7	85.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.7	93.5	93.1	93.8	91.2	87.7	80.1	75.4
Lumber products	3.7	42.5	43.8	42.2	38.6	42.3	43.0	33.7
Pulp and paper	17.0	94.7	95.1	97.8	92.3	93.2	81.6	76.9
Other manufactures	27.0	111.0	109.3	109.3	109.1	99.9	92.6	89.3
Construction	11.1	104.8	91.3	96.2	157.1	142.7	153.7	71.6
Trade	19.9	130.2	130.2	130.6	117.5	115.2	113.0	107.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.7	99.7	101.9	103.1	99.3	97.6	85.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.9	107.5	107.4	110.3	96.6	86.0	81.3	68.1
Textiles	16.8	90.2	87.0	92.4	89.7	83.7	88.1	72.2
Electrical apparatus	10.6	118.5	121.3	116.8	102.6	94.6	82.7	82.6
Iron and steel	32.3	110.0	110.6	113.1	91.7	72.7	68.3	48.2
Other manufactures	23.2	114.8	115.7	120.1	107.4	103.8	93.8	87.6
Construction	2.3	48.9	43.6	47.0	42.6	52.6	44.8	43.2
Trade	8.1	130.4	132.0	127.2	125.5	116.5	113.2	93.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	106.4	106.1	108.2	96.8	87.7	83.0	70.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.7	162.7	168.9	167.3	143.8	147.6	109.8	79.5
Iron and steel	68.6	167.2	174.8	173.5	148.5	155.8	108.2	73.5
Other manufactures	18.1	147.8	146.8	144.2	126.6	117.4	115.6	104.4
Construction	2.2	47.6	46.6	38.2	27.8	19.2	16.2	23.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	148.9	153.1	151.4	131.2	132.6	102.9	79.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.7	97.9	97.0	99.9	93.8	88.9	84.5	82.1
Animal products - edible	5.8	124.3	124.8	125.0	119.5	114.9	106.9	92.6
Printing and publishing	5.5	97.6	95.0	101.6	95.0	95.2	92.0	93.4
Textiles	6.4	137.7	133.6	146.4	123.4	112.2	115.6	94.4
Iron and steel	19.2	80.7	80.8	81.0	77.5	71.5	68.0	71.8
Other manufactures	13.8	106.1	104.9	108.5	103.8	101.0	93.5	88.5
Transportation	10.0	76.7	77.1	79.4	73.2	70.8	69.6	70.9
Construction	1.9	25.8	30.5	29.0	53.2	33.4	20.8	29.2
Trade	29.4	94.0	94.4	96.0	91.7	90.5	87.8	82.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.6	89.6	91.6	88.1	83.5	79.7	78.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.4	110.8	113.0	107.8	100.8	86.6	82.5	71.4
Lumber products	8.9	78.2	83.3	78.3	77.1	57.2	55.2	38.2
Other manufactures	31.5	125.6	126.5	121.2	111.7	100.2	95.1	86.7
Communications	7.3	104.9	105.5	104.6	100.3	99.1	91.6	95.3
Transportation	16.6	94.8	91.6	100.2	99.1	91.3	92.7	93.8
Construction	5.6	49.4	47.4	48.3	63.9	45.6	36.4	41.1
Services	6.8	113.7	111.7	110.3	101.2	93.6	94.0	79.1
Trade	23.3	134.7	133.0	136.4	123.3	118.8	109.1	98.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.6	104.2	104.4	100.1	89.7	84.8	79.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

GOVT PUBNS

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



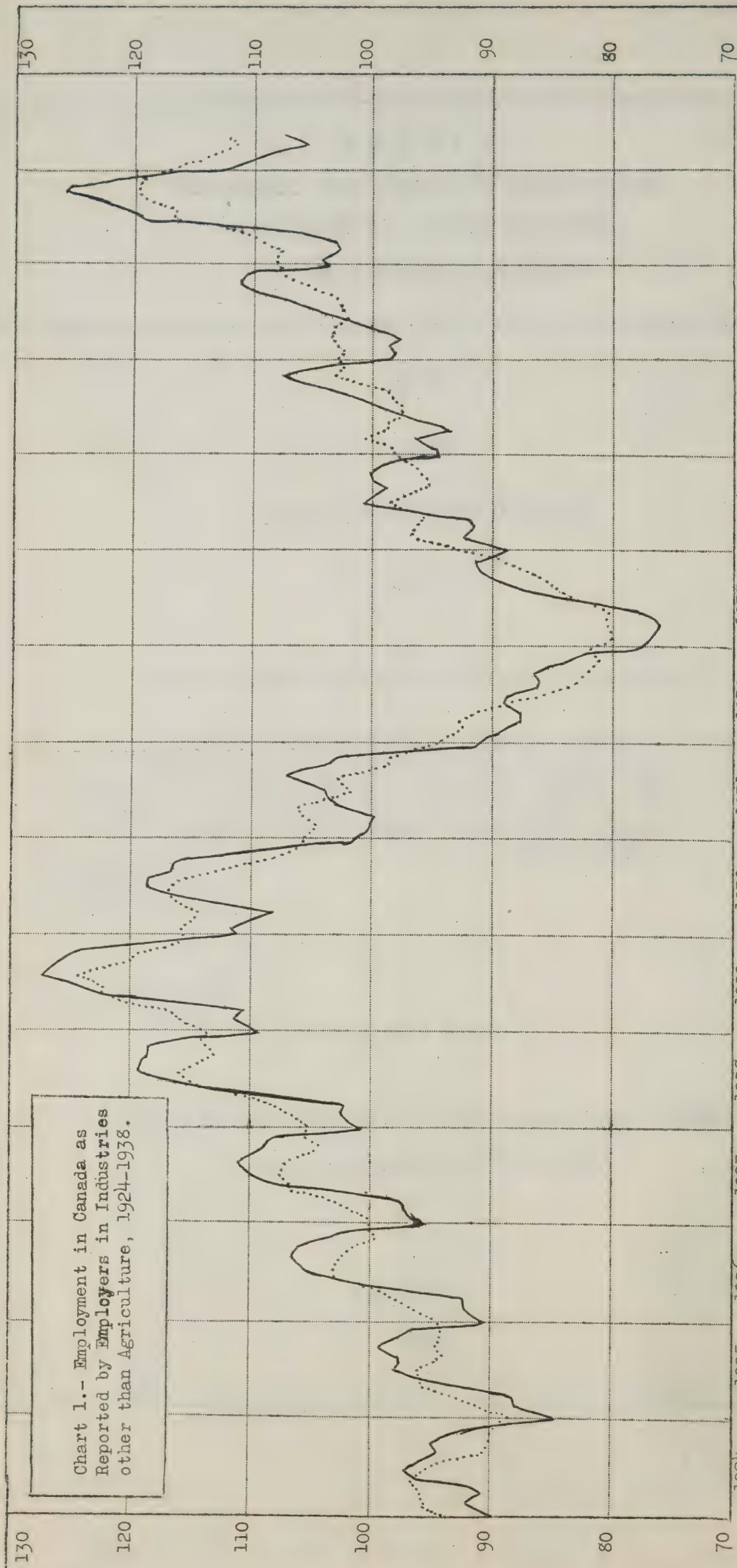
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Issued May 27, 1938.

T H E M A Y E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.) F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,551 firms showed a considerable increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,024,702 persons, or 23,500 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 105.0 at Apr. 1 to 107.4 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930. The general expansion reported at the latest date was not so pronounced as that noted at the same date in 1937, but rather exceeded the average gain recorded at May 1 in the years since 1928, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, rose slightly from 111.2 in the preceding month, to 111.5 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8.

Manufacturing as a whole reported a small, contra-seasonal decline at the date under review, mainly in pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the food, lumber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, oil refining, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and some other divisions indicated decided improvement. Logging and coal-mining showed seasonal curtailment, that in the former being on a large scale. No general change occurred in communications, while services, trade, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment, the gains exceeding the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record. The fact that the date of the enquiry fell at the week-end no doubt accounted for part of the substantial advance in trade.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1937, shows that the 10,089 firms then co-operating had employed 1,011,474 persons, as compared with 979,319 in the preceding month. With the exception of logging and coal-mining, practically all industrial groups had then reported substantial improvement.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada in March was greater than in that month in other years. The number in employment was higher than in March in any of the last seven years, though it was lower than in March, 1930 or 1929. The wage-earners unemployed increased by 20,000 from February, 1938, to March, when the number was also higher than in March, 1937. The estimated number of unemployed was lower than in the same month in any of the five years, 1932 to 1936, but was greater than in March of earlier years for which estimates have been prepared.

The following shows the estimates for March, 1938, together with the figures for that month in each of the preceding ten years:-

March	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,619	2,163	456
1937	2,570	2,120	450
1936	2,500	2,005	495
1935	2,473	1,924	549
1934	2,527	1,938	589
1933	2,330	1,622	708
1932	2,452	1,839	613
1931	2,441	2,053	388
1930	2,436	2,214	282
1929	2,373	2,264	109
1928	2,171	2,095	76

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in each of the five economic areas, the gains since the preceding month ranging from 0.3 p.c. in Ontario to 4.8 p.c. in British Columbia. In Quebec, the level of employment was higher than at May 1 in any other year for which data are available; in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, industrial activity was rather lower than at that date in 1937, but greater than at May 1 in any of the preceding six years, while the index for the Prairies was slightly below that at the beginning of May in 1937 or 1936, but higher than in 1932-1935.

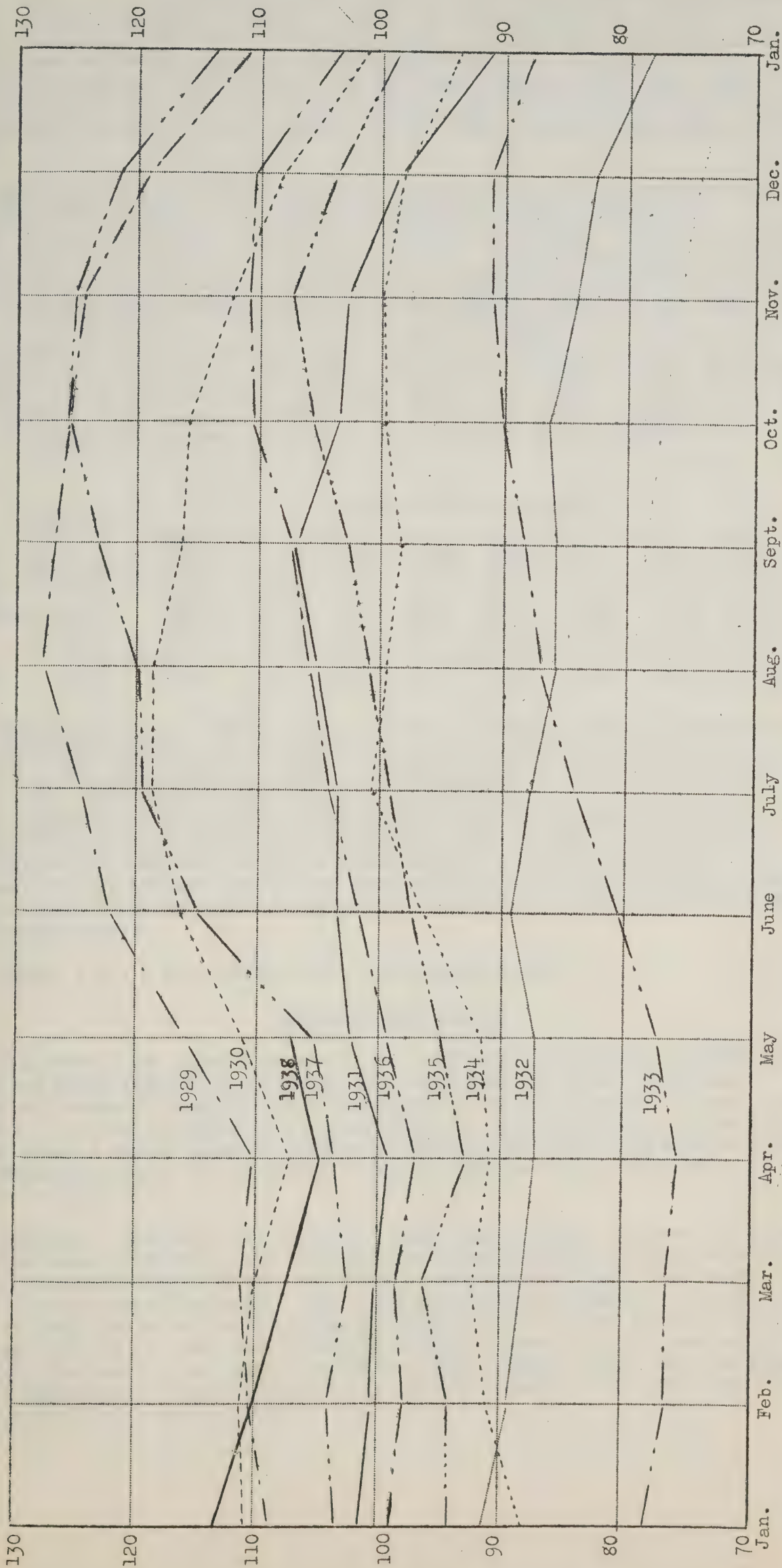
Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an advance which exceeded the average gain at May 1 in preceding years since 1920, but was smaller than that noted in the early spring of 1937. The index, at 107.3, was over three points lower than at May 1 of last year, but was higher than at the same date in the period, 1931-1936. Seven hundred and sixty-two firms reported 78,210 employees, or 2,618 more than in their last return. Activity was curtailed in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance, the losses in the last two being seasonal. On the other hand, fish-preserving and chemical factories, logging, trade, building and highway construction showed improvement. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	May 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937
P.E. Island	1.8	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9
Nova Scotia	57.8	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5
New Brunswick	40.4	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5
Maritimes	100.0	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4

The 697 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 79,815 persons, being greater by 3,895 than at Apr. 1, 1937.

Quebec.— A favourable movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,540 employers of 314,201 men and women, as against 299,732 in the preceding month; this increase of 14,469 was larger than that noted at May 1, 1937, also exceeding the average gain at the same date in the last seventeen years. Little change on the whole took place in manufacturing, additions to staffs in lumber, food, beverage, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other factories being largely offset by losses in the leather, pulp and paper, textile and tobacco divisions. Logging camps continued to release considerable numbers of men, and the mining of non-metallic minerals was also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment, the gains in transportation and construction being pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,409 firms had reported 292,764 employees, or 8,515 more than in the preceding month.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.-- The general trend was moderately upward in Ontario, but the indicated increase was decidedly less-than-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, logging and mining, while there were gains in transportation, construction and trade. In the manufacturing group, there was improvement in lumber, food, electric current, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other classes, but pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants reported considerable declines. The working forces of the 4,645 co-operating establishments included 428,351 men and women, compared with 427,019 at Apr. 1. Employment at May 1, 1937, had shown an advance of over two p.c. and the index then, at 111.2, was slightly higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 109.9. The 4,466 employers from which information was tabulated for the same date in 1937 had reported a combined staff of 432,624.

Prairie Provinces.... Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in railway construction; in the group of factory employment, a substantial part of the increase took place in the oil-refining, clay, glass and stone and food divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slack. Statements were compiled from 1,506 firms in the Prairie Provinces whose working forces rose from 113,630 persons at the beginning of April, to 116,450 at May 1. This advance was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1937, and was also smaller than the average gain noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 91.5, was slightly lower than that of 93.2 at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,453 establishments with 118,731 employees. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926=100):--

		Index numbers (1926=100).								
Provinces	Relative Weight	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
	May 1, 1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1937	1937	1937	1937
Manitoba	47.5	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2
Saskatchewan	20.1	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3
Alberta	32.4	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0
Prairies	100.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4

British Columbia.-- The situation in British Columbia showed improvement at the beginning of May, but this was on a scale below the average as indicated in the experience of the last seventeen years. The index stood at 102.8, compared with 103.4 at May 1, 1937; these indexes were higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 87,490 persons was reported by the 1,098 employers furnishing data, who had 85,229 on their staffs at Apr. 1, 1938. Logging, mining, transportation, railway construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing showed improvement; within the last-named, the greatest gains took place in lumber factories. For May 1, 1937, 1,064 employers had reported 87,540 workers, as compared with 82,542 in the preceding month.

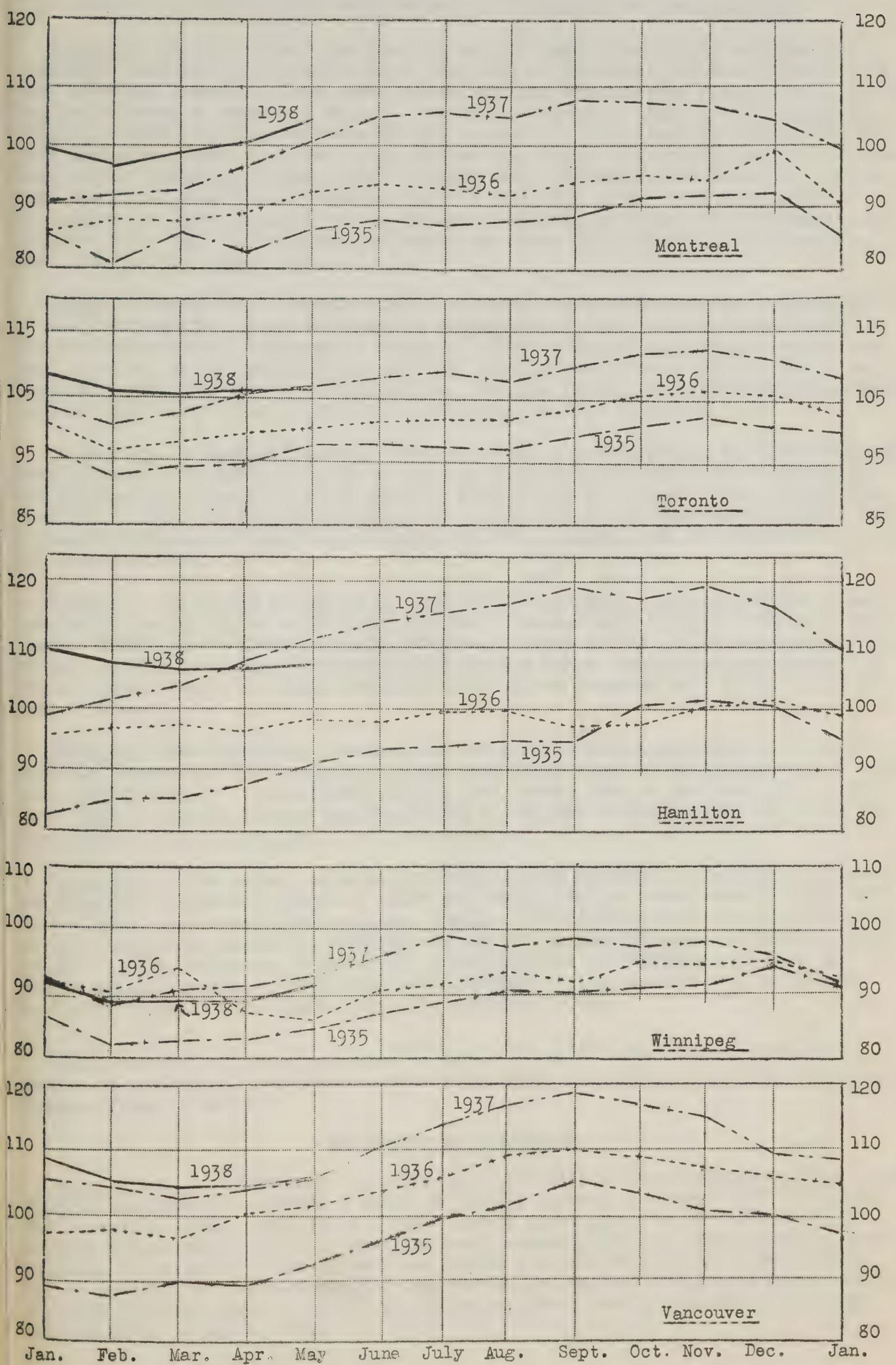
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported heightened activity, while no general change occurred in Windsor. The largest gains were in Montreal. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver, while in the remaining centres the situation at May 1, 1938, was not so favourable as at that date in 1937.

Montreal.-- Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,459 co-operating employers reported 157,510 persons on their payrolls, compared with 151,567 at Apr. 1. This increase exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in preceding years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1937, when the general expansion indicated by 1,395 establishments had been somewhat more pronounced; they then employed 151,781 men and women.

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1938.



Quebec.-- Statements were tabulated from 179 firms with 13,887 employees, as against 13,428 at Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and construction, but services and trade were also more active, while manufacturing on the whole was quieter. The increase involved rather fewer workers than that recorded at the corresponding date in 1937, when the index was, however, some six points lower. The 176 employers furnishing data had then had 13,033 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.-- Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while there was a falling-off in manufacturing; in this division, vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. According to information furnished by 1,581 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 132,737 persons, as compared with 132,323 at Apr. 1. This increase was smaller than that indicated at May 1 of last year, and was also below the average gain at the same date in the sixteen previous years for which data for Toronto are available. Employment was in slightly less volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,524 establishments employing 133,499 assistants, or 1,991 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 107.4, compared with 106.3 at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- Construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; 200 employers reported payrolls aggregating 13,581, compared with 13,362 in the preceding month. The general increase in this city was on a smaller scale than that noted at the beginning of May in 1937, and the index then stood at 106.6, compared with 103.0 at the date under review. For the former, 198 firms had made returns, showing staffs numbering 13,982, or 610 more than at Apr. 1, 1937.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 34,282 was employed by the 297 co-operating establishments, as against 33,755 at Apr. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation, construction and services also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a rather lower level than in the same month of last year; a greater advance had then been indicated by 290 employers, who reported 36,085 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.-- No change on the whole took place in Windsor. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 187 firms with 20,329 workers, compared with 20,331 in the preceding month. Additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the 177 industries reporting at May 1, 1937, when they employed 20,878 men and women. Employment was then at a rather higher level, the index standing at 152.9, as compared with 148.9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.-- Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 490 co-operating employers had a staff of 39,353 persons, compared with 38,500 at Apr. 1. Employment was in less volume than at the same date of last year, when a similar advance had been noted in the 481 establishments for which information had been furnished; their personnel had included 40,079 men and women.

Vancouver.-- The number employed in manufacturing declined in Vancouver, the loss being mainly in lumber factories; trade and transportation were rather brisker, while other industries showed little general change. According to data received from 460 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 34,312 employees, compared with 33,891 at Apr. 1. The index was fractionally higher than at the beginning of May, 1937, when a slightly smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 442 co-operating business men, whose staffs had numbered 34,065.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- There was a slowing-up in activity in manufacturing at May 1, when 6,082 establishments reported a staff of 562,733 persons, compared with 563,859 in the preceding month. The record for past years shows that factory employment has usually increased at May 1, so that the small recession at the latest date is contra-seasonal in character. The crude index showed a slight falling-off from 110.8 at Apr. 1 to 110.6 at the beginning of May, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 111.7 at the former to 109.8 at the latter date, when it was also lower than that of 113.0 at May 1, 1937.

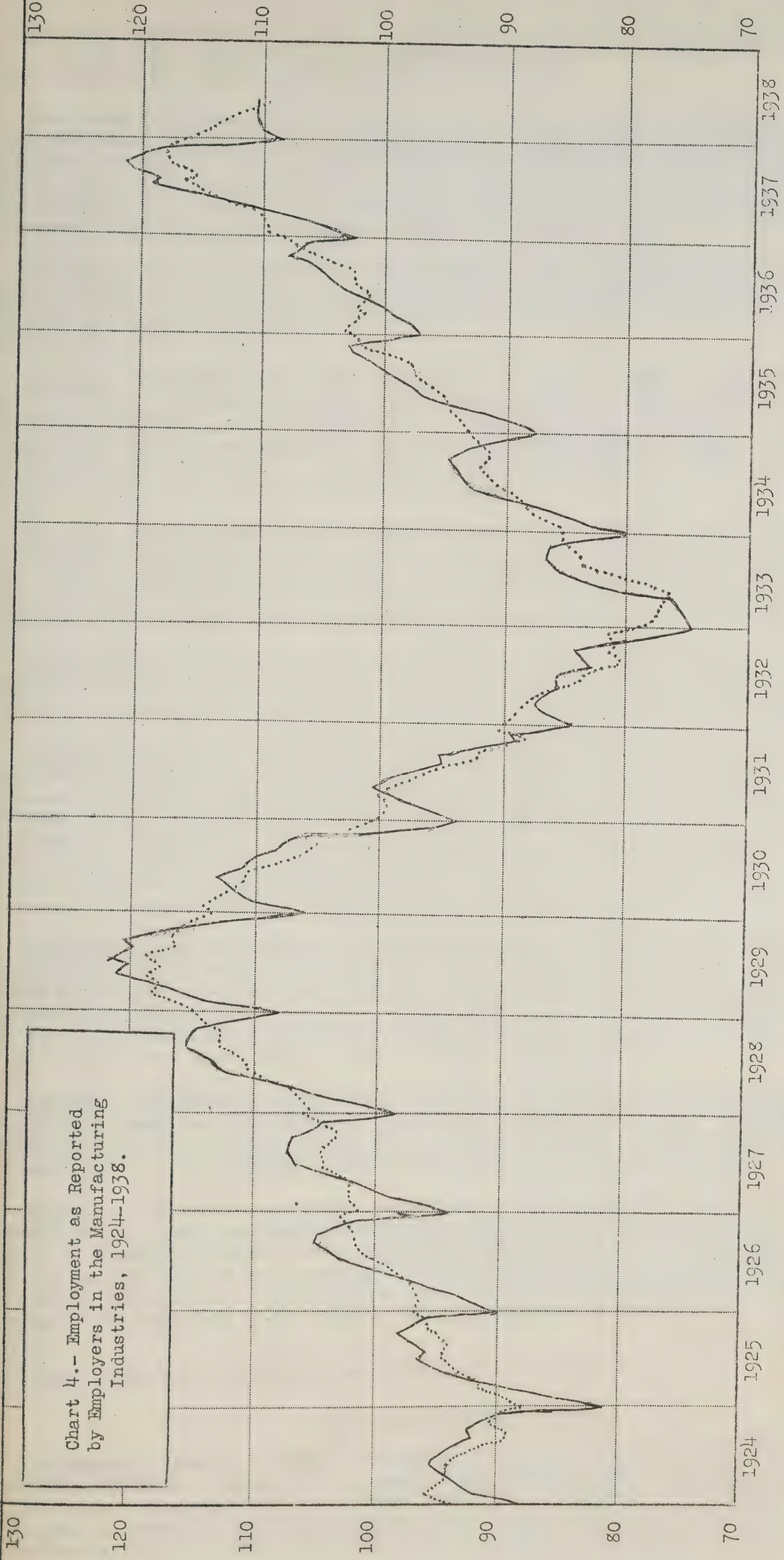


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

The crude index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Considerable improvement was noted at May 1, 1938, in lumber, animal and vegetable food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textiles, tobacco and iron and steel showed decided curtailment. The losses in the textile and tobacco industries were seasonal, although they were larger than has been usual in the last seventeen years.

For May 1, 1937, information had been compiled from 5,894 manufacturing establishments, employing 577,413 persons, an increase of 15,242 over their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, iron and steel, textile, food and pulp and paper divisions.

Logging.- Seasonal losses that exceeded the average for May 1 in the last seventeen years were recorded in logging; there were increases in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but curtailment on a larger scale was indicated in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The 383 co-operating firms employed 28,137 men, or 5,011 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index, at 97.5, was higher than at the beginning of May in 1937, and most other years of the record.

Mining.- Returns were received from 414 mine operators with 68,864 persons in their employ, as against 69,589 in the preceding month. Metallic ore and coal mining were slacker, the losses in the latter being seasonal; quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines, however, showed improvement. Employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year of the record.

Communications.- No general change was indicated in communications, in which the index was practically the same as at the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,037 persons.

Transportation.- All three branches of this group - the street railway, cartage and storage, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - afforded seasonally increased employment. The general advance in transportation greatly exceeded the average for the last seventeen years. The index stood at 83.9, as compared with 85.1 at the beginning of May of last year; however, the figure for the latest date was slightly higher than at May 1 in other years since 1932. A combined working force of 101,000 employees was registered by the 469 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 94,455 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, that in highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 19,783 persons in the staffs of the 1,197 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 105,126. This gain exceeded the average at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1937; the index at the latest date, (viz., 88.2), was higher than at May 1 in 1937, 1936 or 1935.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 487 establishments with 27,321 workers, as against 26,854 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May of 1937, and of other years of the record.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group considerably exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1937; as already mentioned, this was probably due in part to the fact that the date of the inquiry fell at the week-end. The co-operating trading establishments, numbering 1,434, enlarged their forces by 3,569 persons to 109,484 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in other years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further improvement in March, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12.9 at Mar. 14, 1938, as compared with 13.2 at Feb. 14, 1938; on a comparable basis there was an increase of

about 1.7 p.c. in the percentage unemployed as compared with Mar. 15, 1937. It was estimated that at Mar. 14 the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000. This was 56,000 more than at Feb. 14, 1938, and about 16,000 more than at Mar. 15, 1937. Recent press despatches state that the insured persons in employment in Great Britain were estimated at 11,390,000 at Apr. 4, an increase of 10,000 over the Mar. 14 figure. This seasonal improvement was much less than usual. The number of insured persons in employment was lower by 130,000 in April, 1938, than in the same month of last year, while the number of persons registered for work at the employment exchanges was higher by 342,000 than in April, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

New York.-- The New York State Department of Labor in a preliminary report states that there was a decrease of over 2.0 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15; the reduction is seasonal in character, but exceeds the average decline between those dates in the last 23 years. The largest losses were in the metal and machinery, fur, leather, textile and clothing industries.

Massachusetts.-- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a decline of 2.5 p.c. in employment in manufacturing from March to April; the loss was seasonal in character, although it exceeded the average reduction recorded in April in the years since 1925. Factory employment was in decidedly smaller volume than at April 15, 1937. The greatest reduction since March, 1938, took place in the boot and shoe, men's clothing, cotton, silk, electrical apparatus, machinery and supplies and textile machinery divisions.

Illinois.-- The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was lower by 1.9 p.c. in March than in February, the loss being contra-seasonal. The index of employment declined from 88.0 in March, 1937, to 76.3 in March, 1938; the monthly average for the years 1925-1927 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers. Curtailment was indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, that in the former being more pronounced.

Wisconsin.-- Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin show that employment was 0.3 p.c. lower in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". Slight improvement on the whole was shown in the non-durable goods classes, but the durable goods industries were rather slacker.

TABLE 1.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1938.

100.0	7.6	30.7	41.8	11.4	8.5
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Note:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1938.

15.4	1.4	13.0	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.8	3.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1938.

100.0 54.9 2.7 6.7 2.1 9.9 10.3 2.7 10.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Manufacturing	54.9	110.6	110.8	113.8	102.7	95.6	90.2	76.8
Animal products-edible	2.4	124.4	121.1	125.6	115.9	111.1	103.2	97.7
Fur and products	.2	94.4	91.2	97.9	91.4	84.8	76.9	72.9
Leather and products	2.2	108.5	109.2	117.8	112.7	108.8	99.9	87.8
Boots and shoes	1.5	112.7	113.3	120.1	116.5	113.4	106.7	95.4
Lumber and products	4.0	77.3	74.2	83.5	73.2	67.2	63.2	49.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	66.3	61.2	72.8	64.7	56.3	51.8	37.3
Furniture	.7	80.2	82.5	88.3	76.6	70.9	74.2	62.9
Other lumber products	1.1	109.9	108.9	113.2	97.6	98.2	90.5	75.1
Musical instruments	.1	46.7	47.3	45.9	36.6	29.0	27.3	22.6
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.4	105.2	103.7	102.2	92.6	92.4	88.0
Pulp and paper products	6.1	103.0	105.4	107.4	99.2	93.4	90.3	82.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	90.9	95.4	98.7	88.8	81.6	79.1	67.9
Paper products	1.0	129.5	131.0	133.0	119.1	108.0	103.4	93.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	109.8	109.8	110.1	106.0	104.1	100.8	97.4
Rubber products	1.2	100.5	100.4	104.6	96.0	91.2	92.3	74.8
Textile products	10.3	122.3	124.4	128.8	118.6	111.9	110.7	91.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	128.5	130.8	142.7	132.6	124.2	124.8	95.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	98.3	98.7	102.8	92.0	85.8	89.7	67.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	117.3	124.9	150.5	140.6	128.3	128.8	95.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	487.1	498.1	548.9	527.9	508.9	481.7	373.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	122.4	125.5	128.6	123.8	117.1	120.4	100.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	121.2	123.6	120.4	108.8	102.9	96.7	87.8
Other textile products	1.0	106.7	106.1	112.3	99.0	95.2	95.0	77.9
Tobacco	.8	101.0	120.8	101.7	108.3	94.1	100.4	102.9
Beverages	.8	162.3	159.0	154.3	139.0	130.4	119.2	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	166.4	160.9	154.6	140.1	130.6	125.2	109.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.4	77.4	89.7	79.7	69.4	64.1	50.2
Electric light and power	1.5	121.6	119.0	114.3	113.6	109.0	105.8	108.4
Electrical apparatus	1.8	136.8	135.8	138.7	117.3	106.0	100.5	84.1
Iron and steel products	13.3	104.5	105.8	109.4	94.1	86.0	75.7	60.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	124.5	132.2	141.0	115.2	98.7	91.8	43.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	123.2	124.6	128.3	100.9	88.7	76.3	61.3
Agricultural implements	.6	72.5	76.7	74.1	67.4	61.2	45.4	33.4
Land vehicles	5.9	99.4	99.7	103.4	94.9	89.1	79.4	70.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	151.9	155.5	164.9	154.1	154.6	116.8	78.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	82.7	85.4	79.2	63.1	69.1	51.2	54.6
Heating appliances	.5	118.5	116.1	127.1	107.0	94.3	85.0	65.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	123.2	124.0	119.0	84.1	72.1	56.5	45.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	113.5	115.9	121.3	100.6	92.7	77.2	62.5
Other iron and steel products	1.9	103.0	103.2	109.1	89.9	80.2	75.5	58.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	156.6	155.1	151.9	126.8	119.0	106.5	75.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	156.9	149.8	146.2	133.1	129.3	129.7	114.8
Miscellaneous	.6	137.2	134.5	133.7	124.7	118.7	109.4	90.8
LOGGING	2.7	97.5	115.0	86.7	88.6	93.9	80.5	35.1
MINING	6.7	149.7	151.3	147.4	127.4	116.2	103.6	89.9
Coal	2.3	85.7	89.0	84.1	84.3	82.2	80.6	78.0
Metallic ores	3.6	306.1	307.6	296.5	243.9	211.0	169.5	133.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	123.4	118.3	131.5	93.1	85.4	80.5	59.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.5	82.5	82.9	78.4	77.5	76.9	83.7
Telegraphs	.5	90.1	90.8	93.9	86.3	85.5	84.3	80.2
Telephones	1.6	80.4	80.2	79.9	76.3	75.4	75.0	84.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	83.9	78.5	85.1	82.8	80.1	78.5	78.9
Street railways and cartage	2.5	114.0	110.9	117.4	114.8	109.8	109.2	113.9
Steam railways	5.6	72.4	72.2	74.9	72.3	69.8	70.7	67.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	96.9	65.7	89.7	89.5	90.3	75.4	88.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.3	88.2	71.6	71.4	79.4	84.7	95.8	60.8
Building	1.9	46.8	43.9	45.2	55.6	47.2	42.5	28.4
Highway	6.0	160.9	116.6	106.3	124.0	154.5	192.6	97.4
Railway	2.4	61.9	57.5	65.2	62.1	58.0	59.8	60.5
SERVICES	2.7	131.9	129.8	125.2	120.4	116.4	111.7	99.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	124.1	123.0	116.1	111.8	110.9	108.7	93.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	144.2	141.4	139.6	132.3	122.7	114.3	104.9
TRADE	10.7	131.3	127.1	128.4	123.3	119.3	115.6	108.6
Retail	7.8	137.7	132.3	135.3	129.7	126.0	122.2	114.7
Wholesale	2.9	116.8	115.3	113.1	108.8	104.0	100.5	94.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.4	105.0	106.3	99.5	95.2	92.0	77.6

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		Weight	1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
								1933
Maritime	Manufacturing	34.3	100.9	102.9	111.7	102.9	92.4	89.7
Provinces	Lumber products	3.5	63.0	62.1	83.4	82.4	69.8	64.6
	Pulp and paper	4.7	140.7	158.6	166.2	152.4	129.6	130.2
	Textile products	3.8	82.6	84.8	89.6	87.4	82.1	86.5
	Iron and steel	11.3	108.3	121.4	128.3	108.4	99.9	90.1
	Other manufactures	11.0	109.7	96.5	102.4	98.9	89.1	90.5
	Logging	5.0	174.8	80.0	119.0	101.9	120.6	177.5
	Mining	21.6	113.2	113.3	109.4	102.9	104.8	95.5
	Communications	2.4	87.0	85.4	85.2	83.3	78.9	78.5
	Transportation	12.1	81.6	101.6	92.0	85.0	85.0	90.4
	Construction	14.0	119.8	86.3	126.8	123.8	102.8	115.3
	Services	1.8	168.0	166.0	163.3	158.8	154.5	148.8
	Trade	8.8	127.4	123.1	122.1	114.5	110.4	107.8
Maritimes-	All Industries	100.0	107.3	103.6	110.7	103.4	97.4	98.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	59.1	113.6	113.6	114.9	102.6	95.2	91.8
	Lumber products	2.9	83.1	81.5	85.7	77.0	72.7	74.7
	Pulp and paper	7.1	96.7	99.4	101.2	92.5	86.0	85.1
	Textile products	17.5	138.7	140.5	141.7	126.4	117.9	115.6
	Iron and steel	10.0	95.9	95.1	99.3	83.6	72.4	67.3
	Other manufactures	21.6	119.2	117.4	116.4	106.2	100.8	95.7
	Logging	3.5	127.6	185.6	114.8	130.8	132.4	93.9
	Mining	3.4	236.7	239.7	246.9	156.1	127.9	118.4
	Communications	1.7	74.8	74.4	74.7	70.2	69.7	69.5
	Transportation	9.1	85.6	68.8	80.3	85.0	80.1	76.2
	Construction	13.2	106.4	74.0	59.7	53.2	47.6	45.2
	Services	2.4	121.0	117.3	109.4	104.9	99.8	95.4
	Trade	7.6	141.9	135.9	134.4	132.7	125.8	127.3
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	112.6	107.4	105.2	96.4	89.7	85.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	64.3	111.4	112.4	115.7	104.6	98.0	91.2
	Lumber products	3.4	66.6	63.4	72.9	62.2	61.9	58.8
	Pulp and paper	6.6	104.8	106.3	106.7	99.4	96.0	91.1
	Textile products	10.2	108.9	111.5	118.8	113.3	108.7	108.0
	Iron and steel	18.4	113.5	115.0	119.3	101.9	94.3	79.4
	Other manufactures	25.7	124.0	124.6	124.9	115.2	106.1	101.7
	Logging	1.2	58.1	73.6	49.2	53.7	64.7	62.1
	Mining	5.6	245.2	246.9	242.5	209.5	177.7	146.2
	Communications	2.0	79.3	80.2	80.4	74.8	73.9	75.2
	Transportation	6.8	80.1	73.0	82.4	75.6	74.4	72.4
	Construction	7.1	82.7	78.4	70.1	82.9	120.4	150.0
	Services	2.6	155.1	154.0	148.1	144.7	144.7	138.9
	Trade	10.4	136.9	133.4	135.4	130.6	127.5	121.9
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	109.9	109.6	111.2	103.4	101.7	98.5
Prairie	Manufacturing	33.9	104.9	102.5	105.8	97.4	91.4	87.3
Provinces	Lumber products	2.4	97.2	96.3	101.6	76.9	76.3	69.9
	Pulp and paper	3.1	95.3	94.1	96.1	91.5	86.0	84.3
	Textile products	2.6	134.2	134.1	141.6	126.6	114.4	116.9
	Iron and steel	11.5	84.4	84.2	83.4	78.0	74.7	72.3
	Other manufactures	14.3	129.8	123.8	131.5	122.9	113.3	105.9
	Logging	.7	54.0	109.2	37.7	68.2	91.3	71.7
	Mining	7.4	97.7	104.3	90.4	98.2	88.0	85.9
	Communications	2.8	85.9	86.0	86.6	83.2	85.0	82.6
	Transportation	19.7	84.5	84.1	89.2	86.6	82.9	82.2
	Construction	11.1	55.5	46.2	62.6	78.1	72.0	72.0
	Services	3.3	109.4	106.3	107.2	102.8	92.8	89.2
	Trade	21.1	114.5	110.0	113.4	107.7	105.6	102.0
Prairies	All Industries	100.0	91.5	89.4	93.2	92.7	87.9	85.4
British	Manufacturing	40.4	103.7	101.6	104.8	95.4	87.4	79.8
Columbia	Lumber products	13.6	90.5	85.1	95.7	84.2	68.9	59.5
	Pulp and paper	5.5	110.4	110.3	119.5	108.2	102.3	94.1
	Textile products	1.3	128.7	127.9	130.9	123.6	109.1	98.6
	Iron and steel	3.9	89.9	83.5	86.2	77.3	67.6	64.3
	Other manufactures	16.1	118.5	118.8	113.5	107.1	107.3	101.5
	Logging	8.1	97.2	95.2	101.5	83.9	80.1	61.7
	Mining	10.1	109.8	108.0	107.0	87.6	85.7	77.5
	Communications	3.4	106.1	105.0	106.7	102.0	99.1	92.0
	Transportation	12.4	92.2	87.4	90.7	87.9	86.7	83.4
	Construction	10.8	85.4	82.5	89.7	125.3	111.1	131.6
	Services	3.7	114.0	111.5	109.2	100.1	97.1	94.4
	Trade	11.1	134.5	131.4	132.4	121.7	114.6	106.2
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	102.8	100.2	103.4	99.0	92.6	83.4

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

-12-
TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	66.2	109.7	108.1	108.9	96.7	89.4	85.3	78.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	120.5	111.6	110.1	111.0	103.4	95.0	96.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.4	107.3	108.0	109.0	102.8	100.8	98.1	96.1
Textiles	16.4	125.3	126.1	121.1	105.2	100.3	95.8	83.5
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	117.9	115.1	111.1	107.5	100.2	102.6	100.4
Iron and steel	15.3	95.3	92.6	96.8	81.9	68.9	64.8	60.2
Other manufactures	20.9	107.8	106.6	110.1	97.2	91.6	86.8	77.3
Communications	2.4	65.0	64.5	64.6	62.0	62.3	63.3	75.1
Transportation	8.8	93.3	72.0	93.0	101.1	96.6	83.0	92.3
Construction	6.6	66.3	64.7	48.5	37.6	34.1	39.6	42.8
Trade	12.3	134.3	128.8	127.4	127.1	118.1	120.5	115.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.5	100.6	101.1	92.7	86.3	82.9	79.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.6	106.5	107.7	102.3	98.7	97.6	97.0	93.7
Leather products	18.3	101.5	103.9	101.0	108.7	109.1	106.9	106.8
Other manufactures	43.3	108.8	109.3	102.8	94.1	92.3	92.4	87.6
Transportation	12.0	91.7	77.7	89.1	89.1	93.3	103.6	99.3
Construction	7.9	97.1	78.6	64.4	91.9	97.1	94.2	98.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	103.8	100.4	97.6	95.8	96.7	96.3	93.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	98.2	94.4	89.1	80.8
Plant products - edible	5.5	109.5	113.3	112.2	106.4	96.8	100.9	99.5
Printing and publishing	9.2	123.7	123.8	124.9	117.6	112.5	106.8	99.5
Textiles	11.1	91.7	94.1	96.7	90.1	91.7	90.7	84.3
Iron and steel	10.6	97.2	99.6	97.7	84.5	81.1	66.1	54.7
Other manufactures	27.4	109.5	108.8	109.3	101.0	96.1	91.8	81.8
Communications	2.6	66.6	66.6	67.0	64.3	65.7	68.9	74.5
Transportation	5.8	97.1	93.0	96.4	93.1	87.9	89.0	93.7
Construction	2.5	56.9	52.2	58.6	56.9	53.5	58.0	41.4
Trade	20.5	126.8	123.8	128.6	123.2	120.8	118.7	111.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.3	106.0	107.4	100.2	96.7	92.9	85.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	48.1	94.9	93.5	96.9	93.5	88.8	84.4	75.9
Lumber products	4.1	46.9	42.5	43.1	39.8	42.8	53.9	34.5
Pulp and paper	16.1	90.8	94.7	98.6	94.0	93.4	85.6	74.4
Other manufactures	27.9	115.2	111.0	114.9	112.6	102.1	94.8	92.1
Construction	11.5	108.9	104.8	115.2	163.9	145.7	160.2	81.4
Trade	20.3	133.6	130.2	131.9	129.9	118.0	112.2	108.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.0	101.7	106.6	107.7	101.3	100.8	87.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.9	108.6	107.5	114.1	97.4	88.2	81.6	65.8
Textiles	16.5	88.4	90.2	94.4	89.2	83.4	89.8	72.0
Electrical apparatus	10.6	118.1	118.5	121.0	102.6	90.7	83.3	71.3
Iron and steel	33.3	113.3	110.0	118.3	92.0	79.3	67.6	47.5
Other manufactures	23.5	116.0	114.8	123.1	110.6	104.6	94.2	85.2
Construction	2.4	50.8	48.9	49.9	48.1	60.1	53.2	43.9
Trade	8.5	136.3	130.4	124.7	125.0	119.4	112.7	96.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	107.2	106.4	111.9	98.1	90.3	83.9	69.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	86.7	162.8	162.7	167.3	149.3	148.1	117.8	82.1
Iron and steel	68.1	166.0	167.2	172.4	154.1	155.9	118.2	77.0
Other manufactures	18.6	152.3	147.8	148.4	131.9	119.6	116.5	103.3
Construction	2.1	46.3	47.6	50.2	36.7	26.8	18.9	18.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	148.9	148.9	152.9	136.1	133.5	109.3	80.6
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	50.7	99.8	97.9	101.9	94.8	91.1	87.0	81.8
Animal products - edible	5.8	126.3	124.3	131.7	118.7	119.5	108.3	95.7
Printing and publishing	5.4	97.9	97.6	98.7	95.2	94.3	91.6	91.4
Textiles	6.3	139.0	137.7	149.1	134.7	119.0	122.9	95.7
Iron and steel	19.3	82.3	80.7	83.4	76.3	72.9	70.4	70.9
Other manufactures	13.9	109.2	106.1	110.3	106.2	103.4	95.9	88.3
Transportation	9.7	75.8	76.7	81.6	72.9	70.5	71.6	71.0
Construction	2.2	31.1	25.8	29.1	29.5	37.2	20.9	19.5
Trade	29.6	96.3	94.0	97.8	92.5	92.6	88.5	83.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	91.6	89.6	93.5	87.3	85.5	81.2	77.0
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.6	109.9	110.8	109.9	104.4	91.9	85.4	73.9
Lumber products	8.2	72.4	78.2	84.7	78.6	59.1	54.4	44.8
Other manufactures	31.4	126.9	125.6	121.3	116.3	107.1	99.8	87.7
Communications	7.3	105.4	104.9	105.1	102.5	98.9	91.4	94.4
Transportation	17.3	100.0	94.8	96.4	98.8	95.4	92.0	91.7
Construction	5.5	49.5	49.4	53.2	61.0	50.9	36.6	40.4
Services	6.8	115.6	113.7	109.7	99.6	97.8	94.6	76.8
Trade	23.5	137.3	134.7	137.6	127.4	119.1	109.2	98.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.9	104.6	105.6	101.9	93.4	85.9	79.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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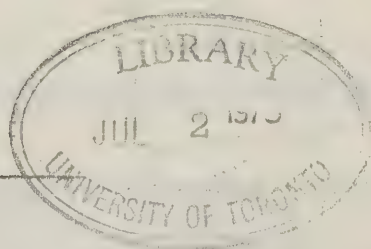
GOVT PUBNS,

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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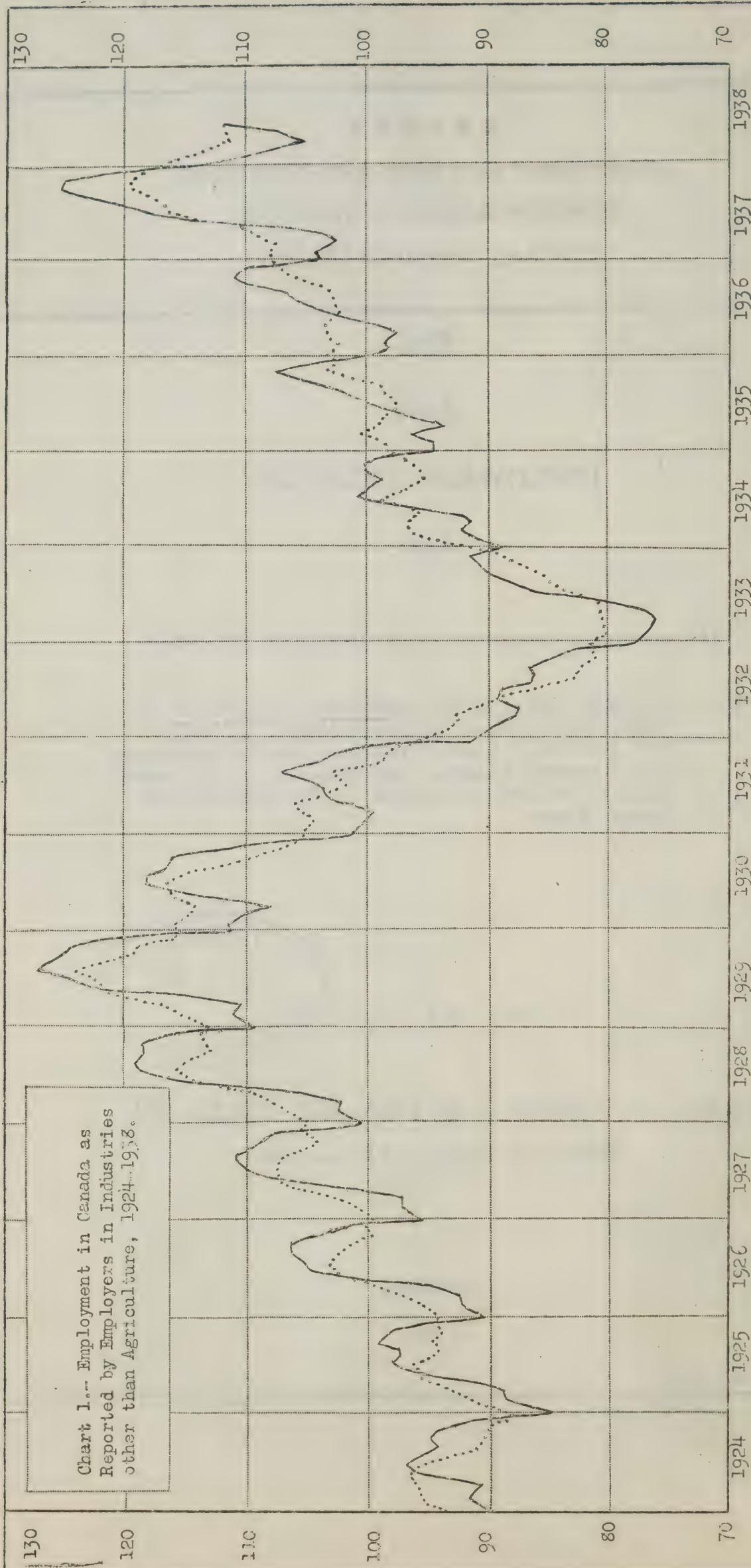


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued June 27, 1938.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,632 firms and branch offices throughout Canada, there was important expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of June, when the reported staffs numbered 1,068,620, compared with 1,025,285 at May 1. This gain of 43,335, or 4.2 p.c., approximated the average increase recorded from May to June in the years, 1920-1937, and rather exceeded the average increase at June 1 in the last nine years, upon whose experience the factors for seasonal correction have been calculated. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 111.9 at the latest date, compared with 111.5 at the first of May, 1938. The unadjusted index also stood at 111.9, compared with 107.4 in the preceding month.

Very pronounced improvement had been indicated at June 1, 1937; the 10,178 employers then making returns had employed 1,087,735 men and women, an increase of 75,935 from May 1. This advance was the largest reported in any month of the record, raising the crude index from 106.3 at May 1, 1937, to 114.3 at June 1 of that year. It was then 2.4 points higher than at the beginning of June, 1938. However, the index for the latest date (111.9), was higher than at the corresponding date in any of the years, 1931-1936. The figures for June 1 in recent years of the record are as follows:- 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8 and 1927, 107.2. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

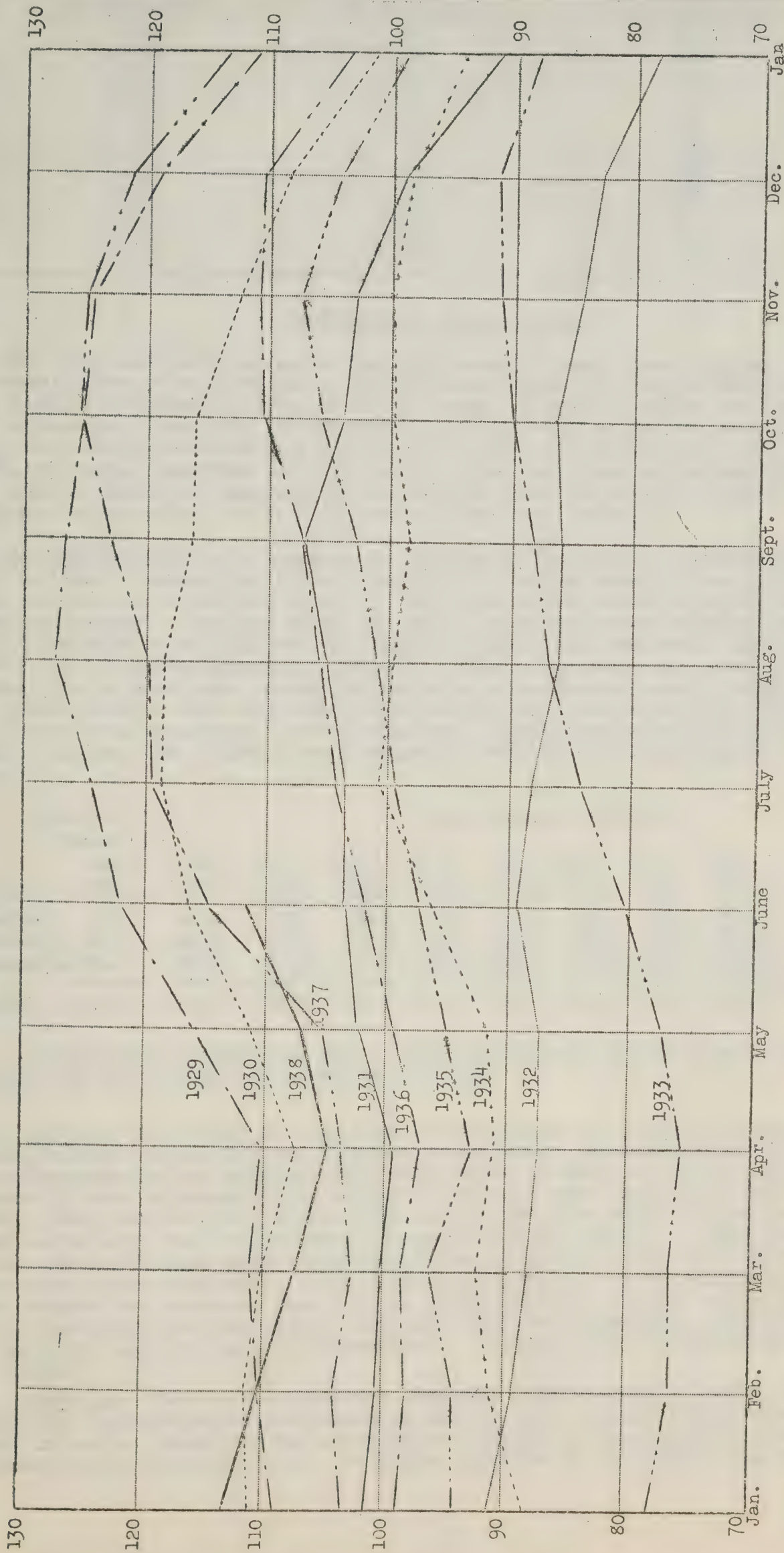
Improvement was reported at the date under review in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. On the other hand, leather, chemical and textile plants were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade showed little change on the whole; logging camps continued to reduce their staffs, while there were important increases in mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services. The expansion in construction was most noteworthy, exceeding the average gain indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, although it was not so marked as at that date in 1937. An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 4.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada in April was greater than in that month in other years. The number at work was also higher than in April of other years except 1929 and 1930; the number unemployed, though lower than in any April in the period, 1932-1936, was larger than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for April, 1937. As compared with March, 1938, there was a decrease of some 19,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for April, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

April	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	: Estimated Number of Wage- : earners in employment : (in thousands)	: Estimated Number of Wage- : earners unemployed : (in thousands)
1938	2,649	2,212	437
1937	2,595	2,188	407
1936	2,532	2,048	484
1935	2,497	1,960	537
1934	2,526	1,955	571
1933	2,357	1,657	700
1932	2,472	1,837	635
1931	2,483	2,103	380
1930	2,562	2,288	274
1929	2,516	2,383	133
1928	2,237	2,188	49

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in each of the five economic areas; firms in Quebec employed the greatest number of extra workers. The percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 2.1 in British Columbia to 6.9 in Quebec. A comparison with the data for June 1 of last year shows that the situation in Prince Edward Island was unchanged; in Quebec, the index was substantially higher and in Alberta fractionally so, but in the remaining provinces industrial activity was at a lower level than at the same date in 1937. However, employment generally in the economic areas continued in greater volume than at the corresponding date in the preceding five or six years.

Maritime Provinces.— An increase was reported in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 790 employers with a combined working force of 81,019 persons, as compared with 78,386 at May 1. This gain, though providing employment for a considerable number of men and women, was rather below the average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was decidedly smaller than that which took place at June 1, 1937, when employment was generally brisker. Manufacturing showed heightened activity at the date under review, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber and animal food divisions; trade and construction also afforded more employment, the gains in the latter being pronounced. On the other hand, logging and transportation were seasonally slacker. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	June 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	June 1 1937
P.E. Island	1.9	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	82.0
Nova Scotia	58.9	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	124.3
New Brunswick	39.2	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	122.0

The 718 firms reporting for June 1, 1937, had employed 88,034 workers, or 8,093 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.— Improvement was indicated in most industrial groups in Quebec; construction recorded especially large increases in personnel; there were also important gains in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in logging, mining and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion; on the other hand, textiles showed seasonal curtailment, and iron and steel factories were also quieter. Statements were tabulated from 2,570 firms employing 335,996 workers at June 1, 1938, or 21,766 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1937, but was rather smaller than that recorded at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,425, had reported 316,144 employees, as compared with 292,822 in the preceding month.

Ontario.— There were considerable increases in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1938, together with smaller advances in logging, communications and services. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber and food divisions showed the largest additions to the payroll, and there

ere smaller gains in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, beverage, electric current and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel works were slacker. The staffs of the 4,668 co-operating establishments aggregated 38,579 employees at the latest date; as compared with 428,539 at May 1, this was an increase of 10,040 persons. The general index of employment stood at 112.5 at June 1, as compared with 109.9 at May 1, 1938, and 118.8 at the beginning of June in 1937, when such greater expansion had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 462,112 persons was reported by the 4,499 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, communications and services showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while manufacturing, mining and trade reported little general change. In the group of factory employment, an upward movement in food, lumber and some other divisions was offset by curtailment in iron and steel works. Logging was seasonally slacker. The 1,502 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 123,479 persons, as against 116,463 in the preceding month. Rather larger increases had been indicated at June 1, 1937, when the 1,459 employers making returns reported 126,395 workers, compared with 118,716 at May 1; the index then was slightly higher. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below (1926=100):—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	June 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	46.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	21.3	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	103.9
Alberta	32.2	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	99.4
Prairies	100.0	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	99.3

British Columbia.—An aggregate payroll of 89,547 was reported by the 1,102 co-operating establishments, who had 87,667 employees at the beginning of May. This increase did not equal the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was much smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937. The index of employment then was seven points higher than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 105.1. Manufacturing recorded noteworthy improvement, that in food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1937, statements had been received from 1,077 employers of 95,050 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in five of the eight cities for which separate comparisons are made. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; the situation in Quebec was unchanged, while there were moderate losses in Hamilton and Windsor. Employment in Montreal and Quebec was rather brisker than at the same date of last year, but the indexes in the remaining centres were lower. Except in Ottawa, activity at June 1, 1938, was greater than at that date in 1936 and immediately preceding years; in Ottawa, the latest index was slightly lower than at June 1, 1936, but was higher than in the early summer of other years since 1931.

Montreal.—Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,474 co-operating firms employed 161,781 persons, an increase of 4,314 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing operations declined; most of the loss occurred in textile factories, while vegetable food, clay, glass and stone and some other classes showed an upward movement. Transportation, construction and trade were also busier, the advance in construction being most pronounced. The index, at 107.3, was two points higher than in June, 1937, when greater expansion had been recorded in the 1,402 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 58,020.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec City showed no general change, small gains in transportation and construction being offset by losses in manufacturing and trade. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers having 13,899 workers, as against 13,890 in the preceding month. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was over two points lower; an aggregate of 178 firms had then reported a staff of 13,564.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,596 business houses in Toronto with 133,470 employees, compared with 133,103 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, there being moderate gains in food, clay, glass and stone, mineral product and some other groups, while textiles were seasonally slacker. Construction afforded more employment, but there was a slight falling-off in trade. The general index was two points lower than at June 1, 1937, when statistics from 1,532 employers had indicated a combined payroll of 135,176 persons, or 1,709 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.- Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A total working force of 14,008 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1938, by the 200 co-operating firms, who had had 13,581 on their staffs in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 201 establishments had reported 14,838 workers, a gain of nearly 700 over their May 1 forces, while the index was then $5\frac{1}{2}$ points higher than that of 106.3 at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a decrease in Hamilton, where data were tabulated from 297 employers who had 34,118 persons on their paylists, or 177 fewer than at the beginning of May. This reduction compared unfavourably with the advance made at June 1, 1937, when employment was at a higher level. Moderate curtailment was noted in trade and manufacturing, the losses in the latter occurring mainly in the iron and steel and textile divisions, while food factories were more active. The 289 concerns reporting for June 1, 1937, had employed 36,820 workers, or 758 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 114.2, compared with 106.6 at June 1, 1938.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal contraction at June 1, for which statistics were received from 187 firms with 19,943 employees, a decrease of 390 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the iron and steel industry and in services and trade, while construction recorded some improvement. At the corresponding date of last summer, little general change had been indicated by the 178 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 20,907; employment then was more active than at the latest date, when the index stood at 146.0.

Winnipeg.- A personnel of 39,892 men and women was reported by the 488 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 39,354 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in construction, but communications, trade and transportation also afforded more employment, while the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate. The general increase was much smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 480 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 41,364 men and women, as against 40,066 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 96.5, compared with 92.8 at June 1, 1938.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, especially of food products and building construction recorded gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 459 employers with 34,625 workers in their employ, as compared with 34,487 at May 1, 1938. An increase on a larger scale had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 446 establishments with 35,744 persons on their paylists, or 1,679 more than in the preceding month. Employment then was in greater volume, the index being over four points above that of 106.4 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a seasonally upward movement in manufacturing at June 1, when statements were tabulated from 6,133 manufacturers employing 571,840 operatives, as compared with 562,869 in the preceding month; this gain of 8,971 employees raised the crude index from 110.6 at May 1 to 112.3 at the beginning of June.

The trend in employment at June 1 in the years since 1920 has almost invariably been favourable. The advance at the latest date slightly exceeded that recorded, on the average, at the same date in the last nine years, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed. There was therefore a fractional increase in the seasonally-corrected index, which rose from 109.8 at May 1, to 110.2 at the date under review. However, the recent improvement was on a scale decidedly smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1937, and both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted index numbers at the latest date were lower than in the early summer of last year.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1938, 112.3; 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6 and 1927, 106.9.

Chart 3.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.

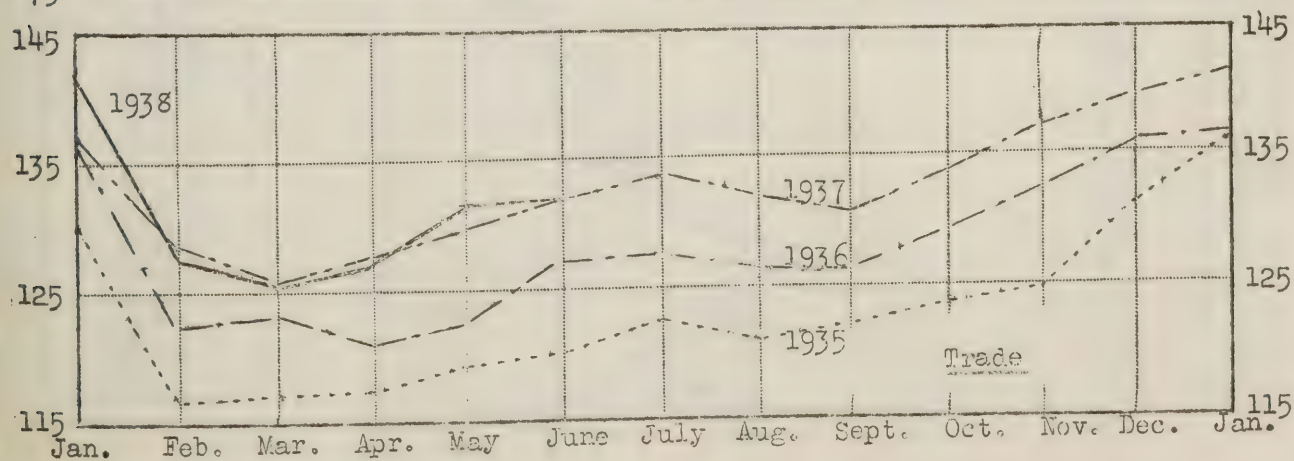
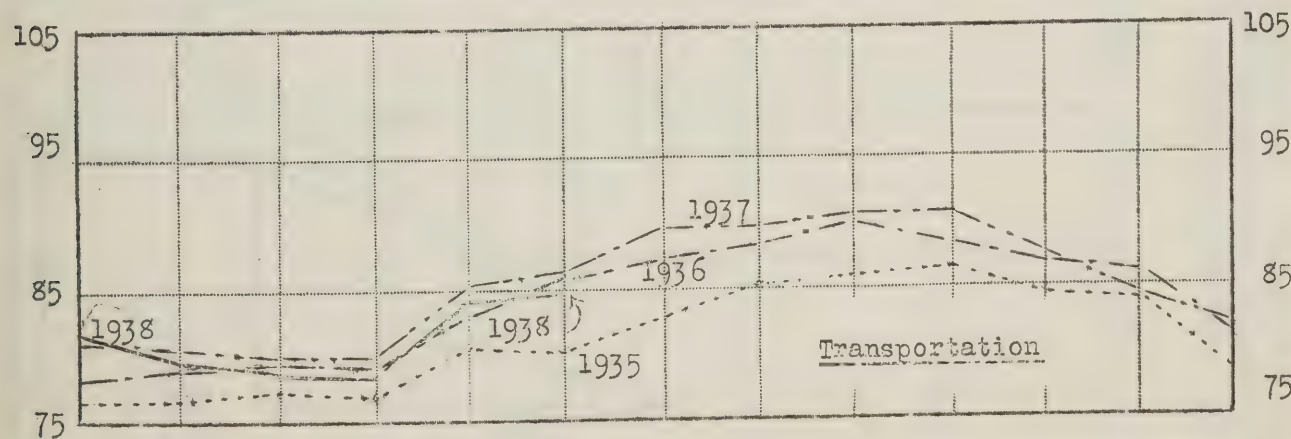
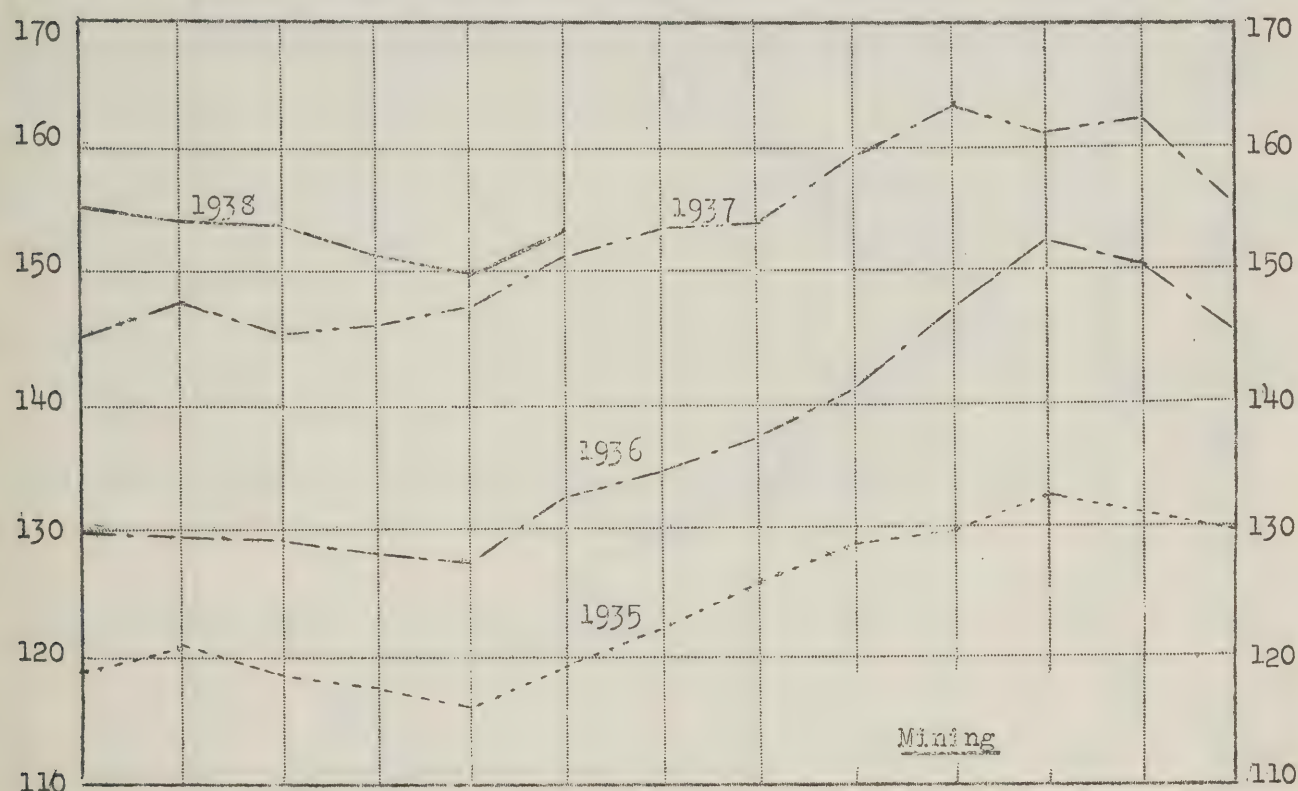
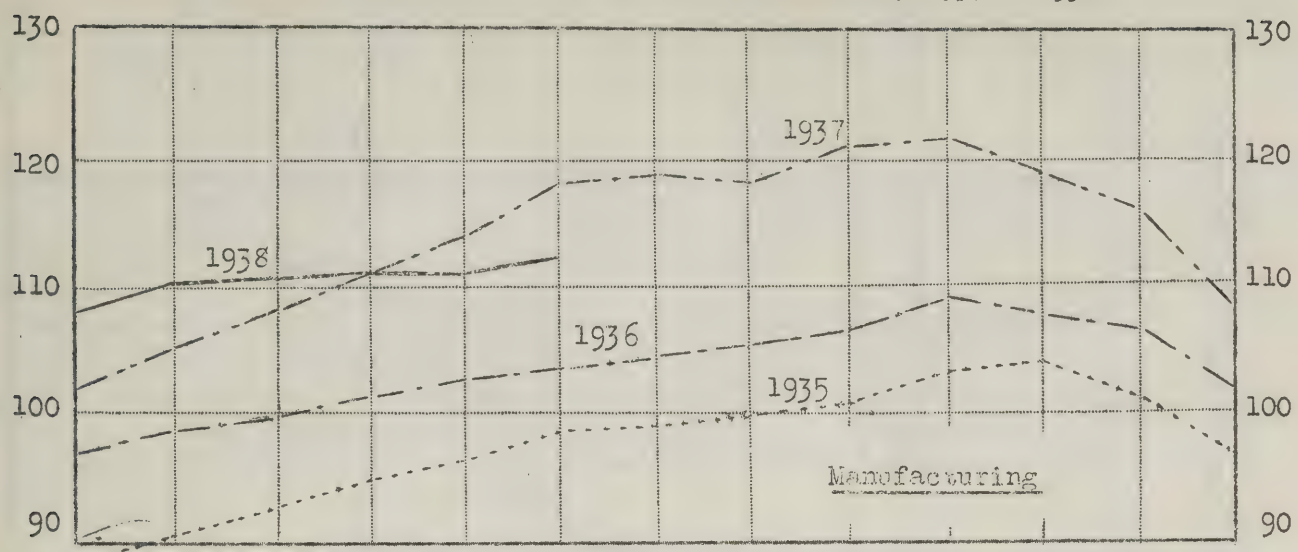
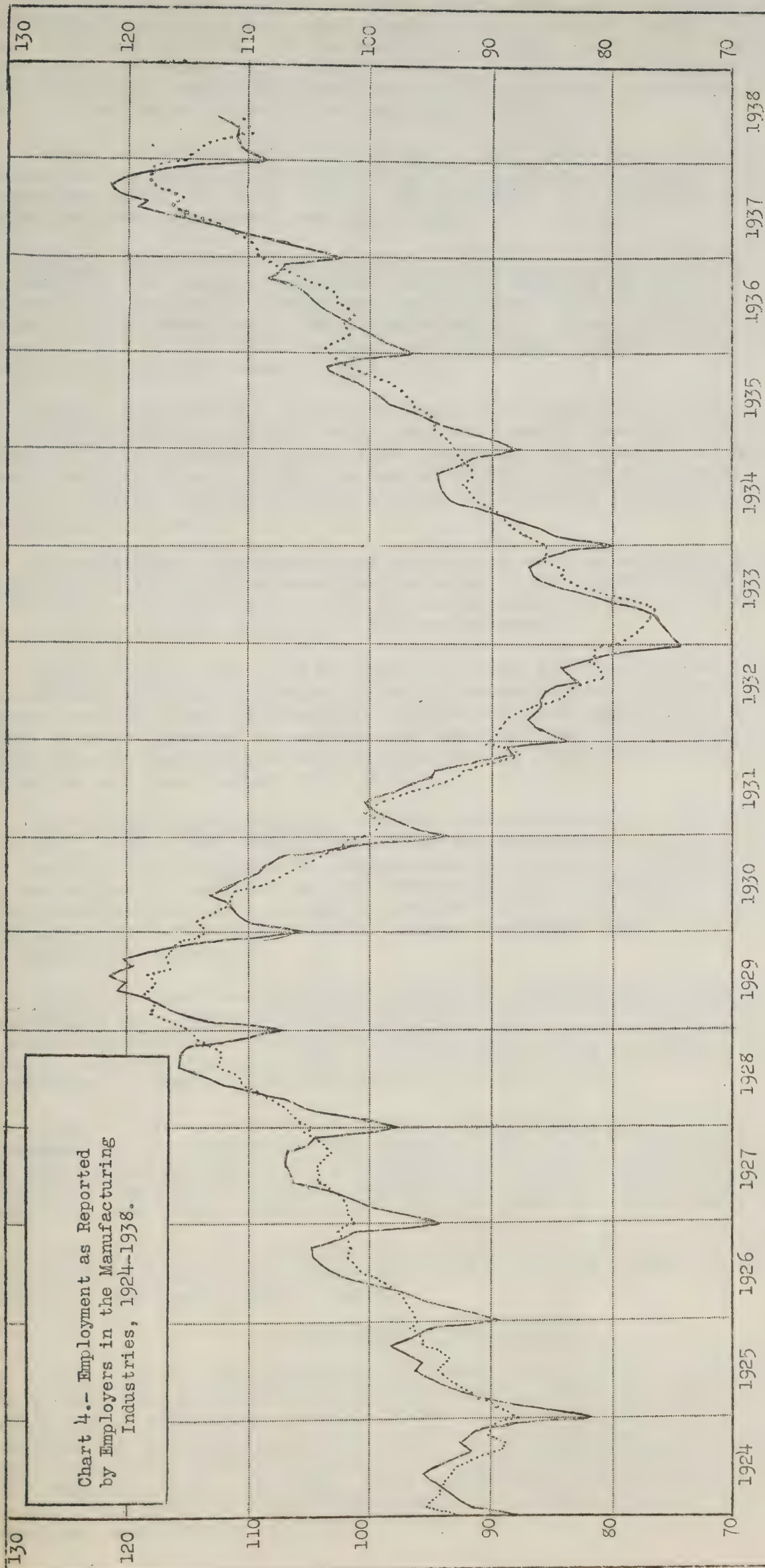


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1938, in the lumber, pulp and paper, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, electric current, beverage and mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, textile and chemical works were slacker, the losses being largely seasonal in character. Working hours in a number of factories have in the last few months been reduced, a condition which in many cases is not reflected in the current employment surveys.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1937, shows that the 5,943 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 598,971 employees, as compared with 577,663 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries had shown improvement over May 1, 1937.

Logging.— Employment in logging camps in Quebec and Ontario moderately increased as a result of river-driving operations, but in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated. Returns were received from 359 firms employing 26,996 workers, or 1,152 fewer than in the preceding month. A large gain had been indicated at June 1, 1937, and the index, at 109.1, was then higher than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 93.6.

Mining.— The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed heightened activity, while there was a small, seasonal falling-off in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 421, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 70,505, as against 68,865 in their last return. Larger additions to staffs had been noted at the same date in 1937, but employment was then at a slightly lower level.

Communications.— Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 85 companies in the communications group employed 22,637 workers, or 600 more than at May 1. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of June of last year, when a more pronounced increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.— The trend was upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 469 firms and divisional superintendents in this group with 102,151 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 101,001 at May 1. The increase was smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1937, and the index then was slightly higher than at the date under review, viz., 84.9.

Construction and Maintenance.— Further important additions to staffs were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,219 employers reported a staff of 136,394 persons, as compared with 105,069 in the preceding month. This gain was decidedly greater than the usual seasonal advance between May and June in the years since 1920, but was not equal to that recorded at June 1, 1937. The volume of employment in construction as a whole, however, was larger than at June 1 in any other year since 1931, except 1934.

Services.— Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 494 firms employing 28,114 persons, as compared with 27,379 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date in 1937, although the additions to staffs then noted had been on a larger scale.

Trade.— Little general change occurred in trade; retail dealers were slacker, but improvement was indicated in wholesale houses. The slight increase on the whole was less than the average gain at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 1,452 co-operating establishments reported 109,983 employees. Larger advances had been shown at June 1, 1937, but the index then was the same, at 131.5.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 3; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Apr. 4 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with Mar. 14, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the industrial workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 12.9 in April, the same as in the preceding month. On a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 2.7 in the percentage unemployed at Apr. 4, 1938, compared with Apr. 19, 1937. It is estimated that the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000; this was 10,000 more than at Mar. 14, 1938, but

a decrease of about 130,000 in comparison with the corresponding figure for Apr. 19, 1937. Recent press dispatches state that the registered unemployed at May 16 numbered 1,778,805, an increase of 31,041 from April, 1938, and of 382,000 over May, 1937. The persons in employment numbered 11,375,000, a falling-off of 15,000 from the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest reports received.)

According to the United States Department of Labor, there was a small seasonal increase of about 70,000 in employment in the non-agricultural industries in April. Retail trade and construction activity increased seasonally, offsetting marked declines in factory and mining employment. Ordinarily, about 400,000 employees are taken on during April as seasonal industrial activity increases.

Since April of last year, there has been a reduction of more than 2,500,000 in the number on the payrolls of private industry and of public agencies engaged in regular government activities, exclusive of WPA and other Federal and State emergency projects. Since last autumn, when the marked decline in industrial activity began, it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 persons have been laid-off. Factory employment continued to decline in April, in contrast with the slight, seasonal gains of recent years. The decline of 2.6 p.c. since mid-March indicates the release of approximately 180,000 wage-earners from their jobs. Weekly wage disbursements fell by 3.8 p.c., or about \$5,600,000. As compared with last year at this time, the level of factory employment was down by 22 p.c. and payrolls by 33 p.c. It is estimated that there were approximately 1,900,000 fewer persons in factories than in April, 1937, and that their weekly payrolls were \$70,000,000 smaller.

Most manufacturing industries reduced their working forces. Of the 89 industries which regularly report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 71 had fewer employees in mid-April than in mid-March. As in earlier months, the durable goods industries as a group reported a larger decline in employment (3.2 p.c.) than the nondurable goods industries (2.1 p.c.). Considerable numbers of workers were laid-off by the machinery industries, railroad repair shops, and steel and automobile plants, although payrolls in the steel and automobile plants were about the same as in mid-March. Reductions in employment in cotton textiles and in certain clothing industries were partly seasonal. Employment gains were reported by some of the building supply industries, such as brick and cement, and in the manufacture of foods.

Railroads laid-off about 15,000 men, although employment usually increases in April. About 45,000 coal-miners lost their jobs as demand for coal declined. Public utilities reported little change in employment. Activity increased during the month in private building construction and in quarries. These gains, although smaller than usual for April, provided considerable additional employment. Employment also increased seasonally on Federal construction projects and on State road-work. The most important employment increase during the month was in retail trade, where approximately 160,000 workers were taken on to handle Easter and spring buying, which reached a peak in mid-April. This expansion in employment, amounting to nearly 11 p.c. for stores selling general merchandise, was delayed this year because of the late date of Easter. Taking the spring season as a whole, the gain in retail employment has been somewhat smaller than usual. Wholesale firms continued to reduce their forces slightly.

Massachusetts.— Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,808 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 239,089 persons in May, as compared with 243,983 in April; this decline of 2.0 p.c. was seasonal in character, but rather exceeded the usual decrease at that time of year. There were large losses in the boot and shoe, clothing, knitting and silk factories, while improvement was indicated in cotton and woollen mills.

Illinois.— According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,763 employers throughout the state, there was a seasonal decrease of 1.1 p.c. in employment between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15; the loss was larger than usual at the time of year. Improvement was noted in the non-manufacturing divisions, but the tendency was downward in manufacturing. The index of employment declined from 88.4 in April, 1937, to 75.5 in April, 1938.

Wisconsin.— Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin decreased 1.4 p.c. between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in the durable goods industries, while no general change was shown in the non-durable classes.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1938.

100.0	7.6	31.4	41.0	11.6	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1938.

15.1	1.3	12.5	1.3	3.2	1.9	3.7	3.2
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1938.

100.0 53.5 2.5 6.6 2.1 9.6 12.8 2.6 10.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	53.5	112.3	110.6	117.9	103.4	98.4	93.2	80.0
Animal products - edible	2.4	134.8	124.4	137.8	127.2	120.6	115.8	110.4
Fur and products	.2	103.6	94.4	102.5	97.2	99.0	86.5	87.1
Leather and products	2.0	105.3	108.5	117.9	109.5	108.1	99.9	91.7
Boots and shoes	1.4	109.5	112.7	120.2	110.9	112.0	105.9	100.1
Lumber and products	4.3	86.3	77.3	95.2	81.1	75.6	71.1	56.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	79.2	66.3	88.8	74.7	68.1	61.9	45.8
Furniture	.6	79.9	80.2	89.2	80.4	72.4	73.1	66.5
Other lumber products	1.2	114.2	109.9	120.1	102.2	101.6	98.2	81.4
Musical instruments	.1	45.1	46.7	55.2	36.5	27.4	30.4	22.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	111.5	107.4	112.5	107.4	98.9	98.3	93.5
Pulp and paper products	6.0	105.3	103.0	111.7	100.6	96.7	93.6	85.7
Pulp and paper	2.6	94.4	90.9	107.1	91.4	86.7	84.5	72.6
Paper products	1.0	130.8	129.5	133.0	117.8	109.7	105.7	97.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	110.7	109.8	110.5	106.7	105.5	101.7	99.4
Rubber products	1.2	100.8	100.5	108.9	96.5	91.3	96.3	76.2
Textile products	9.7	119.3	122.3	128.6	116.4	112.4	109.8	93.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	126.1	128.5	143.5	128.5	127.3	125.6	102.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	97.8	98.3	105.1	89.0	90.3	91.0	74.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	124.0	117.3	149.6	136.8	127.6	125.8	107.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	432.5	487.1	541.4	513.2	512.7	491.8	367.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.2	122.4	127.4	121.2	117.9	118.4	101.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	116.5	121.2	120.3	106.8	101.0	94.2	84.6
Other textile products	1.0	104.2	106.7	110.3	102.0	94.3	96.7	79.2
Tobacco	.8	102.5	101.0	99.4	92.7	104.1	99.7	98.2
Beverages	.8	167.7	162.3	154.3	136.8	130.1	116.6	107.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	161.2	166.4	155.7	141.9	131.0	123.5	111.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	92.9	82.4	99.6	86.0	77.9	73.5	51.9
Electric light and power	1.5	128.0	121.6	119.4	113.7	111.0	107.9	112.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	136.8	136.8	143.8	123.3	108.1	103.5	84.0
Iron and steel products	12.8	104.8	104.5	111.5	90.9	86.2	77.1	61.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	130.9	124.5	144.1	104.3	104.0	92.2	53.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	123.4	123.2	129.5	102.7	90.1	78.9	62.8
Agricultural implements	.5	67.6	72.5	75.3	65.5	61.8	47.0	33.5
Land vehicles	5.7	99.6	99.4	104.4	90.8	86.9	78.8	68.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	152.6	151.9	165.4	139.0	145.8	117.7	75.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	84.5	82.7	83.5	61.7	64.2	61.0	50.6
Heating appliances	.4	130.3	118.5	130.0	108.3	97.4	88.1	70.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	124.2	123.2	130.4	86.2	76.0	63.8	46.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	110.5	113.5	123.4	95.5	92.9	79.7	61.2
Other iron and steel products	1.9	101.5	103.0	111.1	88.8	83.7	79.1	63.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	156.8	156.6	157.1	130.1	121.3	111.0	81.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	158.8	156.9	153.0	137.6	134.6	134.5	121.9
Miscellaneous	.5	142.3	137.2	138.8	127.9	123.5	112.5	97.8
LOGGING	2.5	93.6	97.5	109.1	94.1	96.0	75.0	40.7
MINING	6.6	153.3	149.7	151.9	132.1	119.2	106.2	91.4
Coal	2.2	85.5	85.7	83.4	83.9	83.2	79.7	78.2
Metallic ores	3.6	316.6	306.1	308.4	252.6	216.7	175.2	135.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	129.3	123.4	143.5	109.5	92.8	91.3	65.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	84.7	82.5	85.6	80.0	79.2	78.0	83.2
Telegraphs	.5	97.0	90.1	98.5	89.5	89.4	85.5	81.7
Telephones	1.6	81.4	80.4	82.1	77.5	76.5	76.1	83.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	84.9	83.9	86.7	85.4	79.9	80.3	79.0
Street railways and cartage	2.5	115.6	114.0	118.1	115.8	111.3	110.4	113.4
Steam railways	5.4	73.1	72.4	76.3	74.5	70.4	71.4	67.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	97.9	96.9	93.1	95.8	83.6	83.6	89.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.8	114.5	88.2	105.2	87.0	89.5	116.7	67.8
Building	2.1	54.5	46.8	58.7	52.0	54.0	47.8	33.8
Highway	8.0	223.2	160.9	180.3	129.8	146.1	242.8	106.7
Railway	2.7	72.9	61.9	81.7	82.7	72.9	69.5	66.3
SERVICES	2.6	135.3	131.9	129.0	123.0	118.5	115.4	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	128.5	124.1	121.2	114.7	113.5	113.1	100.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.1	144.2	142.1	135.3	125.1	118.2	111.5
TRADE	10.3	131.5	131.3	131.5	127.1	119.9	116.5	109.1
Retail	7.5	137.4	137.7	138.6	134.5	126.2	123.0	114.9
Wholesale	2.8	118.0	116.8	115.4	110.0	105.5	101.4	96.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	111.9	107.4	114.3	102.0	97.6	96.6	80.7

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933
		Weight	1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime	-All Manufacturing	36.8	111.9	100.9	120.5	103.3	102.2	101.2	79.3
Provinces	Lumber products	4.7	87.2	63.0	105.0	92.3	90.8	87.0	46.2
	Pulp and paper	4.4	138.5	140.7	174.0	146.8	147.8	149.9	125.7
	Textile products	3.6	80.7	82.6	92.3	83.6	82.5	88.0	74.3
	Iron and steel	12.9	126.8	108.3	129.1	100.5	104.8	95.0	66.6
	Other manufactures	11.2	115.8	109.7	115.7	106.8	99.6	105.5	97.7
	Logging	3.1	113.9	174.8	163.3	96.2	106.2	123.7	52.0
	Mining	21.0	113.8	113.2	109.1	105.0	106.1	95.4	91.5
	Communications	2.4	89.7	87.0	88.0	86.6	83.2	81.8	82.1
	Transportation	9.2	64.2	81.6	63.2	61.0	60.3	60.2	75.3
	Construction	16.9	149.0	119.8	206.1	147.5	137.6	131.1	83.7
	Services	1.9	177.4	168.0	169.1	164.8	161.6	153.6	144.9
	Trade	8.7	129.7	127.4	127.8	118.6	112.0	111.0	99.5
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	110.9	107.3	122.0	103.4	101.6	98.4	82.8
Quebec	All Manufacturing	56.0	115.2	113.6	119.3	103.7	97.9	94.4	82.1
	Lumber products	3.3	99.8	83.1	103.1	89.1	83.5	80.8	66.4
	Pulp and paper	7.0	101.7	96.7	108.0	96.1	90.3	87.9	79.7
	Textile products	16.0	135.2	138.7	141.4	124.2	119.2	116.0	94.6
	Iron and steel	9.3	95.2	95.8	102.6	82.9	73.0	63.5	59.5
	Other manufactures	20.4	121.2	119.2	121.5	107.5	103.4	100.1	91.0
	Logging	3.4	132.2	127.6	136.6	138.6	136.1	100.5	52.1
	Mining	3.3	244.8	236.7	260.0	177.3	137.8	131.9	96.5
	Communications	1.6	76.0	74.8	77.4	70.8	70.7	71.1	79.9
	Transportation	8.9	90.3	85.6	85.8	89.1	83.5	86.2	79.8
	Construction	17.3	148.9	106.4	86.3	63.8	60.2	60.1	52.1
	Services	2.3	121.5	121.0	114.0	108.0	102.9	98.8	97.0
	Trade	7.2	143.0	141.9	139.8	135.4	125.8	128.1	120.4
Quebec-	All Industries	100.0	120.4	112.6	113.6	99.8	93.8	90.9	79.3
Ontario -	All Manufacturing	63.3	112.4	111.4	118.7	104.0	99.6	93.6	78.9
	Lumber products	3.6	73.8	66.6	83.9	69.5	67.9	67.5	53.5
	Pulp and paper	6.6	106.8	104.8	109.0	99.7	97.2	94.4	86.2
	Textile products	9.7	206.4	108.9	113.4	111.1	108.3	106.0	94.2
	Iron and steel	18.0	113.1	113.5	121.0	97.0	93.2	81.1	59.9
	Other manufactures	25.4	125.7	124.0	128.8	116.8	109.9	105.0	91.9
	Logging	1.3	61.2	58.1	83.7	67.7	71.8	51.1	28.6
	Mining	5.6	253.3	245.2	249.0	215.7	184.1	150.5	119.3
	Communications	2.0	80.9	79.3	82.8	76.5	75.9	75.7	81.4
	Transportation	6.8	81.6	80.1	86.6	82.8	77.2	78.1	75.4
	Construction	8.2	97.8	82.7	112.3	83.3	99.7	100.1	73.4
	Services	2.6	157.8	155.1	148.5	146.5	146.1	141.9	125.9
	Trade	10.2	136.9	136.9	137.8	134.3	128.7	123.6	115.5
Ontario-	All Industries	100.0	112.5	109.9	118.3	104.7	101.6	104.4	81.6
Prairie	All Manufacturing	32.0	104.8	104.9	109.8	101.0	94.9	89.5	85.7
Provinces	Lumber products	2.5	105.6	97.2	112.5	90.9	84.8	87.1	82.9
	Pulp and paper	3.0	98.4	95.3	95.9	92.3	89.4	83.9	86.3
	Textile products	2.4	129.4	134.2	143.2	124.1	114.1	114.2	96.7
	Iron and steel	10.2	79.4	84.4	85.9	79.7	76.4	71.0	71.9
	Other manufactures	13.9	133.8	129.8	137.4	127.4	118.7	110.6	101.8
	Logging	.3	26.8	54.0	20.9	17.1	73.5	52.3	17.1
	Mining	7.0	98.8	97.7	94.7	95.3	87.1	84.9	82.3
	Communications	2.9	91.9	85.9	89.9	84.7	86.2	82.6	85.7
	Transportation	19.3	87.6	84.5	92.0	90.7	84.1	83.6	81.5
	Construction	15.4	81.6	55.5	81.5	93.7	89.4	90.0	69.1
	Services	3.3	116.8	109.4	114.6	104.5	93.8	95.5	91.5
	Trade	19.8	114.2	114.5	115.8	113.0	105.5	101.5	97.5
Prairies -	All Industries	100.0	97.0	91.5	99.3	97.7	92.2	89.5	82.7
British	All Manufacturing	40.7	106.8	103.7	112.8	100.3	93.0	82.4	72.5
Columbia	Lumber products	13.4	91.0	90.5	100.3	88.1	75.4	61.0	50.9
	Pulp and paper	4.9	100.6	110.4	125.0	109.1	103.4	95.6	89.7
	Textile products	1.3	126.4	128.7	131.7	125.5	109.9	97.1	94.2
	Iron and steel	4.0	93.5	89.9	86.8	71.7	70.3	66.5	58.4
	Other manufactures	17.1	129.7	118.5	129.4	118.1	115.1	106.0	93.6
	Logging	7.8	96.4	97.2	110.6	90.4	82.7	66.4	44.5
	Mining	10.2	113.6	109.8	113.5	94.3	88.2	80.9	63.8
	Communications	3.4	108.6	106.1	110.2	104.7	99.8	94.3	96.0
	Transportation	12.3	93.7	92.2	95.2	94.3	87.7	83.3	86.3
	Construction	11.0	88.7	85.4	114.7	115.7	118.9	122.4	88.7
	Services	3.7	118.3	114.0	115.0	103.6	98.1	95.7	83.1
	Trade	10.9	132.7	134.5	133.0	123.1	115.3	106.1	96.2
B.C.-	All Industries	100.0	105.1	102.8	112.2	102.2	95.6	89.1	76.2

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.1	109.2	109.7	111.8	97.2	90.2	87.8	79.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	122.4	120.5	112.4	111.6	109.6	106.9	103.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	107.5	107.3	107.6	103.6	101.6	99.1	96.8
Textiles	15.5	121.3	125.3	120.9	105.0	98.8	96.1	83.7
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	118.7	117.9	110.4	105.9	102.8	102.9	103.1
Iron and steel	14.9	95.3	95.3	101.1	82.2	69.4	66.6	57.3
Other manufactures	20.5	108.4	107.8	115.7	98.7	92.8	90.8	81.5
Communications	2.4	64.7	65.0	65.4	61.6	62.6	63.4	73.8
Transportation	9.0	98.4	93.3	94.6	100.1	93.7	93.1	92.1
Construction	8.8	91.0	66.3	61.9	42.6	38.3	46.0	47.9
Trade	12.1	135.1	134.3	134.4	129.1	120.3	121.0	116.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.3	104.5	105.2	93.7	87.2	86.3	80.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.0	105.6	106.5	106.4	98.3	96.3	98.1	96.1
Leather products	17.1	94.7	101.5	104.3	107.0	103.9	104.2	109.2
Other manufactures	43.9	110.6	108.8	107.4	94.2	92.8	95.3	90.0
Transportation	13.1	100.1	91.7	87.8	95.1	94.5	98.9	100.9
Construction	8.1	98.8	97.1	77.9	90.8	110.5	100.4	104.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	103.8	103.8	101.6	96.8	95.8	97.9	96.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.0	105.8	105.5	107.9	98.8	95.5	90.2	81.6
Plant products - edible	5.7	113.1	109.5	114.1	108.0	102.8	103.0	101.6
Printing and publishing	9.2	124.1	123.7	125.7	116.6	114.3	109.5	103.0
Textiles	10.8	89.1	91.7	95.9	89.3	90.1	87.8	83.0
Iron and steel	10.8	97.5	97.2	98.9	81.7	79.6	67.8	53.6
Other manufactures	27.5	110.7	109.5	111.1	104.3	98.5	93.7	83.7
Communications	2.6	66.1	66.6	67.3	64.2	66.4	68.8	74.6
Transportation	5.8	97.1	97.1	101.2	95.6	89.2	90.6	94.0
Construction	2.7	61.1	56.9	66.5	58.7	63.2	55.9	48.3
Trade	20.3	126.3	126.8	129.1	125.3	120.7	119.4	111.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.7	106.3	108.7	101.1	97.9	93.9	86.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.8	97.3	94.9	102.6	95.0	89.8	90.1	81.1
Lumber products	4.2	49.6	46.9	66.4	44.1	45.6	70.2	40.3
Pulp and paper	16.3	94.6	90.8	99.5	87.7	93.9	87.6	82.7
Other manufactures	27.3	116.5	115.2	117.8	118.7	102.9	99.3	95.0
Construction	19.5	121.5	108.9	136.0	148.3	156.1	143.7	97.1
Trade	20.5	139.0	133.6	133.8	135.2	121.7	111.4	108.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.3	103.0	111.8	108.2	103.5	102.4	91.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.0	108.2	108.6	116.1	95.9	91.2	84.5	73.2
Textiles	16.1	85.9	88.4	92.0	87.0	85.4	87.7	77.0
Electrical apparatus	10.8	120.0	118.1	126.0	103.4	93.7	87.5	71.8
Iron and steel	32.6	109.6	113.3	121.4	87.0	82.2	70.2	57.2
Other manufactures	24.5	121.4	116.0	126.5	113.9	108.9	101.6	94.3
Construction	2.4	50.6	50.8	55.6	54.1	62.7	56.1	43.9
Trade	8.3	132.0	136.3	132.0	130.6	121.3	115.6	97.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	106.6	107.2	114.2	97.6	93.5	86.7	75.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.8	159.9	162.8	166.6	132.5	134.7	114.5	79.8
Iron and steel	67.7	161.9	166.0	170.2	132.1	138.6	113.7	72.9
Other manufactures	19.1	153.0	152.3	153.0	134.1	120.4	117.5	107.7
Construction	2.4	54.0	46.3	57.0	31.8	26.7	20.2	25.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	146.0	148.9	153.1	123.2	123.5	107.1	78.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.0	99.7	99.8	105.8	98.2	93.9	87.4	84.5
Animal products - edible	5.8	127.6	126.3	137.5	121.9	128.1	115.0	108.2
Printing and publishing	5.5	101.1	97.9	98.4	96.6	97.2	104.4	102.4
Textiles	6.2	137.2	139.0	149.8	132.6	118.6	91.0	96.5
Iron and steel	18.2	78.7	82.3	87.2	80.8	75.3	120.0	97.9
Other manufactures	14.3	114.2	109.2	116.2	110.4	106.1	76.7	75.7
Transportation	9.8	77.6	75.8	82.4	74.6	72.1	73.3	71.6
Construction	3.0	42.3	31.1	36.2	40.3	37.6	25.7	21.6
Trade	29.3	96.8	96.3	99.0	97.1	92.6	88.5	85.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.8	91.6	96.5	90.9	87.0	81.9	79.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.7	111.2	109.9	117.4	106.4	97.1	86.5	78.6
Lumber products	7.8	69.8	72.4	87.3	79.7	68.7	53.5	50.8
Other manufactures	31.9	130.0	126.9	131.2	118.6	110.2	101.9	91.6
Communications	7.3	107.5	105.4	106.7	104.3	99.4	93.9	94.9
Transportation	17.0	99.0	100.0	100.5	101.2	93.7	90.1	95.8
Construction	5.7	51.4	49.5	62.4	63.7	59.8	36.1	40.2
Services	6.8	116.4	115.6	115.5	101.9	98.0	96.0	80.2
Trade	23.5	135.7	137.3	138.2	128.1	120.4	109.5	98.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.4	105.9	110.8	103.8	96.5	86.3	81.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



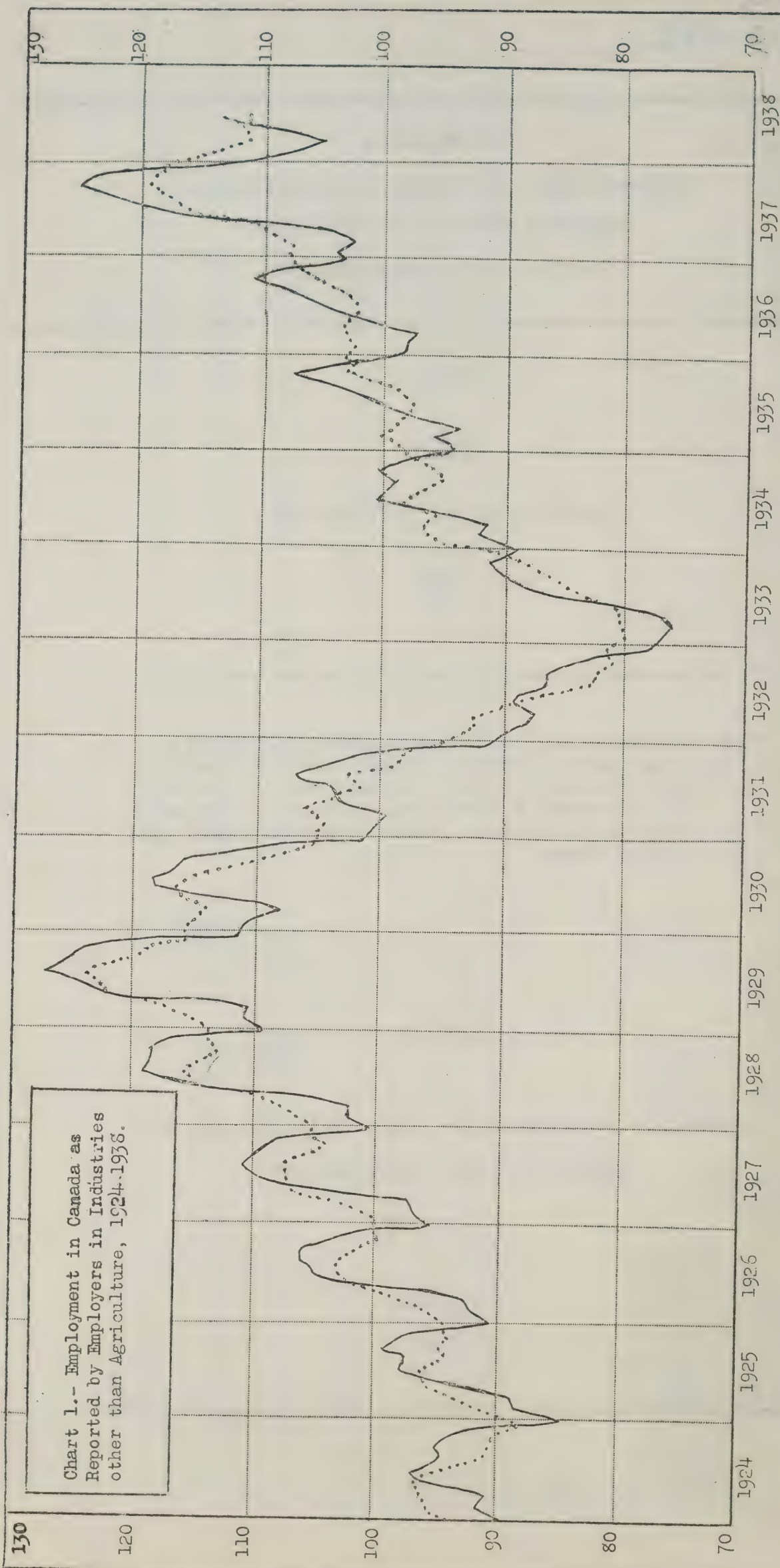
Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1938

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued July 29, 1938.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July. The reported increase in employment, however, was not equal to the average gain from June 1 to July 1 in the experience of other years since 1920, so that while the unadjusted index advanced from 111.9 in the preceding month to 113.5 at the beginning of July, there was a slight falling-off in the seasonally-adjusted index, which declined from 111.9 at June 1 to 111.3 at the date under review.

Statistics were received from 10,791 employers whose payrolls aggregated 1,086,773, compared with 1,072,123 at June 1. The number in employment was smaller than at July 1, 1937, when the reported additions to staffs had been substantially larger. However, activity at July 1, 1938, was with this exception greater than at the same date in other years since 1930.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years of the record are as follows:-
1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a slowing-up at the beginning of July. There were gains over June 1 in food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and musical instrument factories and in electric light and power, but leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants reported curtailment. The losses in textiles and iron and steel were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average losses recorded at July 1 in the last seventeen years.

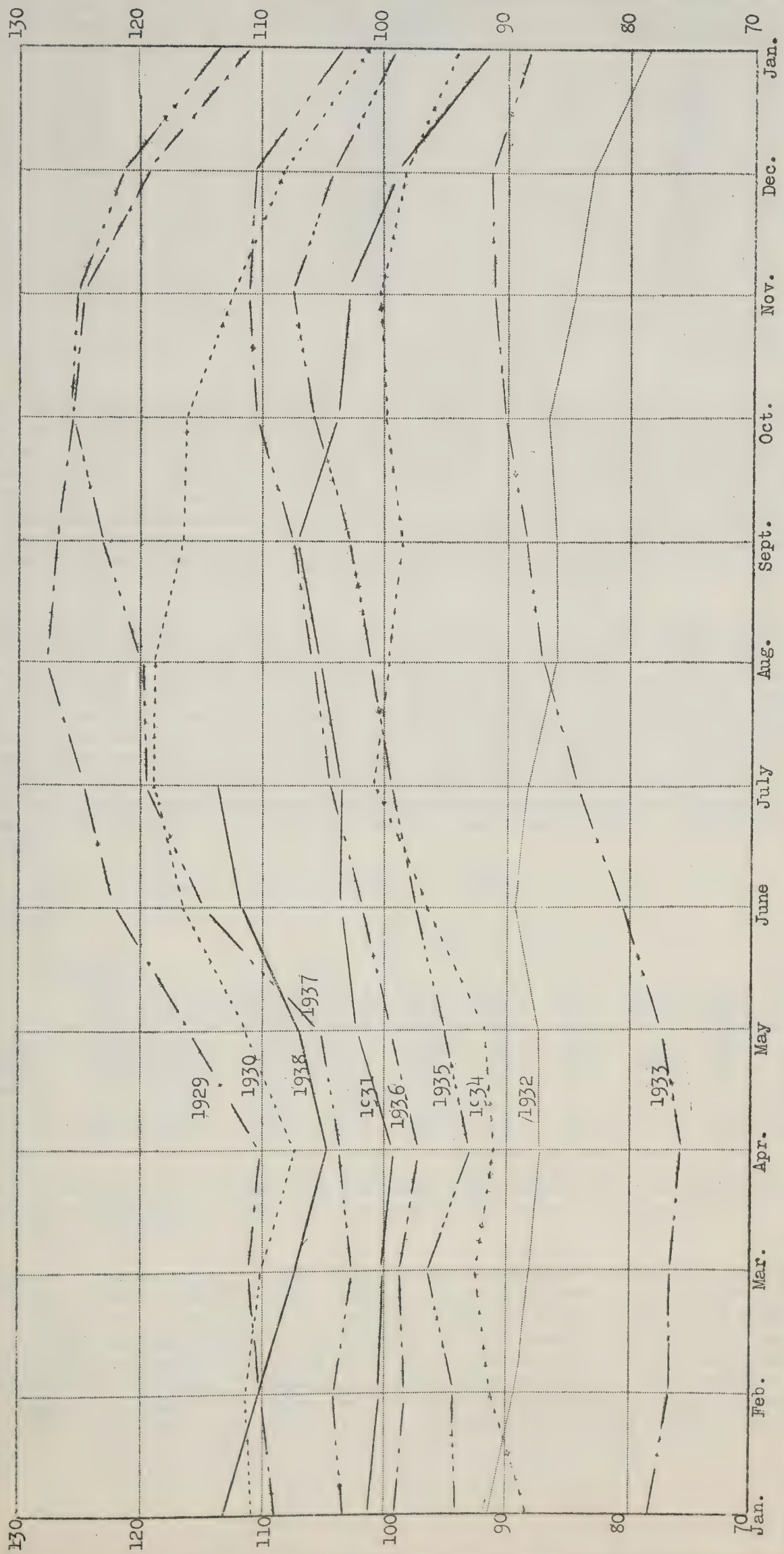
Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation, trade and construction and maintenance indicated substantial improvement; except in construction, the increase in each of these was equal to or slightly in excess of the average gain indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1937. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging and coal-mining, while railway construction and maintenance also released employees. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 4.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 10,271, and their employees had aggregated 1,134,318, an increase of approximately 45,700 over their June 1, 1937, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in most of the main industrial groups.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates (for May) show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada was greater than in May of other years, except 1930. The number at work was also higher than in May of the years 1931 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the early years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any May in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for May, 1937. As compared with April, 1938, there was a decrease of some 37,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The following shows the estimates for May, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

May	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,704	2,304	400
1937	2,680	2,353	327
1936	2,559	2,101	458
1935	2,518	2,009	509
1934	2,570	2,046	524
1933	2,398	1,717	681
1932	2,498	1,871	627
1931	2,573	2,133	440
1930	2,777	2,391	386
1929	2,589	2,504	85
1928	2,364	2,331	33

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all provinces except Quebec, where a moderate recession was indicated. Of the increases elsewhere recorded, those in the Maritime Provinces were proportionately greatest, although firms in Ontario reported numerically the largest increase. The index number of employment in Quebec was higher than at July 1, 1937, and other years of the record; in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, activity was less than at the beginning of July of last summer, but greater than in other years since 1930, while in the Prairies industrial employment generally was quieter than July 1 of either 1936 or 1937, although it exceeded in volume that reported in the early summer of other years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.-- Statements were tabulated from 791 firms employing 85,302 workers, as against 81,107 in the preceding month. This increase, (in which the three provinces in this area shared), brought the index to 116.7 at July 1, 1938, when it was over 19 points lower than at the beginning of July in 1937; the gain over the preceding month had then been much larger. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper mills, and in communications, railway and building construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, animal food, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character; logging, coal-mining and transportation also showed curtailment.

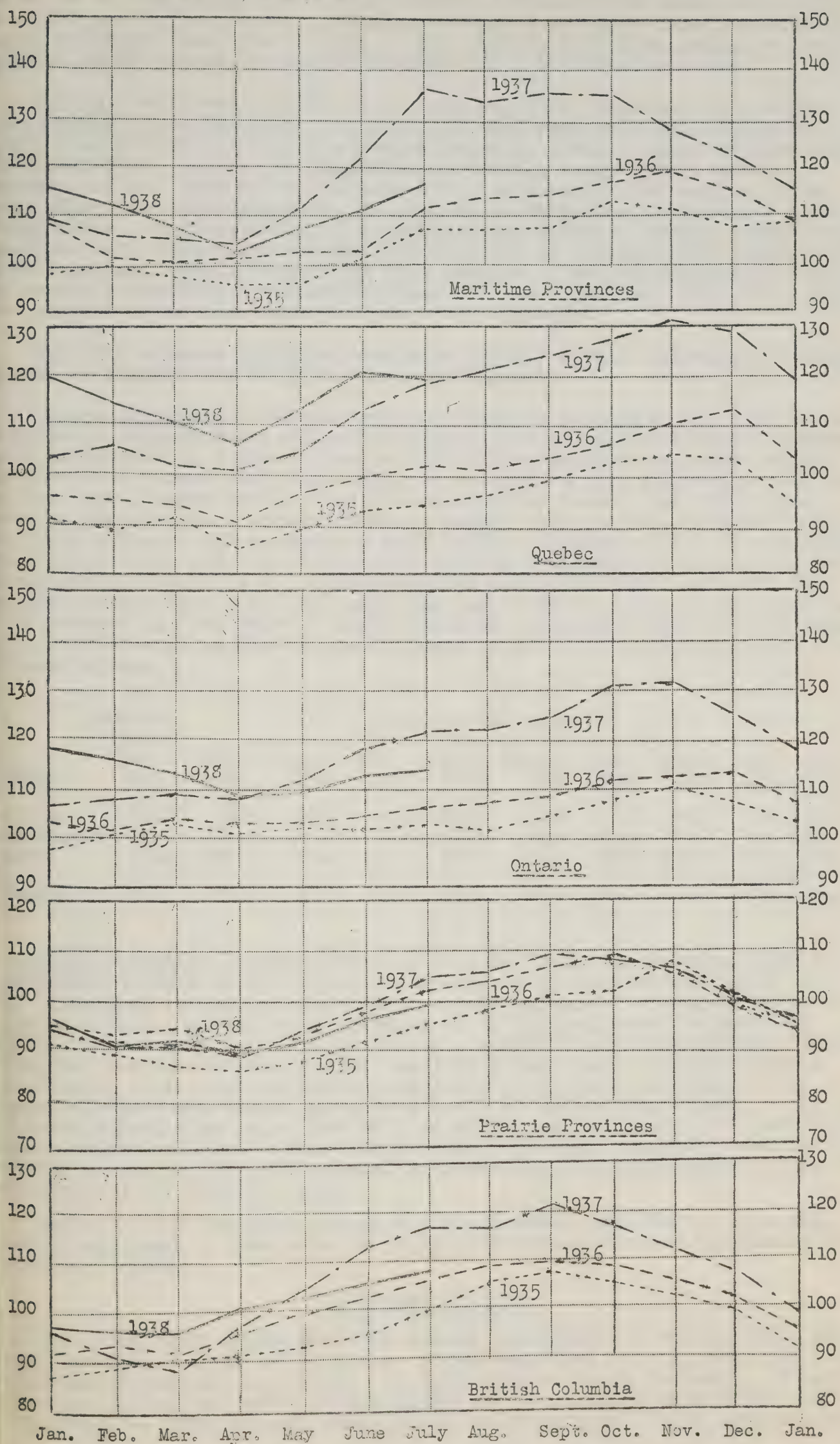
The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	July 1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Feb.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	July 1 1937
P. E. Island	2.4	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	79.7
Nova Scotia	57.8	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	138.3
New Brunswick	39.8	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	136.1
Maritimes	100.0	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	135.8

The 723 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1937, had reported 98,060 workers as compared with 98,038 in the preceding month.

Quebec.-- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed curtailment in Quebec; increases in food, beverage, lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other classes were more than offset by reductions in leather, chemical, iron and steel and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, local transportation, building construction and services reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, steam railway operation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and logging released employees. The forces of the 2,654 co-operating employers aggregated 36,922 persons, compared with 338,655 at June 1, a decline of 1,733 workers or 0.5 p.c.

Chart 3. Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1938.



This loss was contra-seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in thirteen of the preceding seventeen years for which data are available. Nevertheless, industrial activity in that province continued at a rather higher level than at July 1 of earlier years of the record. Standing at 119.9 at the latest date, the index was nearly two points higher than at July 1, 1937, when the 2,444 firms making returns had employed 328,614 persons, or some 12,400 more than in the preceding months.

Ontario.— Employment continued to increase in Ontario, where the 4,711 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 445,081 employees, or 6,130 more than at June 1. The situation at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, shown improvement over the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review approximated the average, but was much smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1937, when the index was eight points higher. The gain at July 1, 1938, took place mainly in logging, transportation, construction, services and trade, while manufacturing was slacker. The largest losses in the last-named were in the iron and steel industries, but pulp and paper, tobacco and textile factories also released employees. On the other hand, additions to staffs were reported in the food, lumber and some other industries.

The 4,538 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1937, had reported 475,745 workers, as compared with 462,573 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance work on the highways, but building construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named took place largely in the food and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, logging and coal-mining were seasonally slacker, and railway construction and maintenance provided work for a smaller number of men. Data were compiled from 1,512 employers with an aggregate staff of 127,076 persons at July 1, as against 123,512 in their last return. This gain of 3,564 men and women was not equal to the average increase at July 1 in the last seventeen years. The index, at 99.8 at the date under review, was a few points lower than that of 104.0 at July 1, 1937, when the 1,469 co-operating firms reported 132,494 employees, as compared with 126,535 at June 1, 1937. The following are the employment indexes in each of the provinces in this area in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	July 1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	July 1 1937
Manitoba	46.6	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	100.3
Saskatchewan	21.3	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	110.2
Alberta	32.1	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	105.7
Prairies	100.0	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	104.0

British Columbia.— Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a total working force of 92,392 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,123 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 89,898 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of food and lumber products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1938, and mining, communications, transportation, building and highway construction also reported considerable improvement; services showed a moderate gain, while slight curtailment was indicated in trade, and logging camps released a large number of men, partly as a result of the bush-fire hazard. The employment situation was not so favourable as at the same date in 1937, but activity was at a higher level than at July 1 in the years, 1936-1931. The 1,097 establishments reporting for July 1, 1937, had employed 99,405 men and women, an increase of 4,095 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Six of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was downward in Montreal and Windsor. The largest gains were in Vancouver. Except in Montreal and Quebec, employment in these cities was not so active as at July 1, 1937, and in Ottawa the index was also lower than at the beginning of July in 1936; with that

exception, industrial activity at July 1, 1938, was at a higher level in the eight centres whose data are segregated than at the same date in the preceding five or six years.

Montreal.-- Employment in Montreal showed a moderate falling-off, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, leather, textile and iron and steel plants reported contractions, more than off-setting gains in food, beverage and some other factories. Construction and trade also recorded improvement. A combined working force of 162,089 men and women was indicated by the 1,530 co-operating employers, who had 163,767 workers at June 1. An increase had been noted at July 1, 1937, when 1,405 firms had reported a staff of 158,509; the index then was fractionally lower, standing at 105.5 as compared with 106.4 at the latest date.

Quebec.-- An upward movement was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 183 establishments with 14,832 employees, compared with 14,115 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, services and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1937, when a considerable increase in employment had also been indicated by the 179 employers whose data were then received, and whose payrolls aggregated 14,204.

Toronto.-- There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when transportation, construction and trade were brisker. Little change on the whole, was shown in other divisions. The 1,606 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,082 workers to 134,634 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,540 co-operating business concerns had increased their working forces by 949 persons, to 136,277; the July 1, 1937, index stood at 109.5, compared with 107.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- Statistics were received from 200 employers with 14,085 men and women on their paylists, or 84 more than in the preceding month. There were slight increases in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. A much larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1937, when 204 firms had reported 15,249 employees. Employment then was brisker than at the date under review.

Hamilton.-- There was an important advance in Hamilton, where 1,051 workers were added to the forces of the 298 establishments furnishing information, bringing them to 35,185 at the beginning of July, 1938. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in the textile and iron and steel divisions, and building and trade also showed increased activity. For July 1 of last year, 289 returns were tabulated showing a combined working force of 37,478, as compared with 36,820 at June 1, 1937; activity was then at a higher level.

In Windsor, a decline of 2,351 was recorded in the staffs of the 188 co-operating employers, who had 17,590 men and women in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but construction was also quieter. The index was considerably lower than at July 1, 1937, when a much smaller contraction had been indicated: the payrolls of the 178 firms then furnishing data had included 20,458 employees.

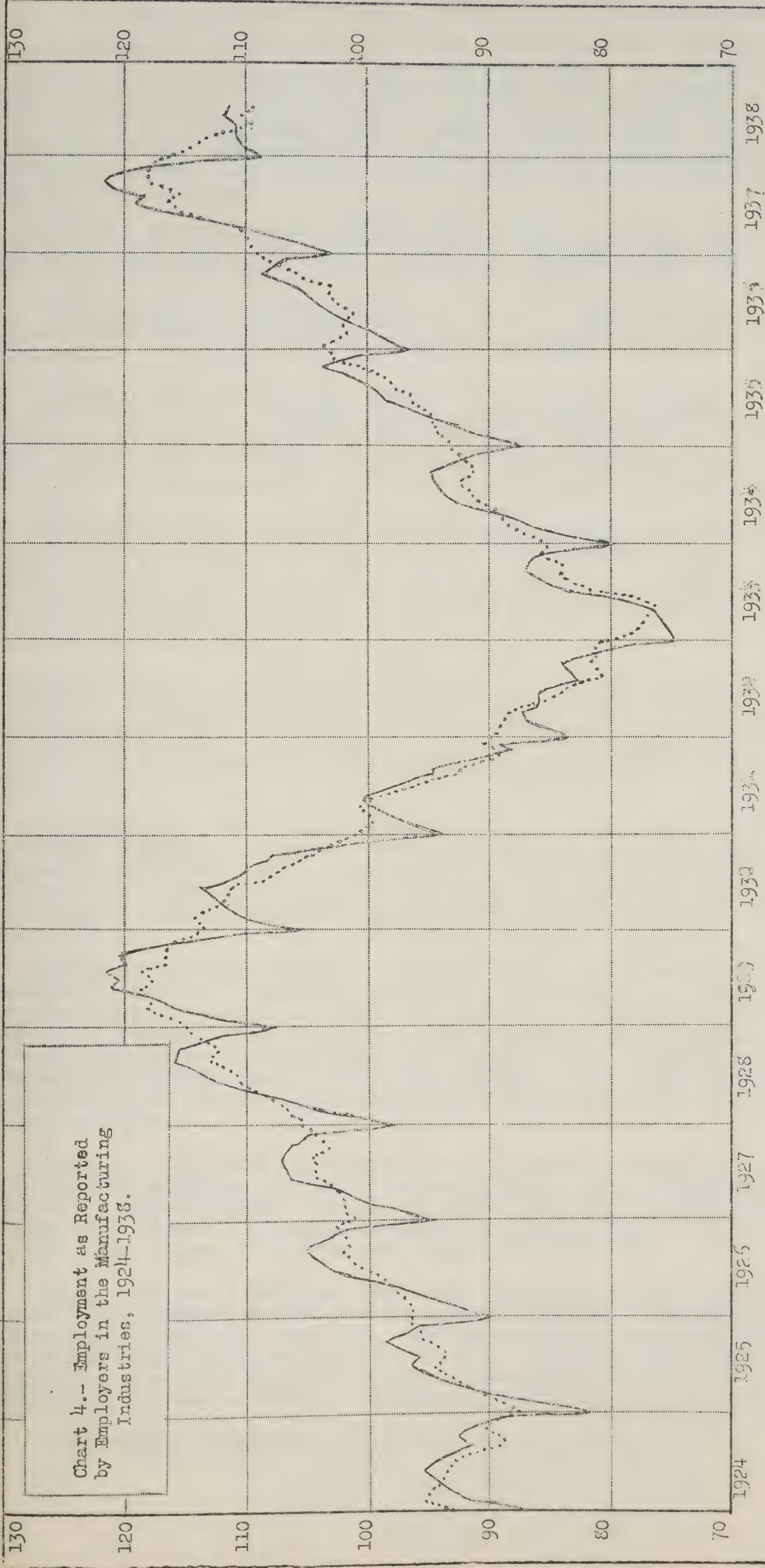
Winnipeg.-- Communications, transportation, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change occurred in manufacturing. An aggregate working force of 40,913 persons was reported by the 494 firms making returns; this was 1,008 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index of employment then was higher, standing at 99.2, as compared with 95.2 at July 1, 1938. The reports tabulated at the beginning of July of last summer, numbering 482, had shown a staff of 42,525.

Vancouver.-- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 467 establishments employing 36,128 persons, as against 34,638 in the preceding month. There were increases in all groups except trade, which showed falling-off; the gains in manufacturing (which took place mainly in food and lumber factories) were most pronounced. Expansion on a somewhat smaller scale had been recorded by the 450 concerns co-operating at July 1, 1937, whose employees had numbered 7,069. Employment was then in greater volume than at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufacturing showed a slight decline at July 1, repeating the downward movement indicated in seven of the seventeen years for which data are available; improvement over June 1 was, however, recorded at July 1 in the remaining years since 1920, and the average change from June to July in this period has been very slight increase. The 6,180 establishments making returns at the latest date reported 569,570 employees, as compared with 572,121 at June 1. The unadjusted index



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

declined from 112.3 in the preceding month to 111.8 at July 1, 1938, and the seasonally-corrected index also showed a recession, from 110.2 at June 1, to 109.5 at the date under review. While the situation was not so favourable as in the early summer of last year, employment was brisker than at the beginning of July in earlier years since 1929.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1938, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral product, miscellaneous manufacturing and electric light and power industries. On the other hand, fur, leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. The greatest losses were those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel divisions, in both of which the decreases were unusually large for the time of year.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:- 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1937, had numbered 5,977, and their employees had aggregated 604,936, which was an increase of 5,570 over the preceding month.

Logging.-- There was a further reduction in employment in logging, 2,153 men being released from the staffs of the 338 reporting firms, who employed 24,838 at July 1. The contraction took place mainly in Quebec and British Columbia; in the latter, it partly resulted from the closing of camps on account of bush-fires. An increase had been recorded at the same date in 1937, when the index was many points higher.

Mining.-- Returns were tabulated from 429 mine operators with 71,489 employees, as compared with 70,848 in their last report. A slight seasonal loss occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 154.5, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of July, 1937, although the increase over the preceding month had then been rather larger.

Transportation.-- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in shipping; 471 employers reported a combined working force of 103,917 persons, as against 102,181 at June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at July 1, 1937, when the indicated additions to staffs had exceeded those noted at the date under review.

Communications.-- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 23,284 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 22,637 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A similar gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, but the index of employment in this division was then fractionally higher.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Further marked increases were registered in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,268 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 149,206 employees, or 12,600 more than in the preceding month. In highway construction, over 10,500 additional hands were reported by the co-operating employers, while there were also substantial gains in building; work on railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, showed a falling-off. Employment in construction as a whole was quieter than at the beginning of July of last year, when larger increases had been indicated.

Services.-- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 508 employers with 30,797 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,474 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on a slightly larger scale than that noted at July 1, 1937; the index then was lower by between eight and nine points.

Trade.-- Wholesale and retail trade both reported considerably greater activity, the general gain slightly exceeding that noted, on the average, from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 1,512 establishments having 113,672 employees, as against 112,265 at the beginning of June, 1938. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at practically the same level as at the beginning of July of last year.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a slight decline between Apr. 4 and May 16; this was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages in the coal mining and cotton industries. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.0 at May 16, 1938, as compared with 12.9 at Apr. 4, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 2.7 p.c. in those unemployed at May 16, 1938, as compared with May 24, 1937. It was provisionally estimated that at May 16, 1938, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,375,000. This was 15,000 less than at Apr. 4, while on a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 148,000 as compared with May 24, 1937. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 13, 1938, numbered 1,802,912, an increase of 24,000 from May 16, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

According to the latest press reports, it is estimated by the United States Department of Labor that 140,000 wage-earners in manufacturing industries were laid off from mid-May to mid-June. Factory payrolls dropped \$4,500,000 a week in the period.

Class one railroads, the department said, reported a net addition of 9,200 workers for increased maintenance work. This is the first increase in railroad employment recorded since July, 1937.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 2.1 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 71.3. The metal and machinery, wood, clothing and millinery and some other divisions showed curtailment in June, 1938, as compared with May, but cotton, woollen, knitting, food, shoe and some other divisions recorded heightened activity.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,809 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 227,241 persons during the week including or ending nearest June 15, 1938, a decline of 12,449 employees, or 5.2 p.c. from the corresponding week in May. The loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decrease recorded between May and June in the preceding thirteen years.

Illinois.- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,738 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises show a decline of 3.2 p.c. in employment between April and May; the index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) declined from 89.5 in May, 1937, to 73.1 in May, 1938.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1938.

100.0 7.8 31.0 41.0 11.7 8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1938.

14.9	1.4	12.4	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.8	3.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1938.

100.0	52.4	2.3	6.6	2.1	9.6	13.7	2.8	10.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1935	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	52.4	111.8	112.3	119.0	104.7	98.5	93.8	83.0
Animal products - edible	2.5	139.0	134.8	142.3	134.4	125.7	132.7	130.2
Fur and products	.2	97.7	103.6	105.1	97.1	96.8	89.4	95.8
Leather and products	1.9	103.4	105.3	113.6	106.0	102.8	95.4	94.0
Boots and shoes	1.3	106.9	109.5	115.4	106.3	105.5	99.7	101.5
Lumber and products	4.4	89.9	86.3	99.4	86.8	80.8	74.7	63.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	84.6	79.2	94.8	81.3	75.8	68.1	55.2
Furniture	.6	81.6	79.9	89.3	81.8	73.3	72.5	69.1
Other lumber products	1.2	113.6	114.2	121.9	108.2	102.4	97.1	85.7
Musical instruments	.1	52.8	45.1	56.4	44.7	35.1	33.0	22.0
Plant products - edible	3.4	120.9	111.5	119.4	112.7	103.3	107.0	97.2
Pulp and paper products	6.0	106.7	105.3	113.7	102.4	96.6	95.8	86.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	97.5	94.4	110.5	95.0	87.8	88.9	74.5
Paper products	1.0	130.9	130.8	135.4	120.6	108.8	105.2	98.5
Printing and publishing	2.3	110.4	110.7	110.3	105.8	104.2	101.9	98.5
Rubber products	1.1	97.8	100.8	109.2	97.3	91.8	95.0	79.8
Textile products	9.2	116.0	119.3	126.0	115.9	110.4	107.5	95.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	124.1	126.1	140.3	131.1	125.3	122.0	103.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	95.4	97.8	105.4	94.5	87.5	90.2	75.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	125.9	124.0	141.7	135.4	130.4	114.7	108.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	425.5	432.5	523.1	507.8	502.8	481.7	377.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	118.9	121.2	127.6	122.3	118.8	118.2	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	112.3	116.5	118.3	104.4	98.5	93.3	86.4
Other textile products	.9	98.6	104.2	103.1	95.7	89.7	90.2	77.9
Tobacco	.7	97.4	102.5	100.2	93.6	106.3	99.7	102.3
Beverages	.9	174.7	167.7	154.1	137.9	129.5	123.3	112.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	155.6	161.2	154.6	139.5	132.0	121.0	111.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	94.9	92.9	101.5	87.9	81.2	75.6	57.0
Electric light and power	1.6	134.2	128.0	124.0	118.3	113.5	109.5	110.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	138.0	136.8	149.2	128.4	110.6	103.1	85.5
Iron and steel products	12.0	100.0	104.8	111.1	89.3	83.4	74.2	62.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	124.8	130.9	142.8	104.6	100.7	85.7	65.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	122.1	123.4	133.2	105.6	91.2	80.5	63.9
Agricultural implements	.5	67.4	67.6	76.6	63.1	59.6	42.5	38.9
Land vehicles	5.1	92.3	99.6	102.6	86.4	82.7	75.1	66.6
Automobiles and parts	1.8	132.7	152.6	160.3	124.2	131.0	105.4	73.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	84.4	84.5	82.2	84.1	58.5	51.9	37.7
Heating appliances	.4	131.2	130.3	133.0	108.2	98.3	85.8	68.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	123.6	124.2	130.0	87.5	76.1	63.5	50.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	100.4	110.5	123.4	92.2	91.3	84.7	63.3
Other iron and steel products	1.8	99.6	101.5	111.9	90.3	81.8	76.9	64.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	156.2	156.8	161.3	135.1	122.6	111.4	87.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	160.0	158.8	155.5	142.2	138.1	137.3	125.4
Miscellaneous	.6	147.0	142.3	144.8	132.3	123.8	116.0	98.7
LOGGING	2.3	86.1	93.6	125.0	93.4	82.2	86.3	49.5
MINING	6.6	154.5	153.3	153.6	134.1	121.5	107.0	93.1
Coal	2.1	85.1	85.5	83.3	83.6	81.9	78.7	76.6
Metallic ores	3.6	318.4	316.6	312.9	258.0	223.2	179.7	142.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	137.3	129.3	146.3	115.1	101.7	95.7	73.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	87.2	84.7	88.0	82.4	80.8	80.1	84.0
Telegraphs	.5	100.9	97.0	99.9	94.7	92.4	89.3	83.6
Telephones	1.6	83.4	81.4	84.7	79.1	77.7	77.7	84.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	86.3	84.9	89.4	87.1	82.7	82.6	80.5
Street railways and cartage	2.5	121.5	115.6	120.1	117.5	114.2	112.0	113.4
Steam railways	5.4	73.4	73.1	78.1	76.0	72.5	73.1	69.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	98.6	97.9	100.6	98.7	89.9	89.5	89.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.7	124.9	114.5	128.5	97.4	101.1	140.6	78.2
Building	2.3	60.9	54.5	69.6	51.3	57.3	52.2	39.0
Highway	8.8	250.7	223.2	232.7	147.7	170.2	310.0	129.2
Railway	2.6	71.6	72.9	89.9	97.5	81.5	73.0	71.1
SERVICES	2.8	146.1	135.3	137.5	131.7	123.6	119.7	111.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	143.9	128.5	134.6	128.7	122.2	121.3	109.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	149.6	146.1	144.3	136.7	126.0	117.5	114.5
WAREHOUSING	10.5	133.3	131.5	133.4	127.3	122.1	119.1	111.8
Retail	7.7	139.4	137.4	140.6	134.4	128.9	126.5	118.1
Wholesale	2.8	118.9	118.0	117.1	111.0	106.4	102.0	97.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	113.5	111.9	119.1	104.6	99.5	101.0	84.5

* For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1-Relative Weight	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934	July 1 1933
<u>Maritime- Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	34.2	109.5	111.9	121.1	104.2	101.7	99.9	84.4
	Lumber products	4.7	91.6	87.2	112.9	99.7	97.0	96.5	64.3
	Pulp and paper	4.7	153.5	138.5	180.7	156.1	138.2	156.1	133.7
	Textile products	3.3	76.7	80.7	92.9	83.4	83.7	89.0	76.2
	Iron and steel	11.0	114.1	126.8	126.0	101.5	100.4	91.4	74.2
	Other manufactures	10.5	115.4	115.8	113.9	101.9	101.9	96.9	93.4
	Logging	2.2	82.6	113.9	192.4	89.7	123.2	139.7	52.5
	Mining	19.8	113.4	113.8	109.9	107.3	100.8	96.6	91.0
	Communications	2.5	96.9	89.7	94.7	93.1	88.0	85.4	82.2
	Transportation	8.4	62.3	64.2	68.4	63.8	62.0	61.8	76.9
	Construction	22.1	204.7	149.0	298.6	197.4	177.0	138.8	120.3
	Services	2.1	215.2	177.4	212.7	201.2	186.4	176.0	159.9
	Trade	8.7	133.5	129.7	128.9	121.8	115.8	113.6	103.0
	All Industries	100.0	116.7	110.9	135.8	111.7	106.7	100.4	89.9
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	55.5	114.4	115.2	120.2	105.0	98.1	95.3	84.9
	Lumber products	3.4	104.0	99.8	109.6	97.7	90.7	93.3	79.0
	Pulp and paper	7.3	105.4	101.7	111.2	97.4	92.1	92.4	81.3
	Textile products	15.3	130.2	135.2	138.9	125.4	116.4	113.6	97.9
	Iron and steel	8.9	91.2	95.2	103.0	81.9	71.8	67.9	60.3
	Other manufactures	20.6	122.3	121.2	122.9	108.9	104.6	100.5	93.2
	Logging	3.0	118.1	132.2	187.4	137.3	105.7	128.0	60.6
	Mining	3.4	254.5	244.8	256.3	184.6	150.8	136.0	101.2
	Communications	1.6	76.2	76.0	78.7	71.5	72.0	72.3	79.7
	Transportation	8.9	90.0	90.3	88.9	88.7	85.5	85.8	78.9
	Construction	17.2	147.8	148.9	99.9	69.7	68.4	71.4	63.4
	Services	2.6	132.1	121.5	120.7	114.4	110.3	103.8	100.6
	Trade	7.8	143.4	143.0	139.7	136.3	125.8	129.7	123.4
	All Industries	100.0	119.9	120.4	118.0	101.6	94.8	94.1	83.0
<u>Ontario-</u>	All Manufacturing	61.8	111.2	112.4	119.7	104.8	99.0	92.8	81.1
	Lumber products	3.8	77.2	73.8	88.7	76.8	73.0	69.6	60.2
	Pulp and paper	6.4	105.2	106.8	110.1	101.2	96.7	94.5	85.8
	Textile products	9.5	105.2	106.4	115.5	109.5	106.7	102.9	95.1
	Iron and steel	16.8	107.1	113.1	120.2	94.3	89.2	76.5	60.8
	Other manufactures	25.3	127.3	125.7	132.0	119.6	111.1	107.3	95.7
	Logging	1.6	77.3	61.2	79.8	79.3	60.5	58.4	46.9
	Mining	5.5	251.8	253.3	254.3	217.5	188.6	153.9	127.8
	Communications	2.0	81.7	80.9	83.0	76.8	75.8	76.2	81.6
	Transportation	6.9	84.1	81.6	88.5	83.9	79.7	81.3	77.5
	Construction	9.3	112.8	97.8	135.6	89.8	111.9	243.3	82.2
	Services	2.7	164.3	157.8	153.1	150.2	146.3	141.7	129.7
	Trade	10.2	138.9	136.9	140.8	133.7	132.1	128.0	118.2
	All Industries	100.0	114.0	112.5	122.2	106.2	102.7	109.9	85.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	31.3	105.6	104.8	111.8	102.7	96.8	89.6	85.7
	Lumber products	2.4	102.9	105.6	111.5	94.6	94.3	89.8	84.4
	Pulp and paper	2.9	96.6	98.4	96.5	92.2	87.8	82.4	85.4
	Textile products	2.1	118.9	129.4	139.9	118.4	116.2	114.3	99.9
	Iron and steel	10.2	81.6	79.4	86.7	79.9	76.7	70.5	69.1
	Other manufactures	13.7	136.3	133.8	143.0	133.2	121.8	111.8	104.8
	Logging	.2	14.9	26.8	13.4	10.8	52.1	43.2	16.3
	Mining	6.8	99.4	98.8	97.0	94.2	92.0	83.0	80.5
	Communications	2.9	97.6	91.9	95.3	92.4	89.6	87.3	88.9
	Transportation	19.2	89.7	87.6	93.8	93.6	87.7	86.0	83.6
	Construction	16.0	86.9	81.6	96.4	106.8	99.5	110.0	75.1
	Services	3.8	137.3	116.8	130.1	123.2	105.0	106.0	103.7
	Trade	19.8	117.2	114.2	117.5	112.9	107.5	102.3	100.0
	All Industries	100.0	99.8	97.0	104.0	101.9	96.3	94.1	85.0
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	41.7	112.9	106.8	114.8	105.4	96.6	93.8	83.6
	Lumber products	13.7	95.8	91.0	101.5	88.4	78.1	58.3	52.2
	Pulp and paper	4.9	103.3	100.6	123.6	113.5	103.2	97.6	89.9
	Textile products	1.2	122.4	126.4	126.8	114.9	105.5	102.7	81.3
	Iron and steel	3.8	92.7	93.5	86.2	71.9	68.6	65.3	58.3
	Other manufactures	18.1	141.3	129.7	134.6	131.7	123.3	141.4	125.6
	Logging	5.9	75.0	96.4	110.7	77.5	77.2	67.1	45.9
	Mining	10.6	117.9	113.6	114.4	96.8	93.2	79.6	63.8
	Communications	3.5	114.5	108.6	115.8	108.9	104.0	99.8	98.3
	Transportation	12.5	98.2	93.7	104.1	100.9	93.9	90.3	90.7
	Construction	11.7	97.7	88.7	132.0	116.3	121.4	115.6	89.4
	Services	3.7	121.9	118.3	118.3	109.3	98.2	98.4	85.1
	Trade	10.4	129.9	132.7	135.3	124.6	116.6	109.0	97.2
	All Industries	100.0	108.0	105.1	117.1	104.8	99.5	94.1	81.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)								
Cities and Industries	Weight	Relative July 1						
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Montreal -- Manufacturing	62.4	106.4	109.2	110.4	96.2	89.3	87.3	80.3
Plant products - edible	4.4	124.0	122.4	109.7	113.7	107.1	104.9	99.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	108.6	107.5	106.5	102.3	99.6	101.3	95.6
Textiles	14.7	115.2	121.3	117.0	101.9	96.0	93.1	83.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	121.7	118.7	110.0	105.6	108.2	107.3	105.7
Iron and steel	14.0	89.9	95.3	101.0	80.0	68.2	65.5	59.6
Other manufactures	20.2	107.0	108.4	114.8	99.2	92.8	91.0	83.4
Communications	2.4	64.9	64.7	66.2	62.4	63.6	64.4	73.4
Transportation	3.8	96.0	98.4	98.8	95.8	95.1	93.4	90.7
Construction	9.6	98.1	91.0	69.0	50.7	38.1	51.0	49.4
Trade	13.0	135.8	135.1	133.1	129.1	119.7	122.5	118.9
Montreal -- All Industries	100.0	106.4	107.3	105.5	93.5	86.8	86.7	81.5
Quebec -- Manufacturing	59.2	109.3	105.6	109.0	97.0	97.0	95.0	96.1
Leather products	16.4	96.8	94.7	102.4	104.5	102.6	99.8	111.0
Other manufactures	42.8	115.0	110.6	111.9	93.6	94.5	92.7	89.2
Transportation	12.0	97.9	100.1	90.6	91.4	95.4	97.9	99.6
Construction	7.6	98.5	98.8	98.7	73.3	130.3	100.3	99.6
Quebec -- All Industries	100.0	109.1	103.8	106.4	94.5	99.0	96.1	99.4
Toronto -- Manufacturing	63.4	105.6	105.8	107.8	99.3	93.8	89.9	82.7
Plant products -- edible	5.7	114.1	113.1	115.4	108.4	101.8	105.1	102.4
Printing and publishing	9.1	123.8	124.1	126.1	116.8	112.7	108.1	102.4
Textiles	10.5	87.6	89.1	91.3	86.4	85.2	84.5	83.7
Iron and steel	10.5	95.3	97.5	100.1	81.8	75.8	69.3	56.0
Other manufactures	27.6	111.9	110.7	112.2	106.7	99.3	93.9	85.1
Communications	2.6	67.8	66.1	68.1	64.5	65.5	68.4	74.7
Transportation	6.1	102.7	97.1	102.1	93.7	92.8	92.3	92.8
Construction	2.9	66.6	61.1	71.6	60.7	65.5	57.9	48.3
Trade	20.4	127.4	126.3	132.1	125.2	124.1	120.9	113.3
Toronto -- All Industries	100.0	107.4	106.7	109.5	101.4	97.7	94.1	87.7
Ottawa -- Manufacturing	47.6	97.6	97.3	104.7	99.4	93.6	91.1	80.9
Lumber products	4.3	51.4	49.6	68.1	64.2	62.3	75.8	77.0
Pulp and paper	15.9	92.7	94.6	98.8	94.0	90.7	89.4	65.9
Other manufactures	27.4	117.8	116.5	122.1	116.2	107.1	97.9	93.6
Construction	12.5	123.0	121.5	150.3	144.2	161.3	136.5	107.6
Trade	20.5	139.9	139.0	134.9	134.9	121.3	115.1	107.1
Ottawa -- All Industries	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.9	110.0	106.2	102.4	91.5
Hamilton -- Manufacturing	83.7	111.2	108.2	118.7	98.1	92.0	84.8	75.0
Textiles	16.0	87.9	85.9	94.5	89.5	88.1	87.9	78.4
Electrical apparatus	10.6	122.0	120.0	130.6	104.1	93.4	86.3	71.5
Iron and steel	33.6	116.5	109.6	121.9	92.5	82.5	70.6	62.3
Other manufactures	23.5	120.3	121.4	131.3	111.5	109.1	102.5	92.6
Construction	2.6	56.3	50.6	52.9	49.7	52.8	60.2	44.6
Trade	8.5	137.8	132.0	131.2	129.2	123.5	119.7	99.2
Hamilton -- All Industries	100.0	109.9	106.6	116.3	99.4	93.9	87.5	77.2
Windsor -- Manufacturing	85.1	138.2	159.9	159.3	119.2	121.9	105.6	82.1
Iron and steel	62.0	130.6	161.9	160.7	113.0	121.8	100.0	74.9
Other manufactures	23.1	163.7	153.0	153.9	141.9	122.5	126.1	111.5
Construction	2.5	49.0	54.0	89.9	34.6	26.3	32.6	21.8
Windsor -- All Industries	100.0	128.8	146.0	149.8	113.0	113.4	100.6	80.5
Winnipeg -- Manufacturing	48.7	99.5	99.7	108.5	98.7	94.0	86.9	84.3
Animal products -- edible	5.9	132.4	127.6	145.5	129.8	130.2	120.4	110.6
Printing and publishing	5.3	99.6	101.1	100.8	96.6	95.5	105.1	102.1
Textiles	5.8	132.2	137.2	145.7	132.0	122.5	88.8	94.5
Iron and steel	17.5	77.7	78.7	89.0	79.3	74.1	120.4	102.0
Other manufactures	14.2	116.0	114.2	121.5	112.4	107.3	75.4	74.9
Transportation	9.9	81.0	77.6	85.9	78.5	78.7	76.7	74.8
Construction	3.8	55.8	42.3	40.3	46.3	52.6	36.0	20.3
Trade	29.4	99.5	96.8	101.0	97.2	93.1	87.8	87.8
Winnipeg -- All Industries	100.0	95.2	92.8	99.2	92.7	89.1	82.7	80.3
Vancouver -- Manufacturing	40.1	117.1	111.2	116.9	106.8	101.6	88.8	80.8
Lumber products	8.9	82.9	69.8	88.3	75.6	78.4	53.7	52.2
Other manufactures	31.2	132.7	130.0	130.0	121.0	112.3	104.8	94.1
Communications	7.4	113.0	107.5	112.3	107.3	103.5	99.8	97.3
Transportation	17.4	105.6	99.0	106.5	107.7	98.0	98.2	96.0
Construction	6.5	61.5	51.4	80.4	67.6	64.1	35.7	41.0
Services	6.6	118.2	116.4	118.0	105.5	96.4	97.4	82.1
Trade	22.0	132.4	135.7	140.4	128.1	121.7	112.6	99.4
Vancouver -- All Industries	100.0	111.0	106.4	114.8	106.0	99.9	89.8	83.4

/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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OTTAWA

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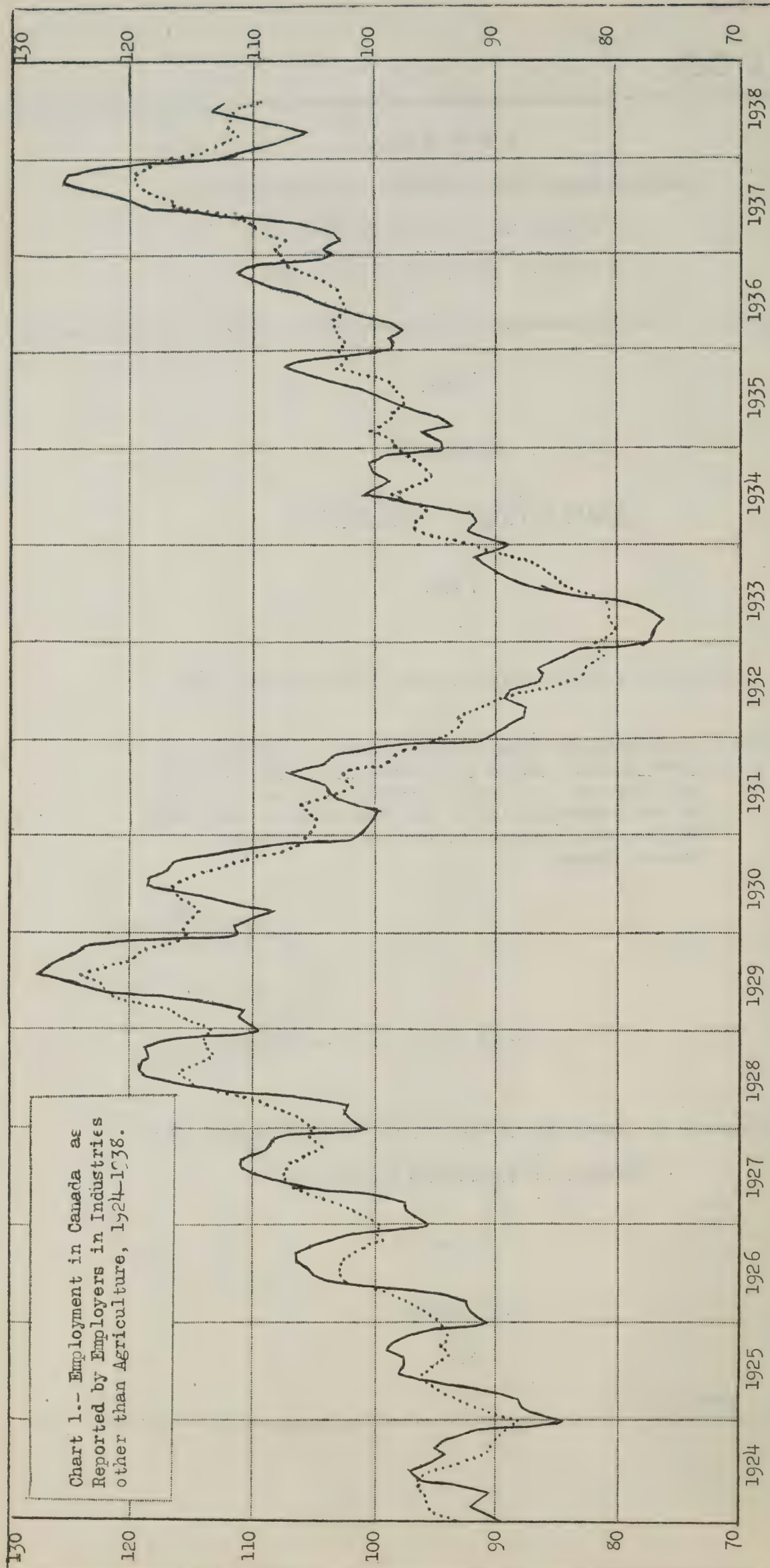


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA ~ CANADA.

Issued Aug. 31, 1937.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

There was a decline in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,829 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,073,302 persons, as compared with 1,088,266 at July 1. The experience of the years, 1921-1937, shows that employment has usually though not invariably gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The falling-off at the latest date was therefore contra-seasonal; the crude index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 113.5 in the preceding month to 112.1 at Aug. 1, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 111.3 at July 1 to 109.1 at the date under review.

Heightened activity was noted at the beginning of August in metallic ore mining, communications, steam railway transportation, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, railway construction and maintenance, local transportation, coal-mining, logging and manufacturing were slacker. Within the last-named, the greatest losses were of a seasonal character in textiles and iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather, lumber and some other groups. The curtailment in logging was on an exceptionally large scale, decreases resulting from the fire situation in British Columbia augmenting seasonal contractions in the more easterly provinces.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 112.1 at the beginning of August, 1938, compared with 113.5 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude index has been as follows: 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3 and 1927, 110.5.

For Aug. 1, 1937, 10,320 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,143,109 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 1,134,466 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in communications, construction and maintenance and services, while manufacturing, steam railway operation, retail trade and coal-mining had reduced employment.

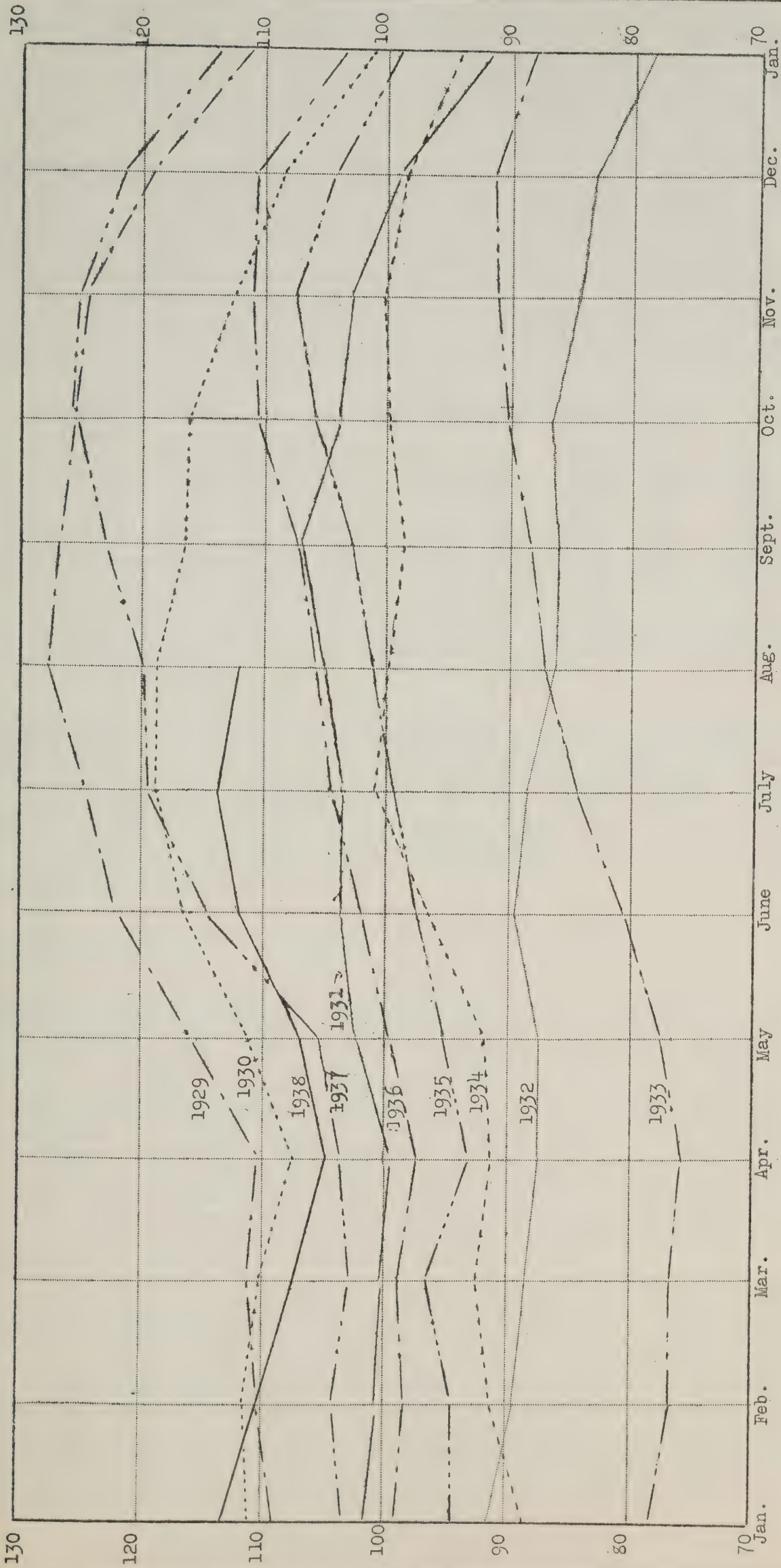
ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates (for June) show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada was greater than in June of other years, except 1930 and 1937. The number at work was also higher than in June of the years, 1931 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any June in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for June, 1937. As compared with May, 1938, there was a seasonal decrease of some 13,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for June, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

June	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- : earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- : earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,725	2,338	387
1937	2,747	2,453	294
1936	2,580	2,154	426
1935	2,538	2,048	490
1934	2,543	2,080	463
1933	2,432	1,790	642
1932	2,487	1,863	624
1931	2,569	2,132	437
1930	2,823	2,442	381
1929	2,600	2,556	44
1928	2,453	2,409	44

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while there were reductions in personnel in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, those in Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was not so favourable as at the same date last summer; in the Maritime Provinces as a unit and British Columbia, the index numbers were also very slightly lower than at Aug. 1, 1936, but elsewhere employment was rather more active, and was, in all five economic areas, at a higher level than at midsummer of earlier years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 786 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 82,391 persons, 2,971 fewer than in the preceding month. Coal-mining, logging, highway work and manufacturing showed curtailment, while other industries reported little general change. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in iron and steel; lumber mills also released some employees, and fish-canneries were seasonally slacker, but improvement was noted in the pulp and paper group. The general index, at 112.6, was many points lower than at the same date in 1937, when the trend had also been downward; as already mentioned, it was slightly lower than at Aug. 1, 1936, but was higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937
P.E. Island	2.4	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	82.5
Nova Scotia	56.0	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	131.5
New Brunswick	41.6	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	140.8
Maritimes	100.0	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	134.3

The 726 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for Aug. 1, 1937, had reported 97,043 workers, as compared with 97,950 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Further losses were reported in Quebec, according to returns from 2,672 establishments with 331,407 workers, as against 337,223 at July 1. The level of employment was rather lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, when improvement had been noted; the index then stood at 120.8, as compared with 117.8 at the latest date. Logging, transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade reported lowered employment at the beginning of August. On the other hand, manufacturing showed a moderate gain on the whole, due to greater activity in leather, food, pulp and paper and chemical plants, while textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,460 employers had reported 336,324 workers, as compared with 328,738 at July 1.

Ontario.— Industrial employment in this province showed a falling-off at Aug. 1, when the 4,720 co-operating firms had 434,305 employees, or 10,837 fewer than at July 1. The average change at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920 has been a slight decline, so that the reduction at the latest date is seasonal, although it exceeds the average midsummer contraction. There were advances in construction and maintenance at the beginning of August, but the trend was downward in transportation, trade, logging and manufacturing. The largest losses in factory employment were in iron and steel, but textile and electrical apparatus works were also slacker; on the other hand, improvement was noted in lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other industries. Employment at Aug. 1, 1937, had shown no general change from the preceding month, and the index number then was eleven points higher, standing at 122.2, as compared with 111.2 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,559 employers with 475,754 persons on their payrolls.

Prairie Provinces.— The situation in the Prairie Provinces as a whole continued to improve; the 1,523 establishments furnishing data had 133,557 workers, as compared with 127,131 at the beginning of July. There were gains in trade, communications, transportation and building and highway construction, those on roadwork being most extensive. Employment in manufacturing showed little general change, losses in the iron and steel group being just about offset by improvement in the food, textile and some other divisions. Mining and railway construction also released workers. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at Aug. 1 of last year, standing at 104.9, compared with 105.6 at the same date in 1937, when a total of 1,476 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 134,646 persons, compared with 132,683 at July 1, 1937. The following

shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months:-

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Aug. 1
<u>Provinces</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1937</u>
Manitoba	44.7	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	99.0
Saskatchewan	22.8	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	118.8
Alberta	32.5	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	107.1
Prairies	100.0	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	105.6

British Columbia.-- The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was unfavourable; manufacturing, transportation and highway construction showed heightened activity, but logging, building and railway construction and maintenance and services were not so busy. Within the manufacturing division the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries, where they were of a seasonal nature. On the other hand, pulp and paper and lumber mills were slacker. Returns were compiled from 1,127 firms employing 91,642 persons, or 766 fewer than in the preceding month. A smaller decline had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then stood at 116.9, compared with 107.1 at the latest date. The 1,099 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1937, had reported 99,342 on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver; in Winnipeg there was no general change, while in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor curtailment was indicated. Except in Quebec City, the situation in each of these centres was not so favourable as at Aug. 1, 1937, but, with the exception of Windsor, activity continued at a higher level than at midsummer in other years since 1931.

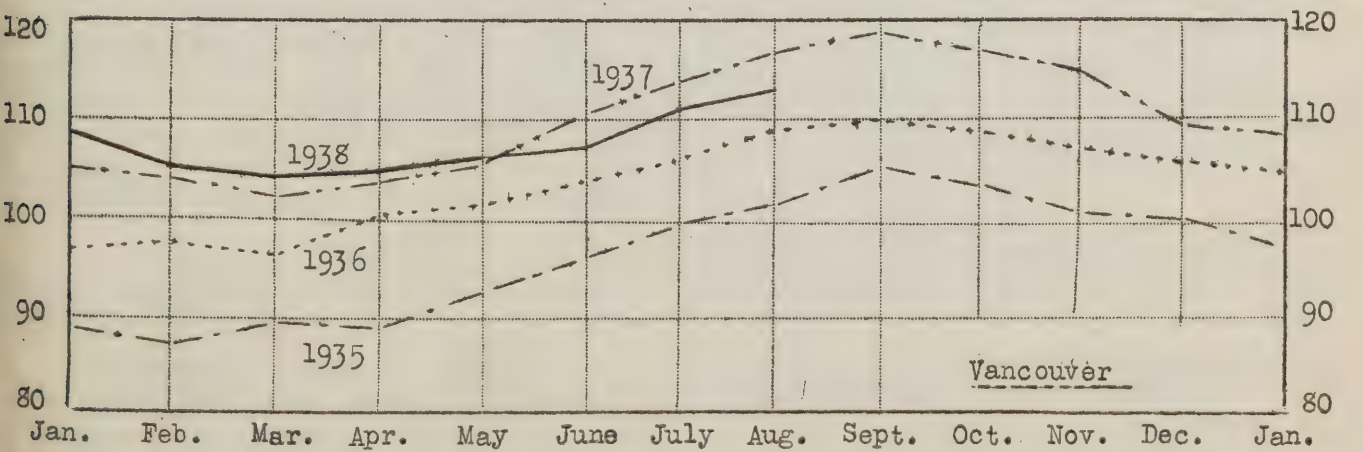
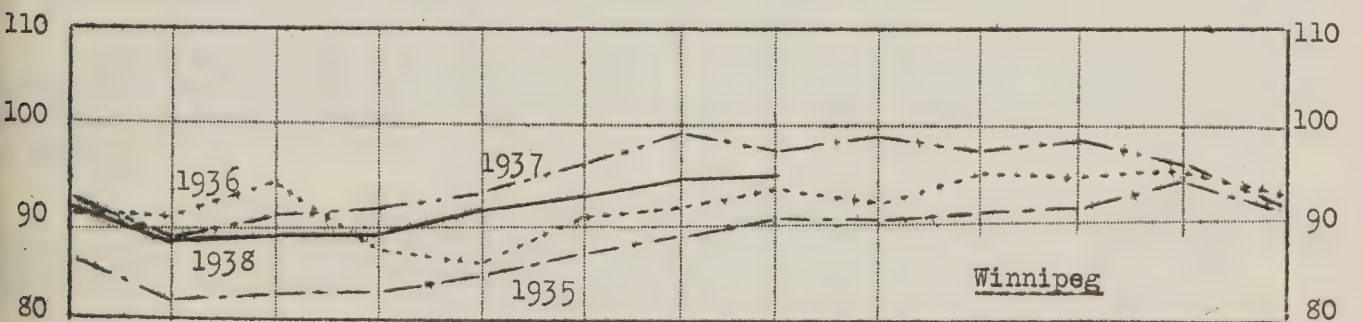
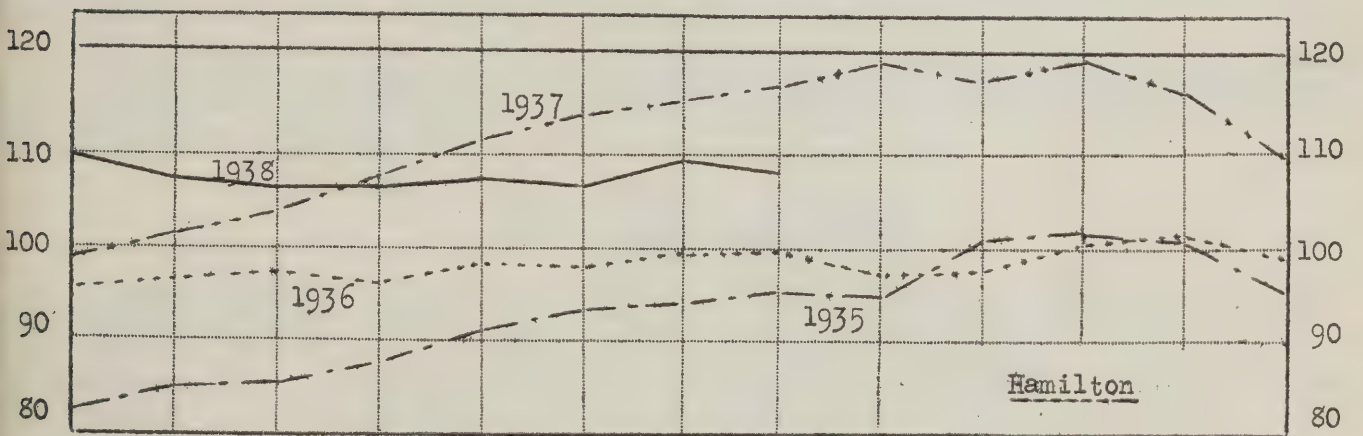
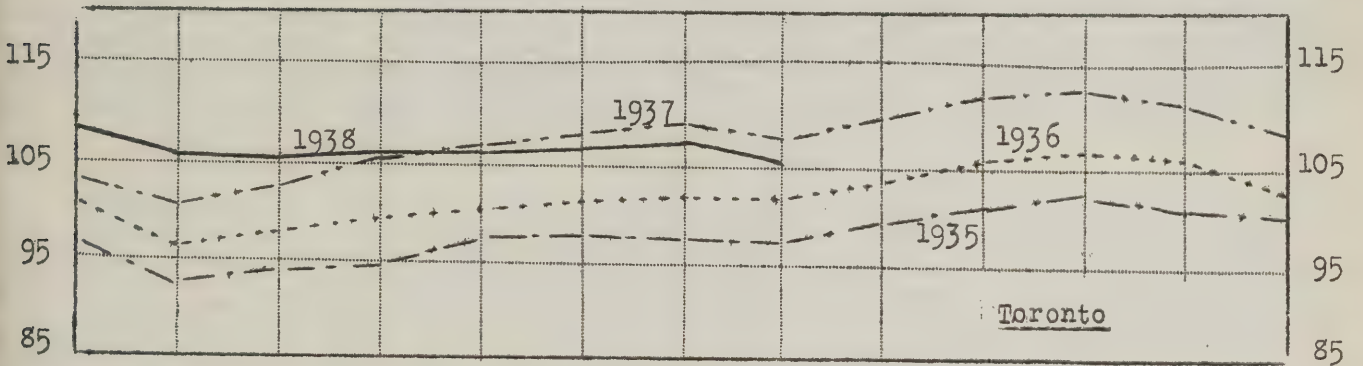
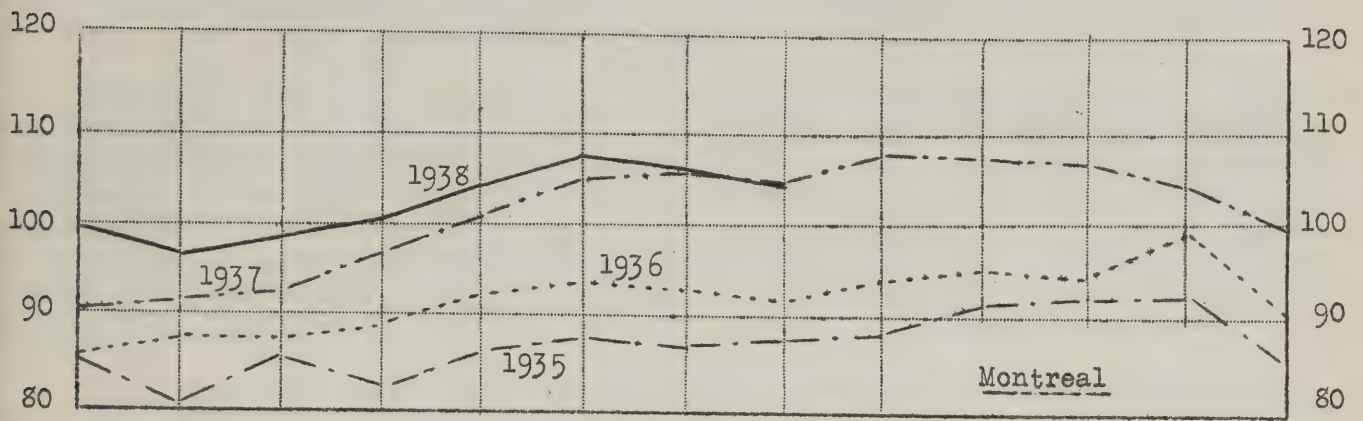
Montreal.-- There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,545 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 159,629 men and women, or 2,727 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, transportation, street construction and maintenance, services and trade showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally dull, while leather, musical instrument, chemical, non-metallic mineral and some other factories reported improvement. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, when a smaller decrease had been indicated by the 1,440 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 158,002.

Quebec.-- A moderate gain was reported in Quebec City, mainly in trade, transportation and manufacturing. Statements were received from 185 concerns having 14,903 workers on their payrolls, compared with 14,830 in the preceding month. A greater gain had been made at Aug. 1 of a year ago, according to information which had been tabulated from 179 employers and 14,503 workers; the index was then a point lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.-- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,612 firms employing 132,292 persons, or 2,356 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in thirteen of the sixteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available; the contraction this year was rather greater than at the same date in 1937, also exceeding the average loss at Aug. 1 in the period, 1922-1937. The index was two points lower than at the beginning of August, 1937, although it was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1931. Manufacturing showed a decline as compared with July 1, 1938, there being reductions in leather, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other factories. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the service and transportation divisions also released help, while building construction showed slight improvement. For Aug. 1, 1937, 1,547 concerns had reported a combined working force of 134,113 men and women.

Ottawa.-- Employment in Ottawa advanced, 119 persons being added to the staffs of the 201 co-operating employers, who had 14,200 workers at Aug. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, notably in the lumber industry, and in construction. Employment at the beginning of August, 1937, had decreased, but the index then was rather higher; 205 establishments had furnished information for Aug. 1 of last year, and their payrolls had included 14,959 employees.

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1938.



Hamilton.- Curtailment was indicated in Hamilton, where 298 firms reported 34,677 men and women on their pay lists, as against 35,195 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a decrease, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel products, while other industries reported little general change. Employment was not so active as at the same date of last year, when an advance had been recorded by the 290 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 37,959.

Windsor.- The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 188 firms employing 14,367 workers, or 3,226 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works afforded reduced employment, partly as a result of holidays, while trade and construction showed rather greater activity. A large decrease had also been indicated at Aug. 1, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, but the index then was many points higher than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 18,428 men and women was reported by the 179 employers furnishing information for Aug. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.- No general change was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 496 firms who had 40,923 employees, as compared with 40,928 at the beginning of July. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, and services and retail trade were also slacker, while improvement was shown in communications, transportation and road work. An unfavourable movement had been in evidence at the same date of last year, when 487 establishments had reported 41,905 workers. However, employment was then at a slightly higher level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, local and steam railway transportation and construction afforded greater employment, partly offset by losses in shipping, services and trade. Returns were compiled from 469 employers with 36,544 persons on their staffs, as compared with 36,146 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1937, by the 450 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 37,868; the index number then, at 117.3, was several points above that of 112.2 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further decline in employment in manufacturing establishments, 6,194 of which reported 560,564 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 569,630 at July 1. This was due to a considerable extent to shutdowns for vacations, the loss occurring largely in Ontario where advantage was taken of the Civic Holiday week-end for that purpose. The crude index of employment stood at 110.0 at Aug. 1, compared with 111.8 in the preceding month, and with 118.1 at Aug. 1, 1937.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the last seventeen years has shown a small fractional advance. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore declined from 109.5 at July 1, 1938, to 107.6 at the beginning of August.

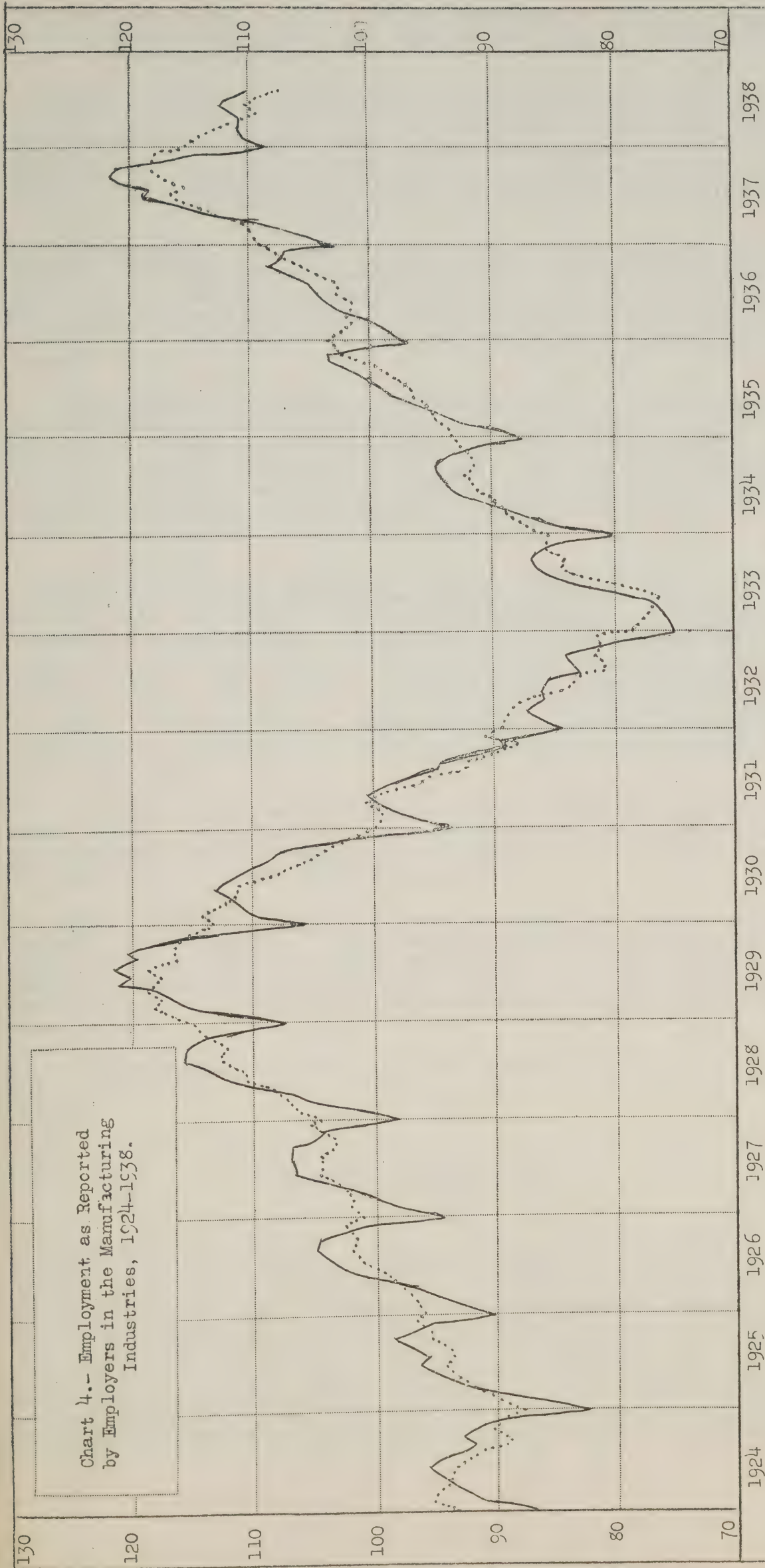
The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years:- 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2 and 1927, 107.0

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, ✓ lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco, chemical and mineral product industries. The seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, particularly large contractions took place in iron and steel plants; these were seasonal in character, but exceeded the average losses recorded at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920. Textiles also reported pronounced seasonal declines and employment in electrical apparatus works was slacker.

For Aug. 1, 1937, returns had been compiled from 5,998 manufacturers with 599,986 employees; in the preceding month, they had reported 605,027 persons on their payrolls.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness generally affected employment in logging camps, while there were also important losses in British Columbia due to the bush-fire situation. As a result, the reductions in staff were exceptionally large for the time of year; statements were tabulated from 328 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 17,203 persons, or 7,632 fewer than in the preceding month. A slight falling-off had

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

been indicated at Aug. 1, 1937, when the index stood at 124.7, as compared with 59.6 at the date under review; this index is lower than at the beginning of August in any year since 1933.

Mining.- Moderate increases were indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, but the mining of coal and of other non-metallic minerals was slacker; an aggregate working force of 71,081 persons was employed by the 433 reporting operators, who had 71,487 employees at July 1. A gain, on the whole, had been noted at Aug. 1, 1937, but the index then, at 153.7, was practically the same as that of 153.6 at the latest date.

Communications.- There was a further advance in employment in communications at Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 23,555 workers in their employ, as against 23,284 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was rather smaller than at the same date of last year, when a larger increase had been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment declined in the street railway and cartage division, but steam railway operation and shipping showed improvement. Returns were tabulated from 474 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 103,920 persons at July 1, to 104,717 at the beginning of August. This advance was seasonal in character, although it was slightly smaller than the average gain from July to August in the experience of past years. The index was rather lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, although the trend had then been unfavourable.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in this group, building and highway construction showing heightened activity, which was offset to some extent by curtailment in construction and maintenance work on the railroads. The general gain was not equal to the average increase recorded at midsummer in the last seventeen years, being also smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1937. A combined working force of 152,899 persons was employed at Aug. 1, 1938, by the 1,272 contractors furnishing data, who had 149,224 employees in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August, 1937, although it was more active than at the date in 1936.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning works were rather slacker; a total of 513 firms employed 30,365 persons, or 544 fewer than at the beginning of July. Employment was slightly above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when an advance had been indicated.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,530 trading establishments reporting had 112,918 workers on their staffs, as compared with 113,977 in the preceding month. A similar decline, on the whole, had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, when the index was practically the same as that of 132.1 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at June 13 showed a further decline, due mainly to temporary stoppages of work on account of local holidays on that day, and extensions of the Whitsun holiday; among the workers aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.4 at June 13, 1938, as compared with 13.0 at May 16, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was, from June 21, 1937, an increase of about 3.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme. The number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain (exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme), was provisionally estimated at approximately 11,333,000 at June 13, 1938; this was

42,000 fewer than at May 16, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 326,000 from June 21, 1937. Recent press despatches state that in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,875,083 persons were registered as unemployed at July 18, 1938, as compared with 1,894,548 at June 13, 1938. The number of persons provisionally estimated as in employment at July 18, 1938, was 11,371,000; this was 38,000 more than at June 13, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 300,000 in the number employed as compared with July 26, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received)

Recent press reports show that there was an increase of approximately 40,000 in the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States in July as compared with June 1938, while factory payrolls for the week ending nearest July 15 increased by nearly half a million dollars.

According to a statement issued in July by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, there was a further decline of about 100,000 in non-agricultural employment in June, due primarily to reductions in factory working forces, while in other major lines of activity, employment was relatively stable except for seasonal changes. This estimated decline of 100,000 workers in private industry and regular government work was smaller than the reductions which occurred in April and in May. These figures do not take account of workers in agriculture or on Works Progress Administration projects and other Federal emergency projects.

In manufacturing, it is estimated that about 140,000 wage-earners were laid off between mid-May and mid-June, a reduction of 2.2 p.c. while factory payrolls were reduced by 3.2 p.c., or approximately \$4,500,000 a week. Ordinarily, factory employment and payrolls declined by about one p.c. from May to June. Since June, 1937, when factories were operating near peak levels for the recovery movement, the number of wage-earners in factories has been reduced by one-fourth and weekly payrolls by 35 p.c.

The most marked declines in manufacturing employment were again reported by the heavy industries, in particular, machinery, steel products, automobiles and railroad repair shops. The durable goods industries as a group reduced employment by 3.7 p.c. from May, while the non-durable goods industries reported a decline of one p.c. In this group of industries there were greater-than-seasonal increases in the manufacture of foods, tobacco, and woollen textiles. Since last year at this time, the durable goods industries have laid off one-third of their workers and the non-durable goods industries about one-sixth.

Employment changes were small in the non-manufacturing industries, for the most part. Class I railroads reported a net addition of 9,200 men, because of increased maintenance work. This is the first increase since July, 1937. Mining employment was generally curtailed, except for anthracite mines, which added 4,500 men. About 10,000 bituminous miners and 4,000 metal miners were laid off, as business slackened. Retail and wholesale firms reduced their staffs by 14,000 and 5,000, respectively, largely because of seasonal declines in sales, and year-round hotels had 6,000 fewer employees. Public utility companies as a group reported little change; telephone companies reduced their forces by 2,000 employees, while light and power companies added 2,000.

New York. - According to the State Department of Labor, there was a contra-seasonal increase of about one p.c. in factory employment in New York State at July 15, as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 72.3 based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was considerably lower than in July, 1937.

Massachusetts. - The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received employment reports from 1,808 representative manufacturing establishments having 230,838 persons on their payrolls on or about July 15, a contra-seasonal increase of 1.4 p.c. from June 15. As compared with July, 1937, however, the record shows there was a loss of 27.5 p.c. in the number employed in manufacturing.

Illinois. - According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decline of 1.6 p.c. in the employment afforded in June by 6,715 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in Illinois. The June, 1938, index of employment (based on the 1925-27 average at 100) stood at 71.9, as compared with 89.7 in the same month of last year.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.3	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1938.
 100.0 7.7 30.9 40.5 12.4 8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1938.
14.9 1.4 12.3 1.3 3.2 1.3 3.8 3.4

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All									
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1938.

100.0	52.2	1.6	6.6	2.2	9.8	14.3	2.8	10.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	52.2	110.0	111.8	118.1	104.9	99.8	94.2	85.2
Animal products - edible	2.6	142.1	139.0	144.7	142.5	142.3	132.6	129.6
Fur and products	.2	94.5	97.7	99.8	94.0	100.3	83.6	104.1
Leather and products	2.1	109.3	103.4	116.7	108.2	107.4	99.3	98.9
Boots and shoes	1.4	115.0	106.9	119.6	110.8	111.2	105.3	106.9
Lumber and products	4.5	90.8	89.9	98.6	87.4	82.6	74.9	67.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	86.4	84.6	93.5	83.8	78.6	69.9	60.7
Furniture	.7	81.3	81.6	90.9	83.1	76.6	70.1	67.2
Other lumber products	1.1	112.9	113.6	120.7	102.2	99.7	94.5	88.2
Musical instruments	.1	58.4	52.8	57.8	49.6	41.1	41.9	24.5
Plant products - edible	3.6	128.7	120.9	127.3	120.3	114.3	115.6	104.4
Pulp and paper products	6.1	107.3	106.7	113.8	104.3	98.3	95.8	88.4
Pulp and paper	2.8	99.1	97.5	111.7	98.3	90.3	89.1	77.3
Paper products	.9	130.7	130.9	133.5	121.4	110.4	104.6	100.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	110.1	110.4	109.9	106.4	104.8	101.5	99.2
Rubber products	1.1	97.2	97.8	109.1	98.7	88.2	94.1	81.0
Textile products	9.2	113.7	116.0	123.6	113.7	109.9	106.0	97.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	122.3	124.1	139.9	129.1	128.0	123.3	109.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	93.0	95.4	104.6	91.1	90.6	90.8	79.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	121.6	125.9	141.9	140.5	131.1	120.8	119.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	439.7	425.5	530.6	496.8	506.1	478.3	384.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	115.2	118.9	126.6	120.2	117.1	114.8	109.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	108.5	112.3	113.6	101.6	94.3	90.8	85.6
Other textile products	1.0	100.9	98.6	98.9	94.2	92.7	86.8	78.1
Tobacco	.8	99.7	97.4	102.1	100.9	103.3	101.2	105.1
Beverages	.8	172.8	174.7	155.7	143.8	135.4	124.3	115.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	157.2	155.6	151.9	138.3	128.7	117.6	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	93.8	94.9	102.1	88.4	83.6	76.6	63.8
Electric light and power	1.6	134.7	134.2	129.2	122.3	115.4	113.9	111.7
Electrical apparatus	1.7	132.2	138.0	151.8	120.8	118.6	103.7	87.4
Iron and steel products	11.1	91.1	100.0	105.7	85.5	81.0	73.7	63.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	112.2	124.8	144.9	107.3	100.6	88.3	66.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	120.0	122.1	134.3	106.9	92.6	81.0	65.4
Agricultural implements	.4	58.8	67.4	73.9	61.6	59.1	39.4	35.2
Land vehicles	4.4	77.7	92.3	91.8	78.8	77.6	74.0	66.4
Automobiles and parts	1.2	86.4	132.7	125.1	99.5	109.2	99.2	73.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	85.8	84.4	75.8	67.4	62.5	47.5	43.2
Heating appliances	.4	132.2	131.2	128.2	112.8	99.6	89.2	71.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	121.8	123.6	134.1	90.1	76.3	65.5	49.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	94.3	100.4	116.2	93.2	87.2	80.1	62.3
Other iron and steel products	1.9	99.7	99.6	111.5	89.8	80.9	76.8	67.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	156.4	156.2	160.6	137.3	122.3	110.2	89.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	162.0	160.0	157.3	143.6	140.3	137.6	125.7
Miscellaneous	.5	145.4	147.0	143.3	133.1	119.3	114.8	96.3
LOGGING	1.6	59.6	86.1	124.7	85.0	79.0	84.5	48.9
MINING	6.6	153.6	154.5	153.7	137.9	125.2	110.3	97.4
Coal	2.1	83.9	85.1	82.3	85.4	83.6	81.4	77.7
Metallic ores	3.6	319.3	318.4	316.0	265.6	230.0	185.3	151.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	134.5	137.3	146.1	119.0	106.5	94.4	80.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	88.2	87.2	89.9	84.1	81.6	81.2	83.6
Telegraphs	.5	101.8	100.9	102.0	97.0	93.0	91.2	86.9
Telephones	1.7	84.4	83.4	86.6	80.7	78.6	78.6	82.8
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	86.9	86.3	89.1	88.7	85.4	83.6	81.2
Street railways and cartage	2.5	119.3	121.5	120.4	120.0	117.1	112.3	112.6
Steam railways	5.5	74.2	73.4	77.7	77.8	74.7	74.2	71.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	102.4	98.6	100.1	98.1	94.7	90.6	88.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.3	128.0	124.9	139.8	102.9	104.7	129.0	88.4
Building	2.5	64.6	60.9	76.9	57.4	60.6	56.6	43.1
Highway	9.3	261.4	250.7	266.2	152.1	119.0	266.2	156.5
Railway	2.5	66.7	71.6	84.5	103.6	80.6	75.1	71.7
SERVICES	2.8	143.5	146.1	141.7	135.8	127.9	123.0	111.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	141.6	143.9	143.2	137.1	129.4	127.0	108.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.5	149.6	142.8	134.5	125.7	117.7	114.7
TRADE	10.5	132.1	133.3	132.2	126.3	120.7	116.5	110.5
Retail	7.7	137.3	139.4	138.3	132.2	126.4	122.5	116.2
Wholesale	2.8	119.6	118.9	118.3	112.9	107.5	102.5	97.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	112.1	113.5	120.0	105.6	101.1	99.9	87.1

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime - All Manufacturing	33.6	103.7	109.5	121.1	102.0	101.0	99.1	81.6
Provinces								
Lumber products	4.7	88.3	91.6	112.9	97.7	103.4	97.5	65.6
Pulp and paper	5.1	162.5	153.5	185.2	155.0	140.8	151.3	140.1
Textile products	3.5	78.3	76.7	93.6	77.1	80.1	83.6	74.0
Iron and steel	9.8	98.2	114.1	125.1	102.8	99.9	95.8	69.7
Other manufactures	10.5	110.5	115.4	112.8	97.3	97.3	93.2	86.8
Logging	1.6	57.9	82.6	176.5	74.0	69.4	124.8	47.1
Mining	20.2	111.7	113.4	111.0	109.6	105.9	98.5	90.8
Communications	2.6	101.0	96.9	101.2	94.1	89.8	87.8	83.8
Transportation	8.7	62.1	62.3	63.0	64.1	62.9	61.3	76.4
Construction	22.0	196.9	204.7	292.4	219.0	180.1	147.8	153.2
Services	2.3	220.9	215.2	227.6	213.9	204.0	193.8	186.9
Trade	9.0	133.1	133.5	130.0	122.9	115.2	111.9	103.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	112.6	116.7	134.3	113.9	106.7	101.3	93.0
Quebec								
All Manufacturing	56.6	114.8	114.4	120.3	104.4	99.8	96.0	87.6
Lumber products	3.4	104.1	104.0	111.5	94.9	92.4	91.7	78.5
Pulp and paper	7.5	106.4	105.4	112.2	100.3	94.6	92.9	83.2
Textile products	15.2	127.1	130.2	135.5	120.4	115.8	112.4	99.8
Iron and steel	8.6	86.6	91.2	100.7	81.4	72.0	68.2	61.4
Other manufactures	21.9	128.0	122.3	126.2	110.4	108.5	103.3	98.4
Logging	2.3	87.2	118.1	202.6	119.4	106.6	129.1	60.8
Mining	3.4	253.1	254.5	263.3	193.0	165.8	134.9	111.9
Communications	1.6	77.2	76.2	78.8	72.5	72.3	72.5	78.5
Transportation	8.9	83.9	90.0	89.0	87.6	85.9	85.4	79.6
Construction	16.7	140.8	147.8	114.8	74.0	75.4	75.0	63.7
Services	2.6	128.4	132.1	126.0	118.3	114.9	105.5	96.0
Trade	7.9	140.8	143.4	138.0	132.7	125.8	126.8	122.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.8	119.9	120.8	101.3	97.2	94.9	84.8
Ontario								
All Manufacturing	61.2	107.5	111.2	117.5	104.3	98.5	92.4	82.8
Lumber products	4.0	80.1	77.2	88.3	79.5	73.4	69.0	61.9
Pulp and paper	6.6	106.2	105.2	109.3	102.8	97.9	93.9	87.9
Textile products	9.4	102.5	105.2	114.0	110.0	106.6	101.6	98.1
Iron and steel	15.4	95.5	107.1	112.8	87.3	84.6	74.7	61.5
Other manufactures	25.8	126.3	127.3	132.4	121.6	113.2	108.5	97.3
Logging	1.1	49.9	77.3	76.7	76.6	68.7	55.6	39.6
Mining	5.7	251.9	251.8	254.8	224.1	192.3	159.5	138.1
Communications	2.0	80.8	81.7	84.7	77.1	76.6	76.9	79.7
Transportation	7.1	83.7	84.1	88.6	86.7	83.2	82.6	79.4
Construction	10.0	118.4	112.8	152.6	100.6	109.2	205.7	88.4
Services	2.7	163.0	164.3	156.0	152.3	145.4	144.7	128.6
Trade	10.2	136.2	138.9	138.0	131.5	127.5	123.1	115.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	111.2	114.0	122.2	107.1	102.4	106.0	86.6
Prairie								
Provinces								
All Manufacturing	29.8	105.5	105.6	109.7	104.6	96.9	90.0	87.3
Lumber products	2.4	108.2	102.9	110.1	94.5	94.3	88.3	88.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	98.2	96.6	96.7	93.5	87.8	82.0	84.2
Textile products	2.2	130.3	118.9	133.7	126.7	115.2	110.5	97.6
Iron and steel	9.1	76.6	81.6	79.9	79.3	75.6	71.4	69.7
Other manufactures	13.3	138.7	136.3	146.5	138.0	123.3	112.9	108.5
Logging	.2	12.3	14.9	6.0	6.8	40.3	33.3	12.9
Mining	6.4	97.7	99.4	92.1	97.4	91.0	84.9	84.0
Communications	2.9	101.9	97.6	99.7	100.2	90.7	91.0	92.5
Transportation	19.1	93.8	89.7	93.5	95.4	91.5	87.7	84.0
Construction	19.1	109.0	86.9	109.8	107.9	106.1	100.7	99.5
Services	3.5	133.8	137.3	132.6	130.4	115.2	109.2	108.5
Trade	19.0	118.5	117.2	117.8	114.1	108.7	101.6	99.8
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	104.9	99.8	105.6	103.9	98.7	93.0	90.5
British								
Columbia								
All Manufacturing	43.1	115.7	112.9	118.4	114.8	111.3	99.6	91.6
Lumber products	13.6	94.5	95.8	97.8	89.4	80.9	61.5	63.3
Pulp and paper	4.5	94.8	103.3	122.5	114.8	104.2	100.6	91.4
Textile products	1.3	126.3	122.4	124.6	112.8	105.5	103.3	85.4
Iron and steel	3.9	93.7	92.7	86.7	77.4	75.2	66.2	60.6
Other manufactures	19.8	153.6	141.3	149.4	155.6	160.2	152.8	134.5
Logging	3.9	49.6	75.0	102.0	74.4	71.4	68.3	54.7
Mining	10.8	118.4	117.9	113.4	97.7	92.9	85.6	66.1
Communications	3.5	116.1	114.5	115.9	110.4	105.3	100.3	98.9
Transportation	12.9	99.9	98.2	106.4	106.5	100.1	94.3	89.5
Construction	11.7	96.6	97.7	121.9	104.3	127.3	112.6	98.8
Services	3.6	117.6	121.9	123.2	111.9	104.4	101.4	86.8
Trade	10.5	130.6	129.9	136.4	126.3	117.6	111.1	99.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	107.1	108.0	116.9	107.9	106.8	97.6	87.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Montreal-Manufacturing	62.4	104.9	106.4	109.3	94.8	89.4	86.8	81.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	124.6	124.0	114.8	106.5	108.3	109.6	106.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	107.6	108.6	109.1	101.8	102.7	100.2	97.2
Textiles	14.3	110.7	115.2	111.6	98.1	90.9	91.1	81.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	120.2	121.7	112.8	107.0	107.1	107.4	110.4
Iron and steel	13.4	84.9	89.9	96.6	79.0	68.3	65.0	60.0
Other manufactures	21.1	110.1	107.0	116.5	99.7	95.2	90.8	85.0
Communications	2.4	65.1	64.9	66.4	62.6	62.8	64.6	71.3
Transportation	8.7	93.4	96.0	98.6	96.6	98.5	92.3	90.6
Construction	9.6	96.9	98.1	75.1	48.2	38.3	54.5	51.9
Trade	13.0	132.5	135.8	130.7	126.1	120.4	119.1	118.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.7	106.4	105.2	92.2	87.2	86.4	82.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.1	109.7	109.3	108.2	98.7	97.6	98.0	99.0
Leather products	17.4	103.6	96.8	101.0	105.7	105.3	104.0	114.1
Other manufactures	41.7	112.5	115.0	111.4	95.5	94.1	95.2	92.0
Transportation	12.5	102.6	97.9	94.1	93.5	98.6	101.7	101.2
Construction	7.1	93.0	98.5	111.2	70.0	139.7	107.7	100.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	109.6	109.1	108.6	96.5	100.9	99.4	99.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.8	104.6	105.6	106.3	99.2	94.0	89.0	82.9
Plant products - edible	5.7	113.0	114.1	112.2	109.5	104.3	105.2	97.6
Printing and publishing	9.3	124.5	123.8	124.6	118.9	114.3	108.3	102.7
Textiles	10.6	87.0	87.6	90.9	86.0	82.5	82.4	83.5
Iron and steel	10.4	92.8	95.3	95.5	79.6	73.7	65.9	56.3
Other manufactures	27.8	110.8	111.9	111.9	106.1	101.2	94.1	86.1
Communications	2.7	68.4	67.8	69.0	64.8	65.7	68.0	71.6
Transportation	6.0	98.9	102.7	99.6	97.5	94.5	93.0	92.4
Construction	2.9	65.3	66.6	76.1	64.5	69.1	61.4	49.8
Trade	20.0	123.1	127.4	127.7	123.3	118.9	116.7	110.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.6	107.4	107.8	101.3	97.2	92.9	86.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.1	99.4	97.6	102.8	98.7	93.5	90.7	82.6
Lumber products	6.1	73.9	51.4	69.4	63.1	61.9	70.0	75.8
Pulp and paper	15.3	89.9	92.7	91.4	94.7	92.4	87.1	67.2
Other manufactures	26.7	115.6	117.8	123.1	114.4	106.0	100.9	96.7
Construction	12.8	127.2	123.0	147.3	136.4	147.8	154.3	111.6
Trade	19.9	136.9	139.9	128.6	123.5	115.3	108.2	104.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.7	106.8	112.7	107.4	104.3	103.4	92.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.5	109.2	111.2	120.3	98.7	93.5	85.2	75.1
Textiles	16.3	88.2	87.9	93.2	90.4	88.0	86.5	81.9
Electrical apparatus	10.2	114.8	122.0	137.3	106.1	100.3	86.7	73.8
Iron and steel	33.0	112.7	116.5	128.0	89.7	84.3	69.4	59.0
Other manufactures	24.0	121.4	120.3	126.5	116.2	109.1	107.0	93.5
Construction	2.6	56.8	56.3	53.4	44.7	53.5	61.5	45.3
Trade	8.6	136.9	137.8	131.8	130.3	123.5	116.1	96.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.3	109.9	117.7	99.8	95.4	87.8	77.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.6	108.3	138.2	140.0	121.0	113.6	105.7	82.0
Iron and steel	53.1	91.5	130.6	128.5	110.5	111.9	96.6	73.4
Other manufactures	28.5	164.4	163.7	182.6	159.4	120.1	139.5	117.3
Construction	3.0	49.1	49.0	89.8	35.6	22.1	30.4	26.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	105.2	128.8	135.0	115.1	106.6	100.7	80.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	98.8	99.5	104.2	98.9	93.7	87.3	85.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	131.8	132.4	149.8	132.7	129.8	121.0	115.5
Printing and publishing	5.5	102.0	99.6	102.1	96.7	91.8	87.5	93.3
Textiles	6.0	136.8	132.2	137.6	140.4	122.3	115.3	102.7
Iron and steel	16.6	73.7	77.7	79.8	77.9	74.2	69.5	67.7
Other manufactures	14.4	117.9	116.0	122.1	111.8	107.5	99.0	99.7
Transportation	10.4	84.5	81.0	89.7	80.6	80.6	76.0	74.7
Construction	3.8	56.2	55.8	37.9	45.4	65.3	49.0	24.3
Trade	29.2	98.8	99.5	100.7	98.6	94.9	87.8	88.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.2	95.2	97.6	93.8	90.6	84.0	81.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.9	120.9	117.1	116.7	110.5	102.2	90.4	85.1
Lumber products	9.4	88.9	82.9	85.8	77.0	78.5	52.6	56.9
Other manufactures	31.5	135.4	132.7	130.8	125.7	113.1	107.8	98.1
Communications	7.3	113.0	113.0	111.8	108.9	104.5	99.8	98.2
Transportation	17.1	105.2	105.6	111.8	113.1	105.7	101.1	95.4
Construction	6.9	65.0	61.5	93.8	67.0	60.1	38.3	39.1
Services	6.2	112.1	118.2	119.5	107.5	102.4	99.2	82.1
Trade	21.6	131.5	132.4	140.2	131.4	122.6	113.6	101.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.2	111.0	117.3	109.2	101.7	91.5	85.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



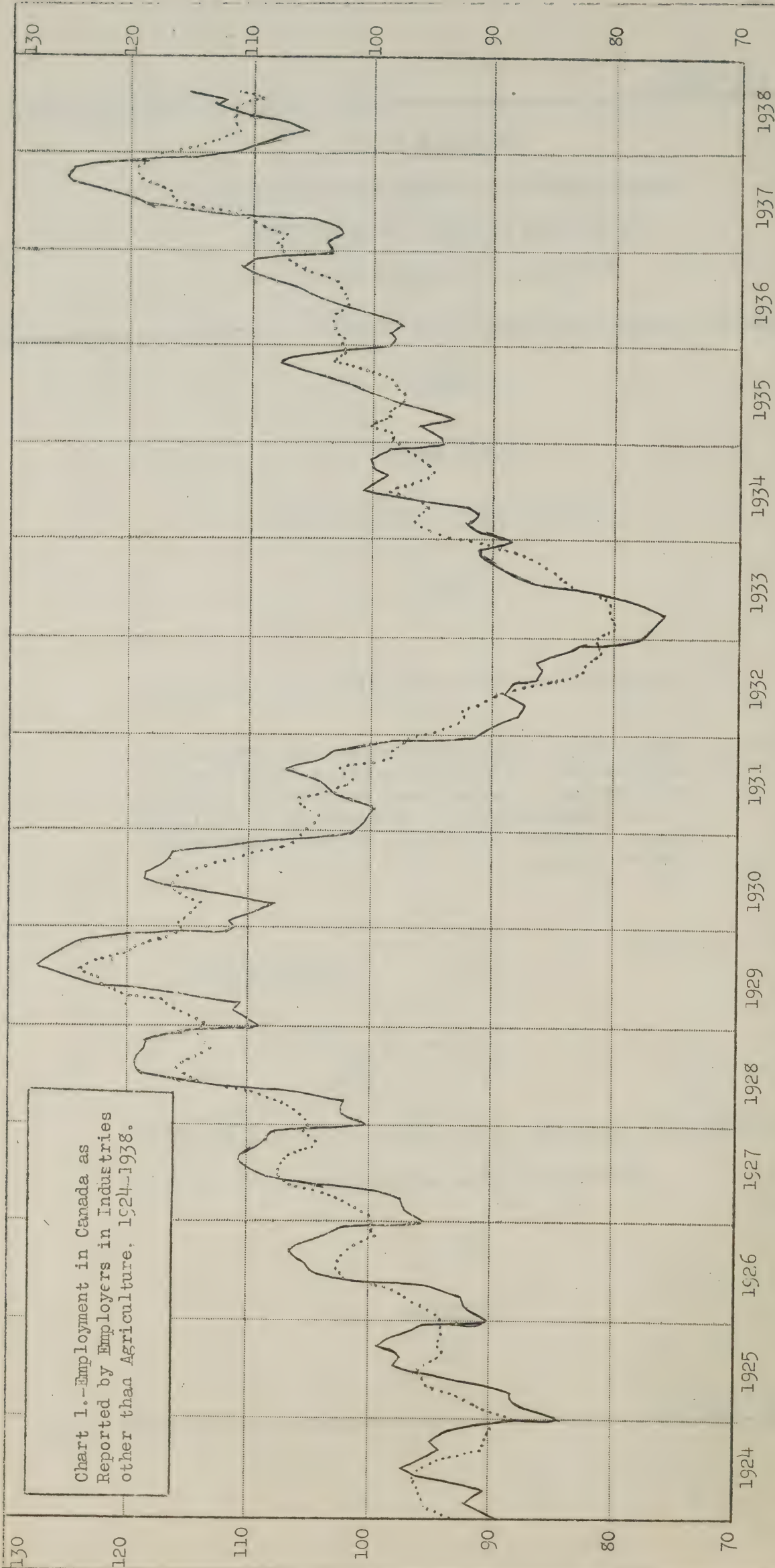
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1938

Price \$1 a year



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Sept. 27, 1938.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, employment at the beginning of September showed a decidedly upward movement, the expansion exceeding that indicated at Sept. 1 in any previous year of the record. All provinces except New Brunswick shared in the improvement, but the recovery in manufacturing in Ontario and that of a more general character in the Prairie Provinces were especially important factors in the situation.

Statistics were compiled from 10,925 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,106,989; this was an increase of 32,688, or three p.c., since the beginning of August. The crude index rose from 112.1 in the preceding month to 115.5 at Sept. 1, but it was then several points lower than that of 123.2 at the same date in 1937. However, the index at the latest date was higher than at Sept. 1 in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal movement, the index advanced from 109.1 at Aug. 1 to 111.0 at the beginning of September.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in recent years:- 1938, 115.5; 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.3; 1928, 119.1 and 1927, 111.0.(1926 average =100).

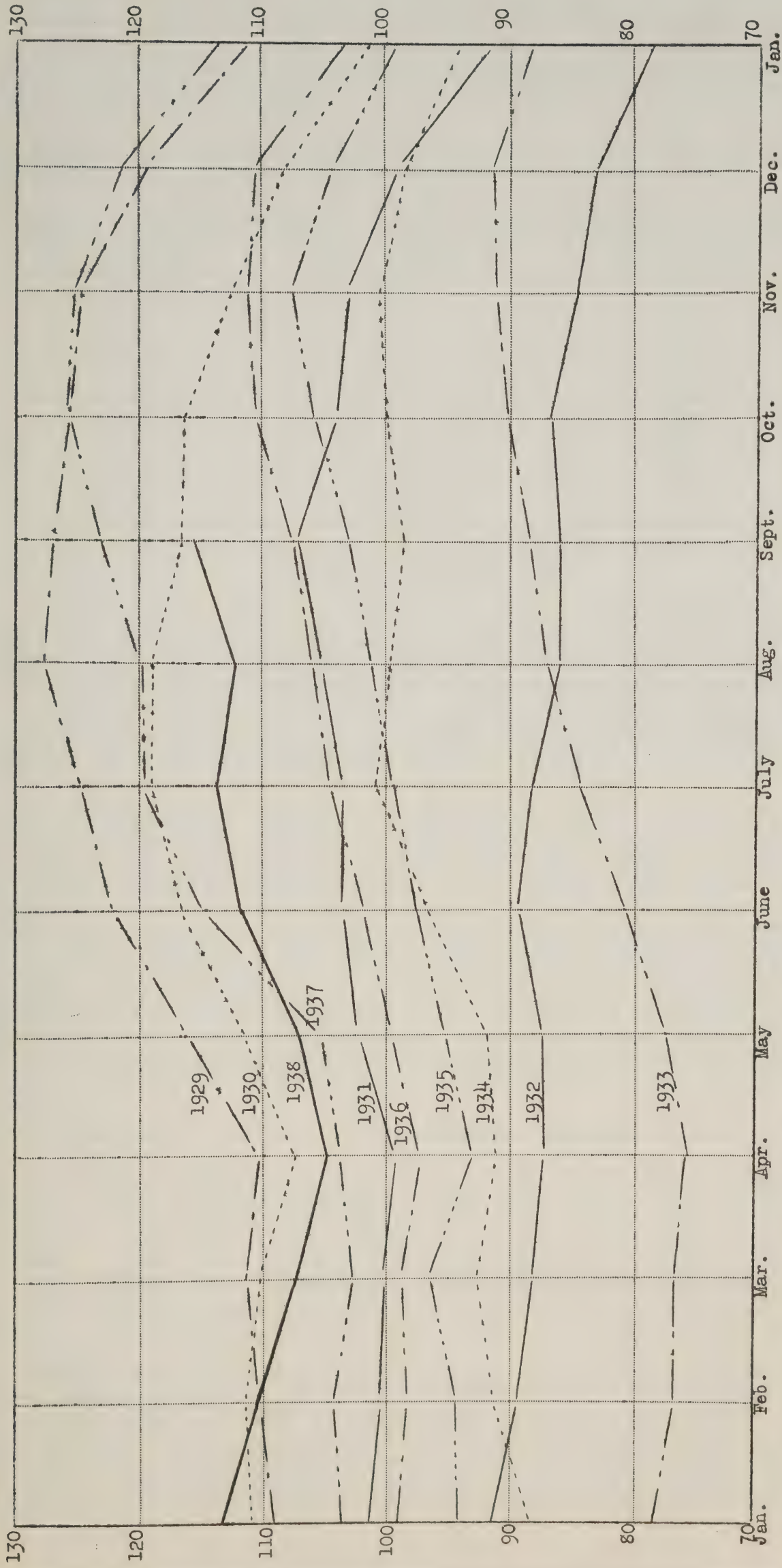
An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually pronounced expansion in manufacturing, in which over 22,000 persons were added to the reported payrolls; this increase was the largest ever recorded in the early autumn, and compared favourably with the slight gain which has been the average change from August to September in the years since 1920. The greatest improvement in factory employment at the date under review took place in food, textiles and iron and steel. In the first two of these industries, the exceptionally large advances were seasonal in character, while those in iron and steel, also pronounced, were contra-seasonal. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity. The increases in construction were most extensive, and were especially interesting because the average change in employment at Sept. 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were quieter. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1937, had numbered 10,336, and their employees had aggregated 1,174,041, which was an increase of 30,581 over their Aug. 1, 1937, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions, with the exception of trade.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just released from school and others who have never had a job.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The latest estimates (for July) show that the total number of wage-earners available for employment in Canada was greater than in July of other years except 1930 and 1937. The number at work was also higher than in July of the years, 1931 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any July in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for July, 1937. As compared with June, 1938, there was an increase of some 20,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for July, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

July	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,715	2,308	407
1937	2,747	2,470	277
1936	2,585	2,174	411
1935	2,555	2,082	473
1934	2,532	2,056	476
1933	2,463	1,845	618
1932	2,463	1,820	643
1931	2,594	2,166	428
1930	2,782	2,440	342
1929	2,667	2,619	48
1928	2,469	2,442	27

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces except New Brunswick showed considerable gains over the preceding month, those in Ontario and the Western Provinces being particularly large. Employment in Prince Edward Island and in the Prairie area was brisker than at Sept. 1 of last year, but in the remaining provinces the situation was not so favourable. However, industrial activity in four of the five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of September in 1936, the Maritime Provinces, with a slightly lower index, being the exception. General improvement was indicated in comparison with the same date in each of the years, 1932-35.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit showed expansion at Sept. 1, due to increases in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia; the general advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction, all branches of which were busier; coal-mining also showed improvement, but manufacturing, logging, shipping and retail trade released employees. Statistics were received from 798 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 82,972 workers at Sept. 1, 1938, compared with 82,540 in the preceding month. A rather larger increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year, when the 715 employers furnishing data had reported 97,762 persons on their payrolls; the index then was many points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 113.2. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Sept. 1: 1938	Sept. 1: 1938	Aug. 1: 1938	July 1: 1938	June 1: 1938	May 1: 1938	Apr. 1: 1938	Mar. 1: 1938	Feb. 1: 1938	Sept. 1: 1937
P.E. Island	2.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	87.9
Nova Scotia	57.6	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	133.5
New Brunswick	39.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	140.5
Maritimes	100.0	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	135.4

Quebec.- Moderately increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, metallic ore mining, transportation and construction and maintenance; within the first-named, textile, leather and rubber showed recovery, while vegetable food and iron and steel plants were slacker. The working force of the 2,706 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 332,820 persons, as against 331,862 at Aug. 1. This gain was not equal to the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1937, being also considerably smaller than that reported at the beginning of September of last year.

Employment then was generally in greater volume, the index standing at 124.5, as compared with 118.1 at the latest date. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,468 establishments employing 346,778 workers, compared with 336,505 in the preceding month.

Ontario.— In this province, 4,745 firms reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 434,399 at the first of August, to 452,147 at Sept. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then, at 125.0, was some nine points higher than at the latest date, viz., 115.8. Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance; there was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1938, in the vegetable food, iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electric light and power and some other factories, while the working forces of lumber mills declined. In some of these industries, the gains were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, wholesale trade, building and railway construction and services reported heightened activity, while shipping, highway construction and retail trade showed reductions in personnel.

The 4,581 employers co-operating at the same date in 1937 had employed 486,959 persons, as compared with 475,903 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.— A further and greater increase on the whole was indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was 2.8 points higher than at Sept. 1, 1937, when a decidedly smaller advance had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,530 employers of 143,167 workers, as compared with 133,833 in the preceding month. This increase of seven p.c., which was the largest so far recorded in 1938 and also exceeded that indicated by the firms reporting in any month of 1937, no doubt partly resulted from the more favourable agricultural situation. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, services, wholesale trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being most extensive. On the other hand, retail trade was slacker. Following are index numbers for each of the provinces in the Prairie area in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Sept. 1, 1938	Sept. 1, 1937	Aug. 1, 1938	July 1, 1938	June 1, 1938	May 1, 1938	Apr. 1, 1938	Mar. 1, 1938	Feb. 1, 1938	Sept. 1, 1937
Manitoba	43.1	100.6	97.3	95.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	100.2
Saskatchewan	25.1	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	128.3
Alberta	31.8	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	111.0
Prairies	100.0	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	109.4

British Columbia.— Employment in British Columbia showed a marked increase at Sept. 1. This was the largest so far recorded in 1938, and exceeded that indicated at the same date of last year. The index then, however, at 121.2, was considerably higher than at the latest date, (viz., 112.0). Manufacturing, on the whole, was much brisker than at Aug. 1, 1938, the improvement occurring largely in lumber and vegetable food factories, while pulp and paper also reported some recovery. In the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. The personnel of the 1,136 firms furnishing data rose from 91,667 persons in the preceding month, to 95,883 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,099 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 103,048.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in each of the eight cities for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since Aug. 1. The greatest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor. Except in Quebec City, the situation in these centres was not so favourable as at Sept. 1, 1937, while little general change was indicated in that comparison in Quebec.

Montreal.— Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 2,940 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,566 co-operating firms, who employed 163,049. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but leather and many other factories were also busier; iron and steel, however, again reported curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing industries,

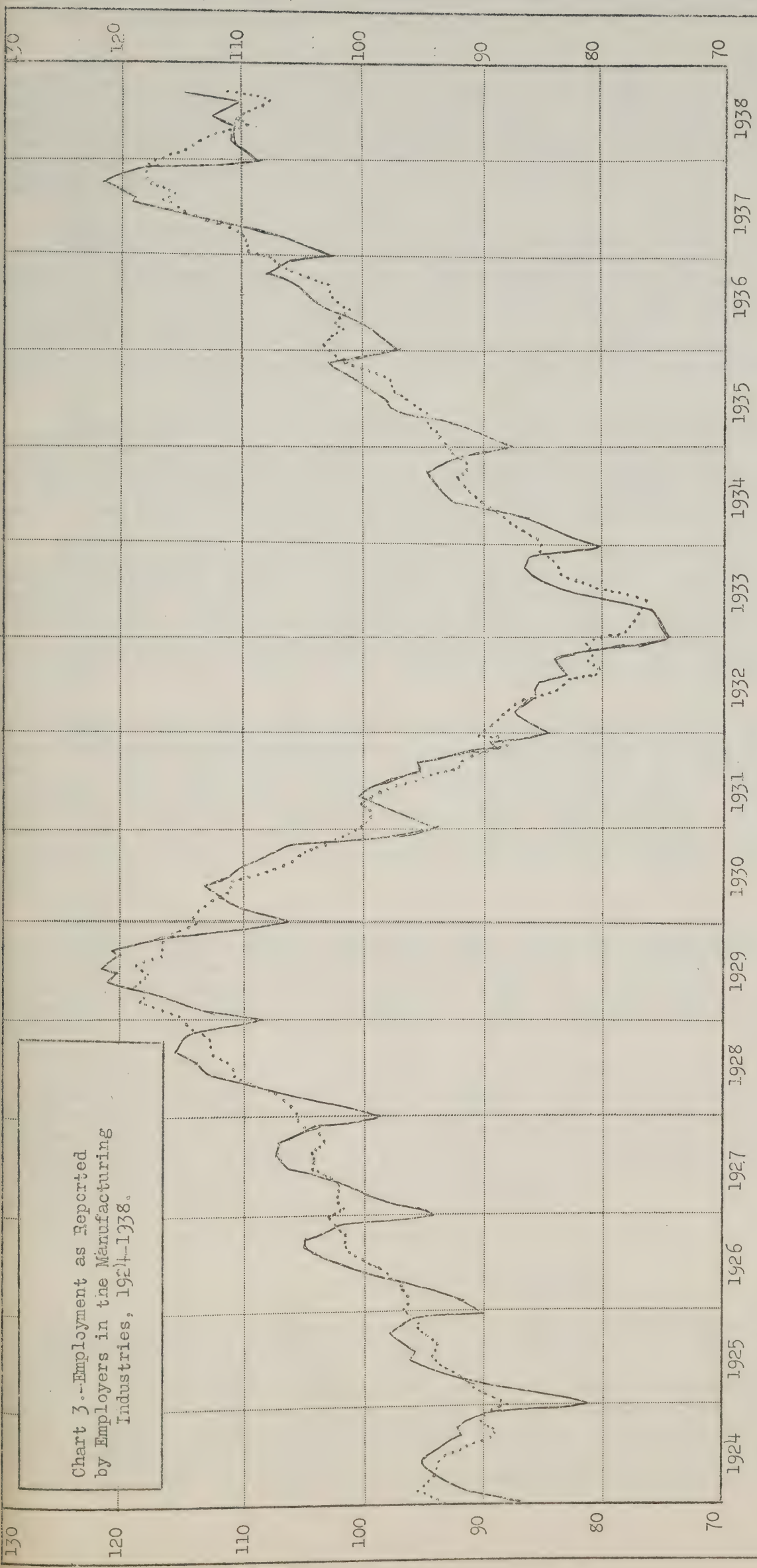


Chart 3.--Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

construction and transportation showed heightened activity; retail trade was slacker, while in other groups the changes on the whole were slight. A larger advance had been made at Sept. 1, 1937, when data were received from 1,415 employers or 161,838 men and women; the index was then one point higher.

Quebec.-- A further, small increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 187 establishments having 14,984 workers, as compared with 14,903 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of pulp and paper products, and transportation were rather quieter, but improvement was noted in construction and trade. Employment was at practically the same level at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a larger advance had been reported by the 178 concerns making returns, whose payrolls had aggregated 14,686.

Toronto.-- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services and wholesale trade also afforded considerably more employment, while building was slacker. Statements were received from 1,612 firms with 135,556 employees, or 3,234 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then slightly above its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,552 employers with 136,989 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.-- Heightened activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and building construction, while retail trade was rather quieter. The 203 establishments making returns reported 14,402 workers, compared with 14,206 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1937, an increase had also been indicated by the 204 co-operating employers, who provided work for 15,093 men and women; the index was then a few points higher.

Hamilton.-- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in food and electrical apparatus factories, while iron and steel plants were slacker. Trade also released employees, but construction showed a gain. Three hundred and one concerns had 34,966 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 34,667 at Aug. 1. Greater improvement had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much higher level, according to data from 291 firms with 38,500 employees.

Windsor.-- Important recovery was shown in Windsor, where the 189 establishments making returns reported 16,542 workers, as against 14,367 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants reported heightened activity, partly due to the resumption of operations following holiday shutdowns, and food and other factories were also busier; on the other hand, construction and trade released some employees. A loss had been noted at the same date of last year, but the general index was then higher; a combined working force of 18,032 had been employed by the 179 firms furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1937.

Winnipeg.-- Employment in Winnipeg advanced; manufacturing, transportation, construction and services showed improvement, while trade and communications were not so active. An aggregate staff of 41,477 men and women was reported by the 499 co-operating establishments, which had employed 40,929 in the preceding month. A similar increase had been recorded at the same date in 1937, when the index was slightly higher. Statements had then been received from 488 firms whose employees had numbered 42,422.

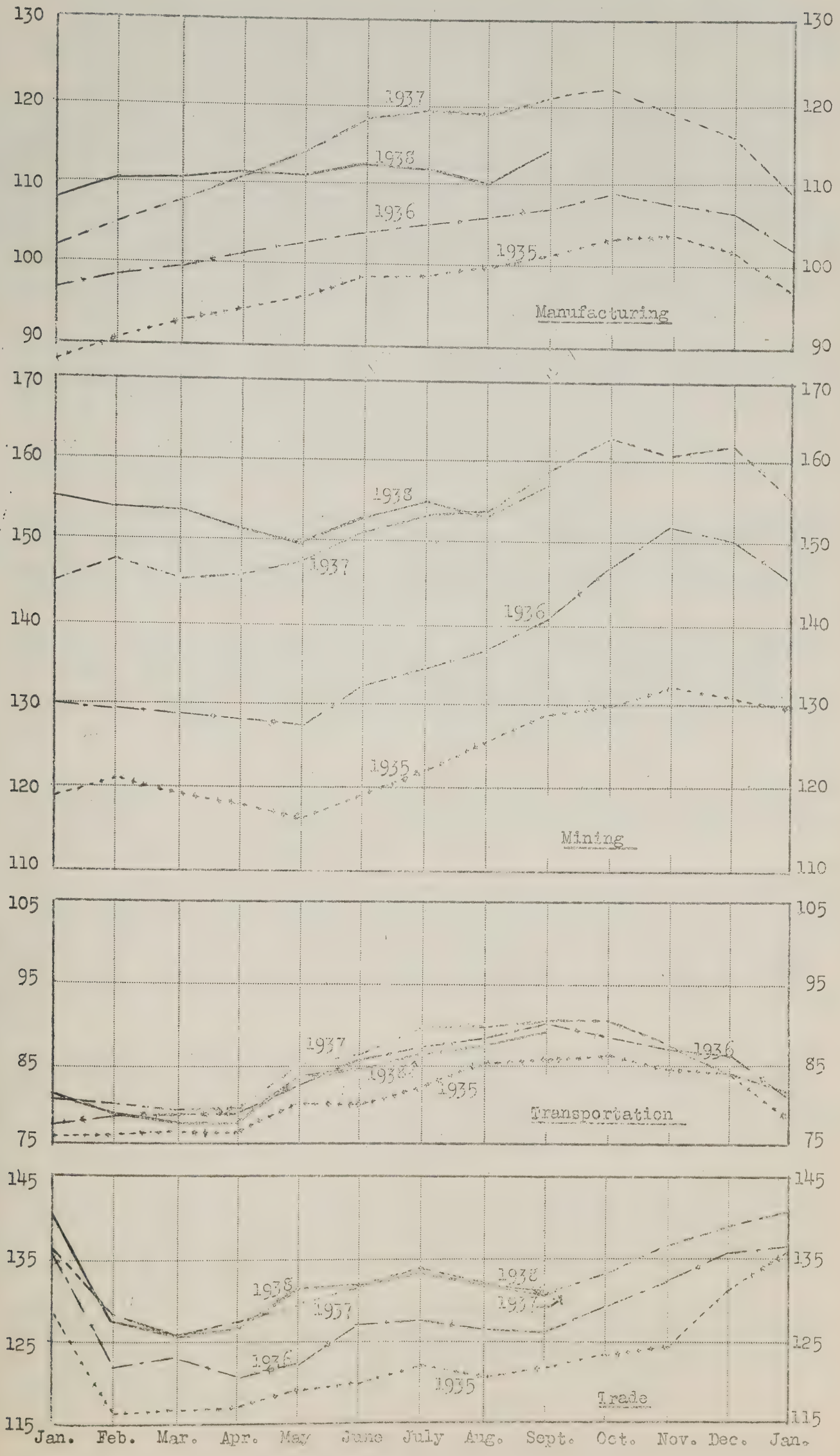
Vancouver.-- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 471 employers of 37,414 persons, as against 36,550 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather larger payrolls, there being moderate gains in the food division; transportation, construction, services and trade were also brisker. Employment was at a slightly lower level than at the same date of a year ago, when a smaller increase had been noted in the personnel of the 452 co-operating employers; they had reported 38,650 workers.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufactures showed an important advance at Sept. 1, the 6,202 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 560,553 at Aug. 1, to 582,709 at the date under review. This increase of four p.c. in the month has been exceeded only three times in the last ten years, and compares very favourably with the slight advance indicated, on the average, at the beginning of September in the years since 1920. However, the gain was partly in the nature of recovery from the contra-seasonal losses reported at July 1 and Aug. 1; while the index advanced from 110.0 at the latter to 114.4 at Sept. 1, (the highest so far in 1938), it was lower

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.



than that of 121.2 at Sept. 1, 1937. Factory employment, however, was more active than at the beginning of September in other years since 1929.

After adjustment for seasonal movement, the index rose from 107.6 at Aug. 1, to 111.2 at the date under review; it was then lower than at Sept. 1, 1937, but was higher than at that date in earlier years since 1929.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large increases in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions. As already stated, those in canneries and textile plants were seasonal. The gains in iron and steel were especially interesting in that they were contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in thirteen of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; however, they succeeded unusually large seasonal declines at the beginning of August, and activity in this group was lower than in most of 1937. Leather, rubber, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. While the trend in factory employment was favourable in all but the Maritime Provinces, the gains in Ontario were most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1938, 114.4; 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9 and 1927, 106.8.

For Sept. 1, 1937, 6,013 manufacturing establishments had reported 615,962 employees on their staffs compared with 599,997 in the preceding month.

Logging.-- Employment in logging camps showed a further decline at the beginning of September, according to the 331 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 16,901, compared with 17,203 in their last return. The reduction was contra-seasonal. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1937, when a particularly large increase from the preceding month had been reported.

Mining.-- Quarrying and the extraction of other non-metallic minerals (except coal) was slacker, but the coal and metallic ore groups showed heightened activity, and there was an increase in mining as a whole; the 433 operators furnishing data had 72,828 employees at Sept. 1, or 1,744 more than in their last report. Greater advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was slightly higher.

Communications.-- Little general change was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 23,581 workers, as compared with 23,555 in the preceding month. Activity was at a rather lower level than in the early autumn of 1937, the gain then recorded having been on a larger scale.

Transportation.-- Employment in this industry advanced, additions to staffs in local transportation and steam railway operation more than offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 106,992 persons was registered by the 475 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 104,832 at Aug. 1. The index was one point lower than at the same date of last year, although a much smaller increase had then been noted in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported improvement, that in the last-named being most marked. The payrolls of the 1,307 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 160,052 employees, or 7,066 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 133.8 at the latest date, was nearly eleven points lower than at Sept. 1, 1937, despite the fact that the expansion then indicated had been less pronounced.

Services.-- Employment in the service group showed continued gains; 518 employers had 31,099 men and women on their payrolls, an increase of 665 over their employees at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago was more extensive, but the index then was practically the same as that of 146.7 at the date under review.

Trade.-- Retail trade generally showed curtailment, while wholesale houses were busier. On the whole, there was a decline of 827 in the personnel of the 1,564 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 112,827 persons. Employment was in much the same volume as at Sept. 1, 1937, when a recession from the preceding month had also been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1935 in certain of the leading industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at July 18 showed a slight improvement as compared with June 13, due mainly to resumption of work after stoppages for local holidays and extensions of the Whitsun holiday. Among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.3 at July 18, 1938, as compared with 13.4 at June 13, 1938; on a comparable basis, there was as compared with July 26, 1937, an increase of about 3.5 p.c. in the number unemployed among those insured under the general scheme. The total number of insured persons in employment, (exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme), stood at approximately 11,371,000 at July 18, 1938; this was 38,000 more than at June 13, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 300,000 as compared with July 26, 1937. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,759,242 persons were registered as out of work at Aug. 15, 1938, a decrease of 14,874 from the July figure, but an increase of 451,000 over the total in August of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Recent press reports state that the United States Department of Labor estimated there was an increase of about 320,000 in the number of persons on factory payrolls in August as compared with July; this was the largest gain for that month in recent years.

Approximately 40,000 factory wage-earners were returned to employment in the United States in July, and weekly factory payrolls increased by nearly one-half million dollars, marking a definite improvement in the employment situation, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Contra-seasonal gains of 0.7 p.c. in factory employment and of 0.4 p.c. in payrolls were reported, but as compared with July, 1937, factory forces were reduced by one-fourth and wage-earners' payrolls were one-third smaller.

The principal increases in factory forces were in the nondurable goods industries, in which employment expanded by more than three p.c. Many of the heavy manufacturing industries continued to reduce employment, and in the durable goods group as a whole there was a decrease of 2.4 p.c. in the number of wage-earners.

Railroads took on 14,000 more men in July and the seasonal curtailment in retail stores was smaller than usual. Reductions in working forces in mines continued. Non-agricultural employment usually declines by about 140,000 workers in July. This year it is estimated that there was practically no change.

New York.— A statement issued by the New York State Department of Labor shows that the increases in employment and payrolls reported in manufacturing during July, continued on a larger scale in August. Much of the 5.2 p.c. gain in the number employed resulted from seasonal expansion in the clothing and millinery industries, but the wood, textile and fur, leather and rubber goods groups also reported substantial advances. For the first time in many months, the metals and machinery division showed a net increase. On the other hand, the food and tobacco industries reported seasonal curtailment.

Illinois.— Industrial activity showed a further decrease in Illinois in July, 1938, according to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor. Statements were received from 6,722 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises, employing 526,712 persons at July 15, a decline of 1.4 p.c. from their June staffs. The index, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100, fell from 90.1 in July, 1937, to 70.9 in July, 1938. The trend was downward in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

Massachusetts.— A statement issued by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries shows an increase of 10.8 p.c. in the number employed in August in 1,799 representative manufacturing establishments. This gain, seasonal in character, represented the greatest general improvement between any two months since the summer of 1933. As compared with July, 1938, however, there was a decrease of 20.2 p.c. in factory employment.

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.5	115.2	118.1	115.8	112.2	112.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1938.						
	100.0	7.5	30.1	40.8	12.9	8.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1938.

14.7	1.4	12.2	1.3	3.2	1.5	3.7	3.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	153.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.5	114.4	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1938.

100.0	52.6	1.5	6.6	2.1	9.7	14.5	2.8	10.2
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Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	52.6	114.4	110.0	121.2	105.9	100.8	94.3	86.8
Animal products -edible	2.5	140.7	142.1	152.6	136.9	134.6	125.9	127.4
Fur and products	.2	94.6	94.5	98.3	89.2	99.7	81.9	101.5
Leather and products	2.1	113.9	109.3	119.5	112.2	111.0	99.9	100.2
Boots and shoes	1.4	118.5	115.0	122.5	114.6	115.7	105.2	108.2
Lumber and products	4.3	89.5	90.8	98.8	87.1	81.7	74.2	66.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	84.6	86.4	93.0	82.0	77.5	68.9	58.9
Furniture	.7	84.2	81.3	93.6	84.4	75.9	72.3	70.5
Other lumber products	1.0	109.4	112.9	121.2	104.9	99.1	92.2	87.0
Musical instruments	.2	58.4	58.4	58.9	53.3	47.4	48.0	29.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	157.5	128.7	152.7	133.3	126.4	125.3	115.2
Pulp and paper products	5.9	107.1	107.3	115.3	103.6	98.2	94.4	89.5
Pulp and paper	2.6	97.7	99.1	113.2	96.3	89.9	86.4	79.3
Paper products	1.0	135.6	130.7	137.0	123.4	113.0	105.2	102.3
Printing and publishing	2.3	109.7	110.1	110.7	106.3	104.2	101.4	98.7
Rubber products	1.2	102.9	97.2	110.9	101.5	91.2	94.3	84.2
Textile products	9.3	119.5	113.7	127.3	118.8	112.3	108.1	101.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	127.8	122.3	141.6	133.5	129.0	122.6	115.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	94.6	93.0	102.9	93.9	89.5	90.3	82.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	127.2	121.6	148.2	145.3	133.0	119.3	126.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	483.7	439.7	545.7	514.4	523.6	469.7	397.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	119.7	115.2	126.8	124.0	117.9	114.0	113.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	116.3	108.5	120.0	110.1	99.9	96.1	89.0
Other textile products	.9	104.0	100.9	106.9	94.3	92.6	91.7	81.3
Tobacco	.7	100.2	99.7	105.0	95.4	109.0	103.7	105.5
Beverages	.8	174.3	172.8	156.9	139.2	133.5	128.4	113.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	159.7	157.2	157.0	139.3	129.5	121.1	111.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	93.5	93.8	102.9	88.9	80.6	75.8	64.6
Electric light and power	1.6	136.0	134.7	131.0	124.1	118.8	116.6	112.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	139.2	132.2	157.2	124.4	122.3	105.1	91.8
Iron and steel products	11.3	95.4	91.1	104.8	83.1	79.7	71.2	62.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	115.4	112.2	143.7	107.4	100.0	85.7	68.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	120.9	120.0	134.5	106.5	91.8	82.2	66.3
Agricultural implements	.4	51.0	58.8	72.6	45.5	52.8	37.0	29.6
Land vehicles	4.7	86.6	77.7	89.2	74.2	75.1	69.4	65.0
Automobiles and parts	1.6	124.4	86.4	108.7	92.0	100.1	79.4	68.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	75.9	85.8	74.4	56.6	58.4	48.3	42.7
Heating appliances	.4	138.7	132.2	136.2	105.8	100.9	93.5	81.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	116.1	121.8	136.1	91.9	79.1	65.0	55.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	105.5	94.3	121.0	96.7	87.9	74.5	63.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	101.2	99.7	111.3	93.2	83.0	77.0	67.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	160.3	156.4	166.8	139.3	123.2	111.9	91.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	161.7	162.0	156.6	143.7	141.6	138.7	127.5
Miscellaneous	.5	147.2	145.4	147.2	133.0	128.3	114.2	99.3
LOGGING	1.5	58.6	59.6	143.4	82.7	77.7	85.6	48.3
MINING	6.6	157.4	153.6	159.1	140.2	128.6	112.4	100.4
Coal	2.2	88.4	83.9	89.8	85.7	86.5	83.1	80.7
Metallic ores	3.6	326.9	319.3	319.6	272.7	233.0	189.1	156.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	128.3	134.5	156.9	120.5	112.8	95.2	80.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	88.3	88.2	90.9	86.0	82.1	82.5	83.8
Telegraphs	.5	102.7	101.8	106.2	99.6	94.2	93.2	87.7
Telephones	1.6	84.3	84.4	86.7	82.5	78.9	79.7	82.7
TRANSPORTATION	9.7	88.7	86.9	89.7	89.4	85.8	83.6	82.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	124.8	119.3	119.5	121.2	118.3	114.3	114.4
Steam railways	5.5	76.3	74.2	79.2	79.0	75.4	74.3	72.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	98.3	102.4	98.9	96.1	92.1	87.1	91.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.5	133.8	128.0	144.5	109.0	110.9	118.1	88.4
Building	2.7	71.7	64.6	81.6	60.1	63.2	56.3	45.9
Highway	9.0	262.1	261.4	278.1	161.9	191.8	224.7	155.6
Railway	2.8	76.1	66.7	82.4	109.6	84.5	81.9	69.7
SERVICES	2.8	146.7	143.5	146.6	137.5	127.8	125.5	113.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	146.5	141.6	148.7	139.6	129.9	131.5	113.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.9	146.5	147.4	135.6	125.3	116.5	112.4
TRADE	10.2	131.0	132.1	130.9	126.3	121.8	117.1	111.8
Retail	7.4	134.9	137.3	136.4	132.3	126.8	123.3	117.1
Wholesale	2.8	121.8	119.6	118.5	112.9	110.2	102.7	99.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	115.5	112.1	123.2	107.1	102.7	93.8	88.5

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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16. The sixteenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933
Maritime-	All Manufacturing	32.9	102.4	103.7	123.7	103.0	99.0	97.1	86.8
Provinces	Lumber products	4.5	84.0	88.3	111.7	91.5	92.5	97.1	69.6
	Pulp and paper	4.8	153.4	162.5	186.9	156.5	146.9	142.2	151.3
	Textile products	3.7	84.5	78.3	92.4	83.6	80.1	85.7	79.7
	Iron and steel	9.4	95.3	98.2	130.9	102.6	98.8	91.0	80.5
	Other manufactures	10.5	111.6	110.5	116.5	100.8	95.5	93.6	84.3
	Logging	1.2	44.5	57.9	172.5	48.6	63.6	102.0	49.2
	Mining	20.2	112.5	111.7	114.4	106.9	106.8	99.0	91.6
	Communications	2.7	102.2	101.0	101.8	100.6	92.6	90.0	86.0
	Transportation	8.4	60.0	62.1	63.5	63.7	61.3	61.8	64.1
	Construction	23.3	210.0	196.9	288.0	228.9	188.0	162.0	140.3
	Services	2.3	230.0	220.9	227.4	218.2	209.2	196.8	182.0
	Trade	9.0	131.0	133.1	128.9	121.4	118.1	109.8	101.9
Maritimes-	All Industries	100.0	113.2	112.6	135.4	114.4	107.0	101.8	93.5
Quebec	All Manufacturing	56.8	115.7	114.8	122.7	105.5	101.0	96.7	88.3
	Lumber products	3.4	104.2	104.1	112.2	95.9	93.8	90.2	75.8
	Pulp and paper	7.4	106.4	106.4	114.0	100.5	94.7	92.1	84.5
	Textile products	15.8	132.7	127.1	140.9	127.8	119.6	115.3	104.1
	Iron and steel	8.4	84.8	86.6	101.2	79.3	72.3	69.1	61.2
	Other manufactures	21.8	127.9	128.0	128.1	112.0	109.0	103.2	97.4
	Logging	2.0	76.7	87.2	240.1	133.4	108.3	146.0	60.3
	Mining	3.5	255.3	253.1	267.0	204.3	165.5	133.0	115.7
	Communications	1.6	77.4	77.2	79.4	73.5	72.5	73.7	77.9
	Transportation	8.9	88.8	88.9	88.7	88.6	87.3	85.1	85.5
	Construction	16.8	142.1	140.8	121.1	70.9	83.4	73.6	69.2
	Services	2.6	129.2	128.4	137.0	121.3	113.5	108.6	100.7
	Trade	7.8	138.6	140.8	138.1	133.8	126.3	124.3	126.1
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	118.1	117.8	124.5	103.0	99.3	95.4	87.0
Ontario	All Manufacturing	63.2	115.5	107.5	120.8	105.3	100.1	92.4	84.8
	Lumber products	3.7	77.3	80.1	87.5	76.5	72.6	68.1	63.3
	Pulp and paper	6.4	106.6	106.2	110.8	101.0	97.1	92.3	88.3
	Textile products	9.6	108.5	102.5	116.5	112.6	107.8	103.0	101.0
	Iron and steel	16.2	104.4	95.5	110.1	85.8	82.5	70.2	60.1
	Other manufactures	27.3	139.4	126.3	142.5	125.7	119.4	112.6	102.6
	Logging	.8	39.9	49.9	93.6	53.9	60.4	58.6	39.8
	Mining	5.5	256.2	251.9	256.3	228.1	201.1	161.7	139.1
	Communications	2.0	80.9	80.8	86.3	78.7	76.5	76.8	79.3
	Transportation	6.8	83.5	83.7	89.0	86.7	82.1	81.0	79.8
	Construction	9.3	115.0	118.4	156.0	107.1	113.4	175.8	88.7
	Services	2.7	165.0	163.0	161.3	154.1	144.8	147.7	128.2
	Trade	9.7	135.1	136.2	135.3	132.1	129.1	123.3	115.6
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	115.8	111.2	125.0	108.1	103.9	103.3	88.1
Prairie	All Manufacturing	28.1	106.6	105.5	109.8	99.9	97.5	90.2	86.9
Provinces	Lumber products	2.1	102.2	108.2	106.1	92.4	93.0	89.0	80.5
	Pulp and paper	2.5	95.2	98.2	99.1	91.2	87.9	82.9	81.8
	Textile products	2.2	126.3	130.3	137.5	130.8	118.0	113.0	103.6
	Iron and steel	8.9	79.9	76.6	79.6	70.5	75.2	71.8	69.8
	Other manufactures	12.4	138.9	138.7	146.8	135.6	125.5	111.9	108.5
	Logging	.1	10.6	12.3	8.2	8.3	31.4	26.2	11.3
	Mining	6.8	110.7	97.7	109.4	103.4	100.3	92.8	94.2
	Communications	2.7	101.5	101.9	100.8	100.8	92.3	96.9	93.2
	Transportation	19.4	102.1	93.9	95.3	98.6	93.7	89.4	86.7
	Construction	21.6	132.3	109.0	121.9	129.4	108.9	92.0	93.8
	Services	3.4	138.8	133.8	131.9	130.4	115.7	109.8	107.0
	Trade	17.9	118.3	118.5	117.3	113.2	108.8	104.7	100.7
Prairie -	All Industries	100.0	112.2	104.9	109.4	107.4	100.5	92.9	90.7
British	All Manufacturing	42.0	117.8	115.7	127.3	116.2	109.6	99.2	93.8
Columbia	Lumber products	13.3	96.4	94.5	100.4	94.3	81.1	61.0	60.1
	Pulp and paper	4.5	97.0	94.2	121.9	114.7	104.0	101.2	92.8
	Textile products	1.2	127.6	126.3	129.0	116.7	112.3	97.1	95.4
	Iron and steel	3.4	86.8	93.7	89.9	77.9	71.6	64.9	60.5
	Other manufactures	19.6	158.7	153.6	171.1	153.7	155.8	152.8	142.9
	Logging	5.7	75.0	49.6	112.3	85.4	78.1	57.9	52.0
	Mining	10.2	117.9	118.4	115.5	97.9	89.7	86.7	67.9
	Communications	3.3	115.5	116.1	115.7	114.1	105.4	101.4	100.6
	Transportation	12.6	102.3	99.9	107.8	104.7	99.2	95.5	92.1
	Construction	12.3	106.9	96.6	117.7	104.6	139.2	104.8	101.1
	Services	3.7	124.9	117.6	123.2	111.9	105.7	103.1	93.7
	Trade	10.2	131.4	130.6	136.7	124.8	119.6	114.4	101.2
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	112.0	107.1	121.2	109.3	108.0	96.2	89.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.1	106.5	104.9	112.2	97.5	91.0	88.2
Plant products - edible	4.4	125.4	124.6	120.2	112.2	104.9	107.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.3	108.5	107.6	108.3	103.4	103.2	99.8
Textiles	15.0	118.8	110.7	120.8	109.4	97.0	97.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	119.8	120.2	112.1	105.3	110.7	105.1
Iron and steel	12.8	82.9	84.9	97.0	76.5	69.0	65.6
Other manufactures	20.9	111.1	110.1	118.3	101.2	95.9	91.2
Communications	2.4	64.8	65.1	66.3	65.0	65.0	65.9
Transportation	8.7	95.0	93.4	96.9	97.9	99.5	92.6
Construction	10.2	105.2	96.9	78.4	48.8	40.5	50.7
Trade	12.9	131.5	131.1	130.9	126.9	121.2	115.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.6	104.7	107.6	94.3	88.7	86.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	57.8	107.9	109.7	110.2	99.6	99.5	97.7
Leather products	17.4	104.0	103.6	104.3	108.8	109.6	106.2
Other manufactures	40.4	109.7	112.5	112.9	95.3	94.9	93.9
Transportation	11.7	96.0	102.6	97.9	93.5	100.4	100.4
Construction	8.8	116.6	93.0	106.2	75.4	140.2	102.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	110.2	109.6	110.0	97.9	102.8	99.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.6	108.4	104.6	110.1	102.1	96.0	91.3
Plant products - edible	5.8	117.5	113.0	119.2	113.4	108.3	108.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	126.8	124.5	127.1	118.9	113.2	103.4
Textiles	10.9	91.8	87.0	94.2	93.0	87.9	87.7
Iron and steel	10.5	95.3	90.8	97.6	80.8	72.6	66.8
Other manufactures	28.2	115.0	110.8	116.2	109.1	103.4	96.3
Communications	2.6	67.2	68.4	68.7	65.7	65.6	67.9
Transportation	5.8	98.3	98.9	99.2	96.5	93.1	92.2
Construction	2.8	84.2	65.3	75.5	65.2	70.2	58.1
Trade	19.6	123.6	123.1	124.9	123.7	120.2	116.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.1	105.0	110.0	103.4	98.7	94.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.0	100.4	99.4	104.7	99.9	92.7	88.5
Lumber products	6.0	73.1	73.9	70.1	67.2	52.1	67.6
Pulp and paper	15.4	91.8	89.3	96.0	93.5	92.1	83.6
Other manufactures	26.6	116.5	115.6	123.4	115.9	107.7	99.9
Construction	13.7	136.9	127.2	146.3	154.9	144.2	145.7
Trade	19.4	134.8	136.9	128.2	126.2	118.5	111.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.0	107.7	113.7	111.2	103.9	100.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.6	110.3	109.2	122.4	96.3	93.5	82.4
Textiles	16.2	88.3	83.2	92.1	86.8	87.4	83.3
Electrical apparatus	10.5	119.2	114.8	135.5	109.2	106.2	85.2
Iron and steel	31.8	109.8	112.7	135.7	85.1	83.6	66.1
Other manufactures	25.1	127.7	121.4	125.2	115.6	108.2	103.9
Construction	3.0	85.1	56.8	54.6	48.4	50.6	49.0
Trade	8.1	131.6	136.9	129.3	126.8	123.3	115.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	109.2	108.3	119.4	97.7	95.2	84.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.1	129.4	108.3	135.2	110.3	111.5	93.7
Iron and steel	64.0	113.9	91.5	121.8	100.3	105.6	85.3
Other manufactures	23.1	181.6	164.4	185.1	147.1	133.1	124.7
Construction	1.9	42.3	49.1	109.6	37.5	24.4	28.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	121.1	105.2	132.2	106.9	105.2	91.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	100.0	98.8	105.0	96.8	94.2	87.3
Animal products - edible	5.4	124.5	131.8	151.5	130.2	127.0	115.2
Printing and publishing	5.1	97.3	102.0	105.6	92.8	92.2	89.1
Textiles	6.2	143.1	136.8	141.7	144.8	125.1	119.1
Iron and steel	17.2	77.1	73.7	79.8	73.8	74.8	69.5
Other manufactures	14.4	119.3	117.9	121.7	112.2	108.1	98.1
Transportation	10.6	87.5	84.5	85.9	82.8	78.1	77.0
Construction	4.2	62.6	56.2	53.5	52.0	66.7	48.8
Trade	28.7	98.6	98.8	101.3	96.9	93.2	90.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.5	95.2	98.8	92.9	90.1	85.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.2	121.7	120.9	119.6	114.4	105.5	89.1
Lumber products	9.0	87.1	88.9	88.3	86.3	79.2	49.3
Other manufactures	31.2	137.5	135.4	133.9	127.0	117.5	107.6
Communications	7.1	112.6	113.0	113.1	111.7	104.6	101.0
Transportation	16.8	105.9	105.2	115.9	111.0	104.6	101.3
Construction	8.0	77.9	65.0	98.4	65.7	83.3	38.3
Services	6.5	119.6	112.1	120.1	107.8	103.3	99.8
Trade	21.4	133.0	131.5	139.5	129.5	123.6	116.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.9	112.2	119.6	110.0	105.7	91.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Continued on next page

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1938

Price \$1 a year

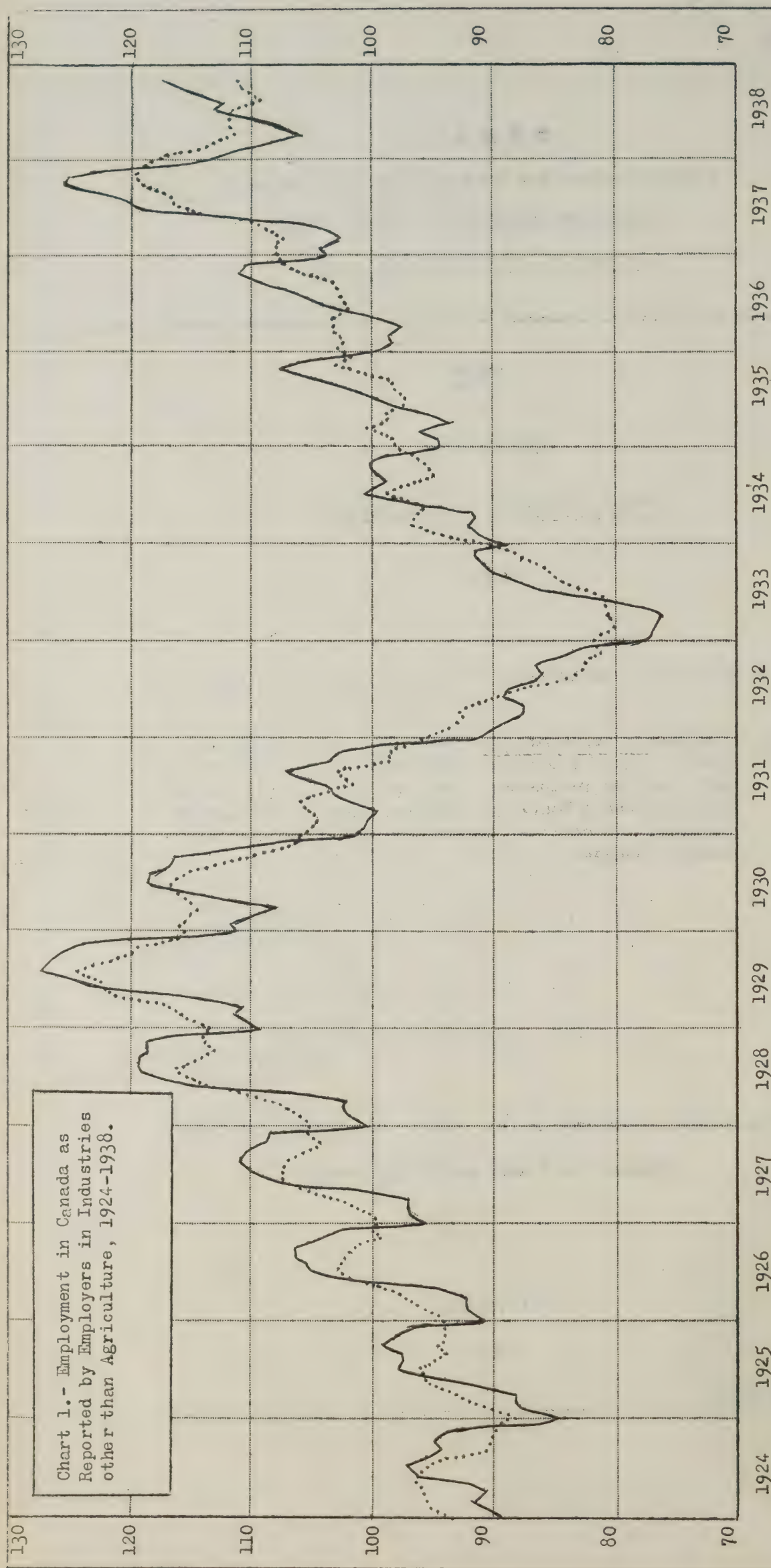


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Oct. 26, 1938.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed further substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,983 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,119,291 persons, as compared with 1,104,865 in the preceding month. This increase of 14,426 workers is smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1937, but exceeds the average gain indicated between September and October in the years, 1921-1937. The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, advanced from 115.1¹/₇ at Sept. 1, to 116.7 at the beginning of October, but there was a decline of 7.2 p.c. from the Oct. 1, 1937, figure of 125.7, the highest recorded in any autumn for which data are available. Employment at the date under review, however, was in greater volume than at Oct. 1 in any of the years, 1936-1931; the index was also fractionally higher than at Oct. 1, 1930.

Since the increase at the latest date was larger than usual at the beginning of October in earlier years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced slightly, standing at 111.0 at Oct. 1, as compared with the revised figure of 110.6 at Sept. 1, 1938.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in recent years: 1938, 116.7; 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8 and 1927, 110.3.

Manufacturing was quieter at Oct. 1 than in the preceding month, the greatest losses in employment being those of a seasonal character in lumber and food canning; on the other hand, textiles showed further pronounced improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, trade and services reported considerably increased activity, while communications and services showed seasonal curtailment. The expansion in logging operations was less than normal, according to the experience of past years; the improvement in construction, on the other hand, was contra-seasonal.

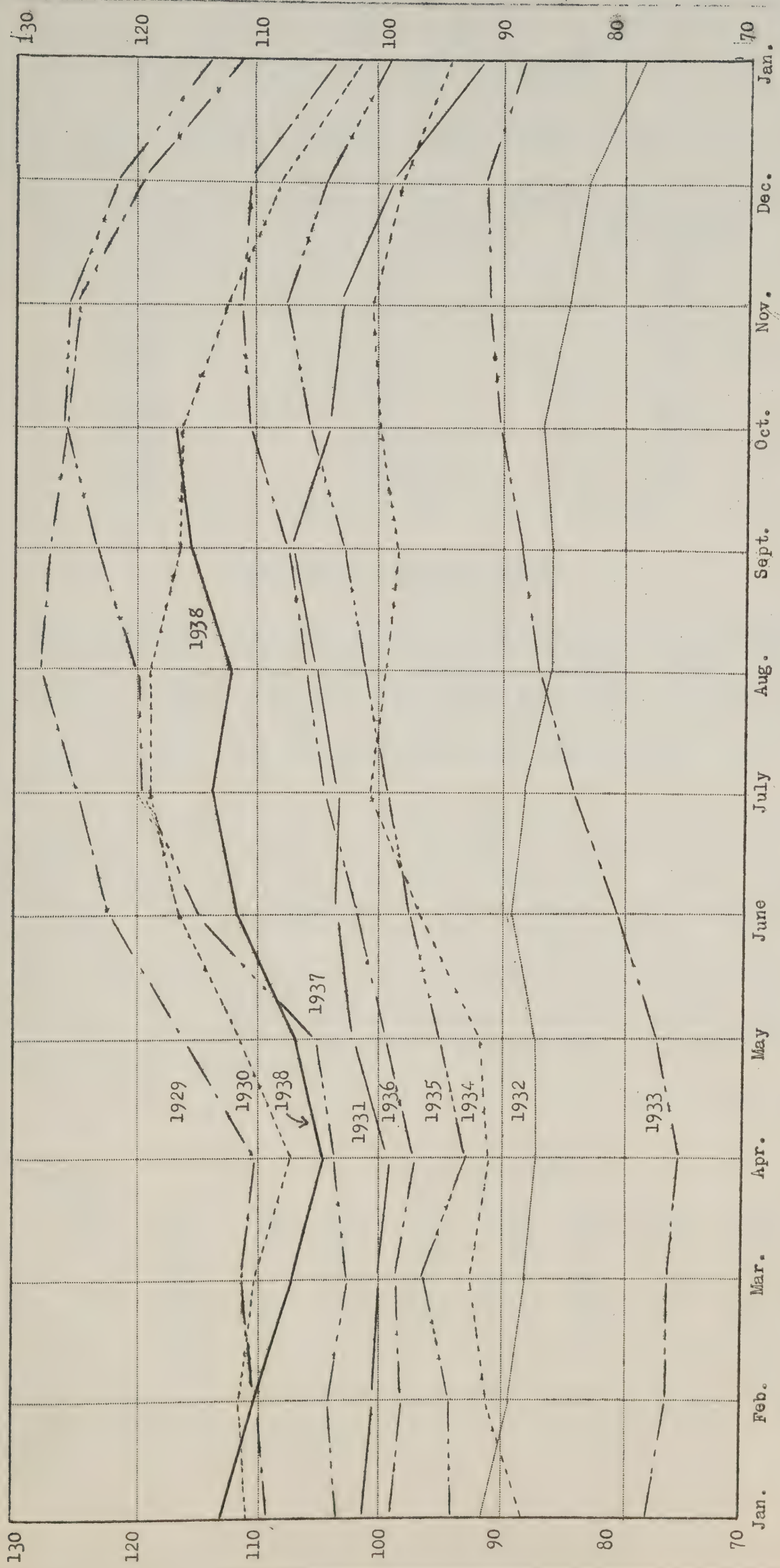
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 5.

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1937, 10,398 employers had reported pay-rolls aggregating 1,197,647 workers, or 23,351 more than at Sept. 1; the most marked improvement had then been in logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

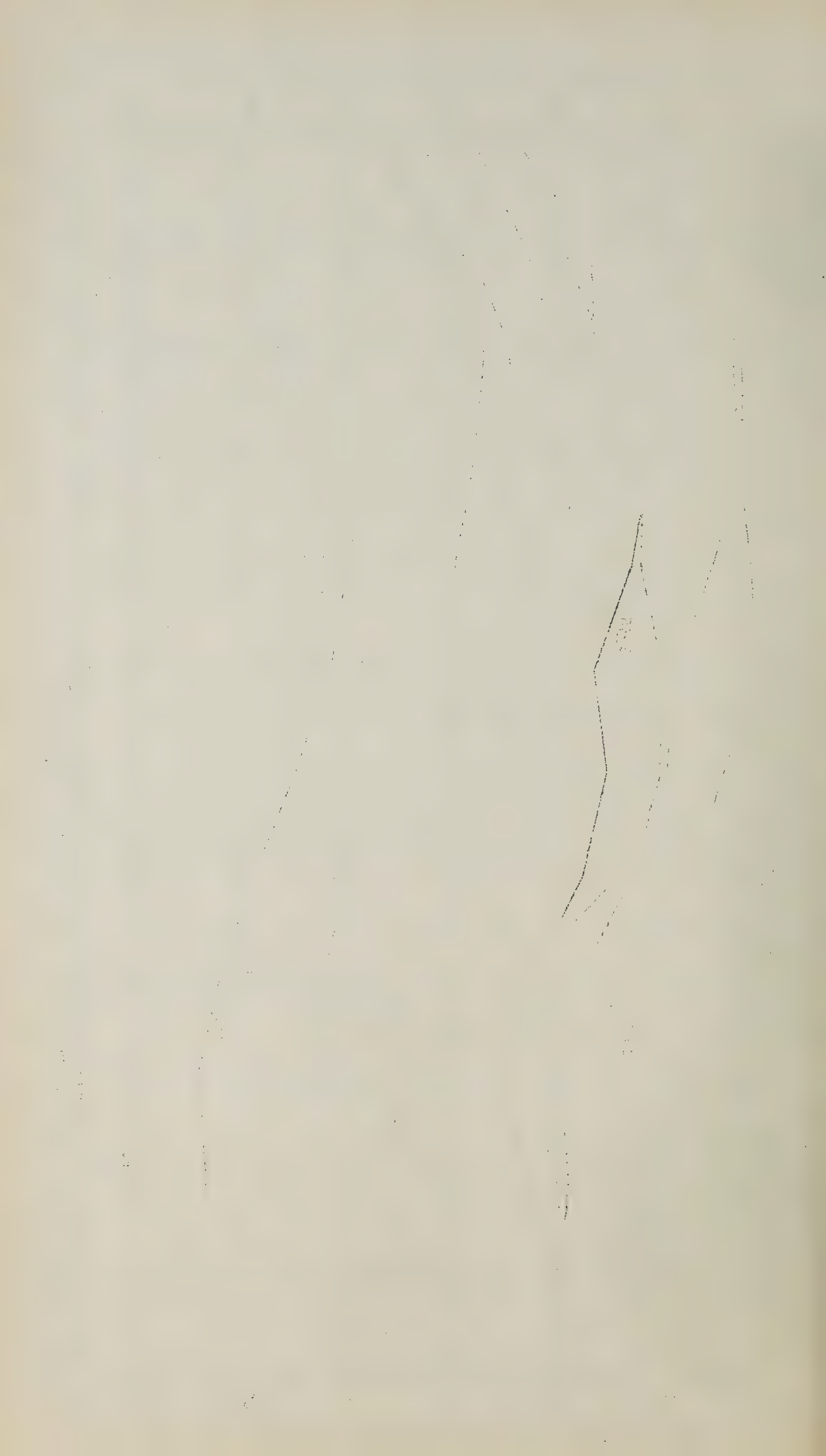
ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just released from school and others who have never had a job.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The latest estimates (for August) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in August of other years except 1930 and 1937. The number at work was also higher than in August of the years, 1931 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any August in the period, 1930-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for August, 1937. As compared with July, 1938, there was a decrease of some 45,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for August, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

August	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- : earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- : earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,740	2,378	362
1937	2,781	2,536	245
1936	2,592	2,206	386
1935	2,566	2,114	452
1934	2,515	2,035	480
1933	2,483	1,872	611
1932	2,459	1,815	644
1931	2,611	2,201	410
1930	2,759	2,395	364
1929	2,647	2,599	48
1928	2,465	2,438	27

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Considerable improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan; in Alberta, there was no general change from the preceding month, while firms in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia reported reduced activity. Except in Prince Edward Island^{and} the three Prairie Provinces, employment was at a lower level than at Oct. 1, 1937. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was also lower than at the same date in 1936, but elsewhere employment was in greater volume, while the situation generally was better than at the beginning of October of other years since 1930.

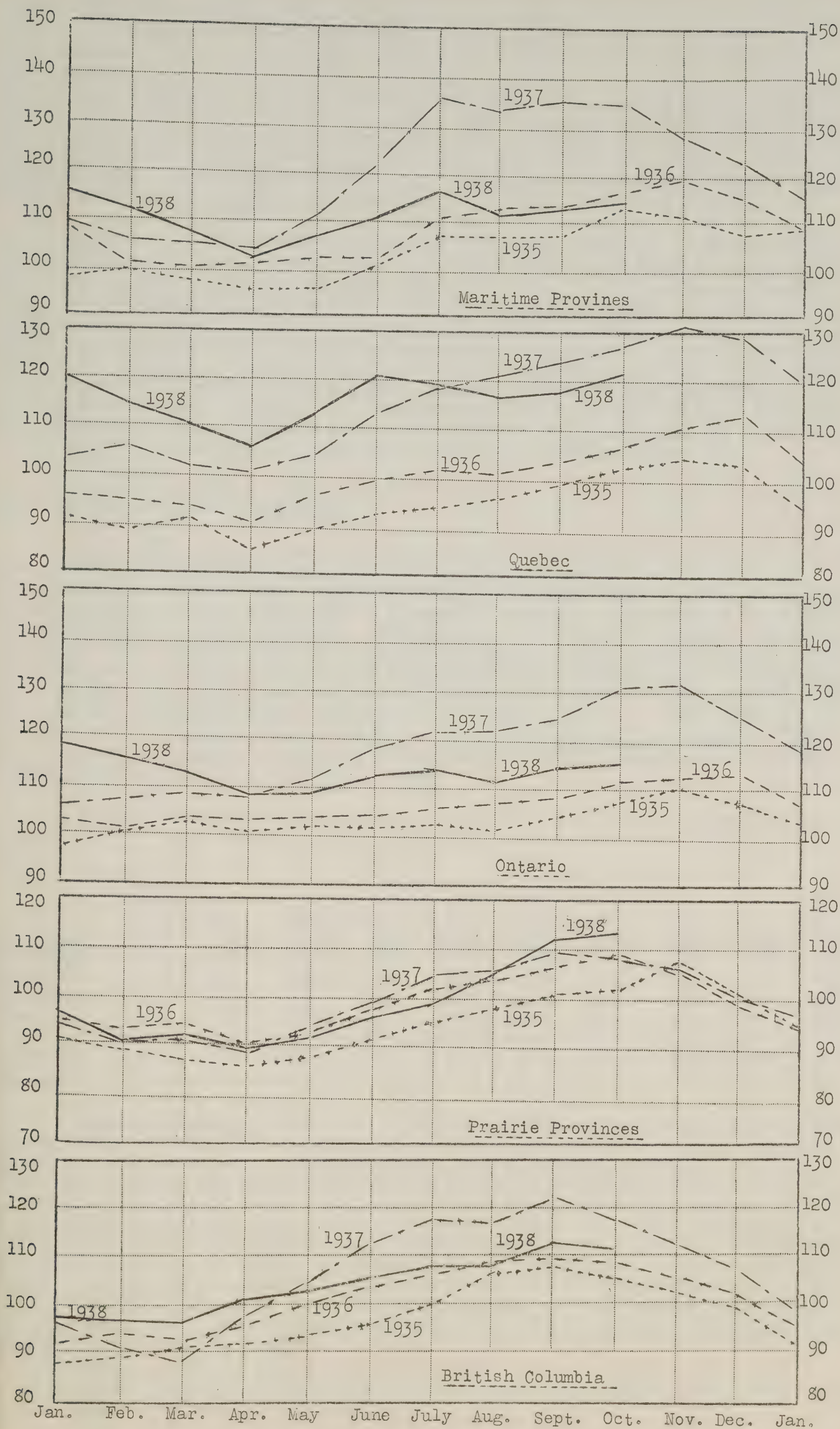
Maritime Provinces.- Further moderate improvement was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 799 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 82,979 persons at Sept. 1, to 83,810 at the beginning of October. The general gain compares favourably with the small loss reported, on the average, at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. However, the index, at 114.5 at the latest date, was over 20 points lower than at Oct. 1, 1937, although the trend had then been downward. Manufacturing as a whole showed a falling-off at the beginning of October, 1938, from the preceding month, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants, while vegetable food, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded rather more employment, and there were larger gains in mining, transportation, trade and construction. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants released help as the tourist season drew to a close.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Oct.1 : 1938	Oct.1 : 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 : 1938	Oct.1 1937
P.E. Island	2.5 :	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6 :	100.6
Nova Scotia	58.1 :	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0 :	132.7
New Brunswick	39.4 :	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6 :	139.5
Maritimes	100.0 :	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3 :	134.9

The 719 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1937, had employed 97,378 persons, or 384 fewer than in the preceding month.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1938.



Quebec.— A considerable increase was indicated in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging and construction, with smaller gains in trade and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing and services reported reduced activity; within the former, there were large increases in textiles, but food, lumber and iron and steel works showed important curtailment, and there were also losses on a smaller scale in pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and some other plants. Statistics were compiled from 2,730 firms in Quebec with 342,801 workers, compared with 333,158 at the beginning of September. The improvement at the latest date was decidedly greater-than-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920, and also exceeded that noted at the beginning of October last year. The index rose from 118.1 at Sept. 1, 1938, to 121.6 at the date under review, when it was, however, nearly six points lower than at Oct. 1, 1937. Returns were then tabulated from 2,484 establishments having 354,662 men and women in their employ, as compared with 346,936 in the preceding report.

Ontario.— The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 4,780 employers of 452,944 persons, or 3,269 more than at the beginning of September. A much greater gain over the preceding month had been indicated at Oct. 1, 1937, when the index, at 130.4, was decidedly higher than that of 115.8 at the latest date. The movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in past years; the expansion at the date under review was not equal to the average increase between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1921-1937. Textile and iron and steel factories, logging, mining, trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1, 1938. On the other hand, food, lumber, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other classes of manufacturing, and services released employees, the losses in some cases being of a seasonal character.

For Oct. 1, 1937, 4,601 firms had reported a staff of 508,066, as compared with 487,011 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of October; substantial improvement was indicated in Saskatchewan; in Alberta, little general change took place, and the trend in Manitoba was unfavourable. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces shows heightened activity in mining, transportation, building and highway construction and trade, while manufacturing was quieter, the losses being mainly in lumber and iron and steel plants; services and railway construction also released help. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,538 establishments with an aggregate working force of 144,434 employees, compared with 143,149 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date, 113.2, was 5.6 points higher than at the beginning of October in 1937, when the 1,489 co-operating employers had reported 137,302 persons on their payrolls, compared with 139,499 in the preceding month.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months:—

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937
Provinces										
Manitoba	42.5	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.1	99.2
Saskatchewan	26.0	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	120.4
Alberta	31.5	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	112.2
Prairies	100.0	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	107.6

British Columbia.— Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, chiefly in the lumber and fish-canning divisions of manufacturing, and in shipping, construction and services. On the other hand, trade, logging, metallic ore mining, local transportation and storage and highway construction reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, there were advances in fruit and vegetable canneries and in pulp and paper and iron and steel works. Data were tabulated from 1,136 firms, whose staffs declined from 95,904 at Sept. 1, to 95,302 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much larger scale had been registered at Oct. 1, 1937, but the index, at 117.9, was then decidedly higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 111.3. An aggregate working force of 100,239 men and women was reported by the 1,105 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1937; this was a decline of some 2,850 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Windsor, while activity declined in Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The index of employment in Montreal was fractionally higher than at Oct. 1, 1937, and improvement in that comparison was also shown in Quebec City, but elsewhere the situation was less favourable.

Montreal.-- There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,582 co-operating establishments employed 165,547 persons, or 2,245 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole was quieter, losses in iron and steel, tobacco and some other factories more than offsetting gains in textiles and some other lines. Transportation, construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. Curtailment had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index of employment stood at 107.4, compared with 108.2 at the latest date. For Oct. 1, 1937, data had been furnished by 1,419 firms having 161,536 employees, a decline of 320 from their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.-- Employment in Quebec advanced at the date under review, according to information from 191 establishments having 15,992 employees at Oct. 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and manufacturing was also slacker, but transportation and construction reported heightened activity. The index was nearly ten points higher than at the beginning of October, 1937, when 178 establishments had employed 14,312 men and women.

Toronto.-- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,620 firms employing 137,285 workers, compared with 135,707 in their last report. Manufacturing showed improvement, particularly in the textile and leather divisions; building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, transportation was quieter. Larger additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a rather higher level; 1,552 employers had then reported a combined working force of 140,209 persons, and the index had stood at 112.6, compared with 109.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- Trade and transportation were rather more active, while construction and manufacturing showed a decline. The forces of the 204 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,343 men and women, or 113 fewer than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was over six points lower than at the same date in 1937, when a minor increase had been indicated by the 202 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 15,175 workers.

Hamilton.-- Curtailment was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were losses in the clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions. Other industries reported little general change; building and trade were rather more active, while road work and transportation were quieter. Statements were tabulated from 302 firms with 33,318 employees, compared with 34,983 in the preceding month. Employment at the beginning of October of last year was in decidedly greater volume; a reduction in personnel had then also been reported by the 293 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1937, and who had a staff of 37,835.

Windsor.-- There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and ninety concerns employed 17,317 persons, as against 16,560 at Sept. 1. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when 179 co-operating establishments had reported 19,942 employees. The index of 146.2 at Oct. 1, 1937, was decidedly higher than that of 126.7 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.-- Little general change was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 499 firms furnishing data employed 41,423 men and women, or 54 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while transportation and construction reported curtailment. A falling-off had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 437 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 41,930 workers on their paylists; the index then was slightly higher, standing at 97.6, as compared with 96.3 at Oct. 1, 1938.

Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 was in much the same volume as in the preceding month, according to information from 473 establishments with an aggregate staff of 37,362 persons, compared with 37,414 at Sept. 1. Transportation and trade reported improvement, but there was a decline in construction. A much larger reduction had been recorded at the beginning of October, 1937, but the index then stood at 117.9, as compared with 114.7 at the date under review. Statements

for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 456 firms, whose employees had numbered 38,182.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- There was a falling-off in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 6,209 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 573,157 persons, or 6,634 fewer than in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 112.5 at Oct. 1, compared with the revised figure of 113.8 in the preceding month, and with 121.7 at the beginning of October, 1937. However, the latest index was higher than at Oct. 1 in other years since 1929.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1937, has shown a very slight increase, the tendency having been downward in eight, and upward in nine of these years. The reduction at the latest date therefore lowered the seasonally-adjusted index of employment, which declined from 110.6, the revised figure for Sept. 1, 1938, to 109.1 at Oct. 1.

Seasonal curtailment was noted at the date under review in fish, fruit and vegetable canning and in lumber mills, and there were also staff reductions in leather, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product works. On the other hand, textile, automobile, pulp and paper, chocolate and confectionery, agricultural implement and rubber factories showed improvement, that in textiles being pronounced.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7 and 1927, 106.4.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,012, had employed 618,417 men and women, compared with 615,978 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Logging.-- Statements were tabulated from 334 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 5,832 men to 22,726 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a much smaller scale than that indicated in the early autumn of last year, and the index, at 78.8 at Oct. 1, 1938, was decidedly lower than at that date in 1937, when it stood at 208.5.

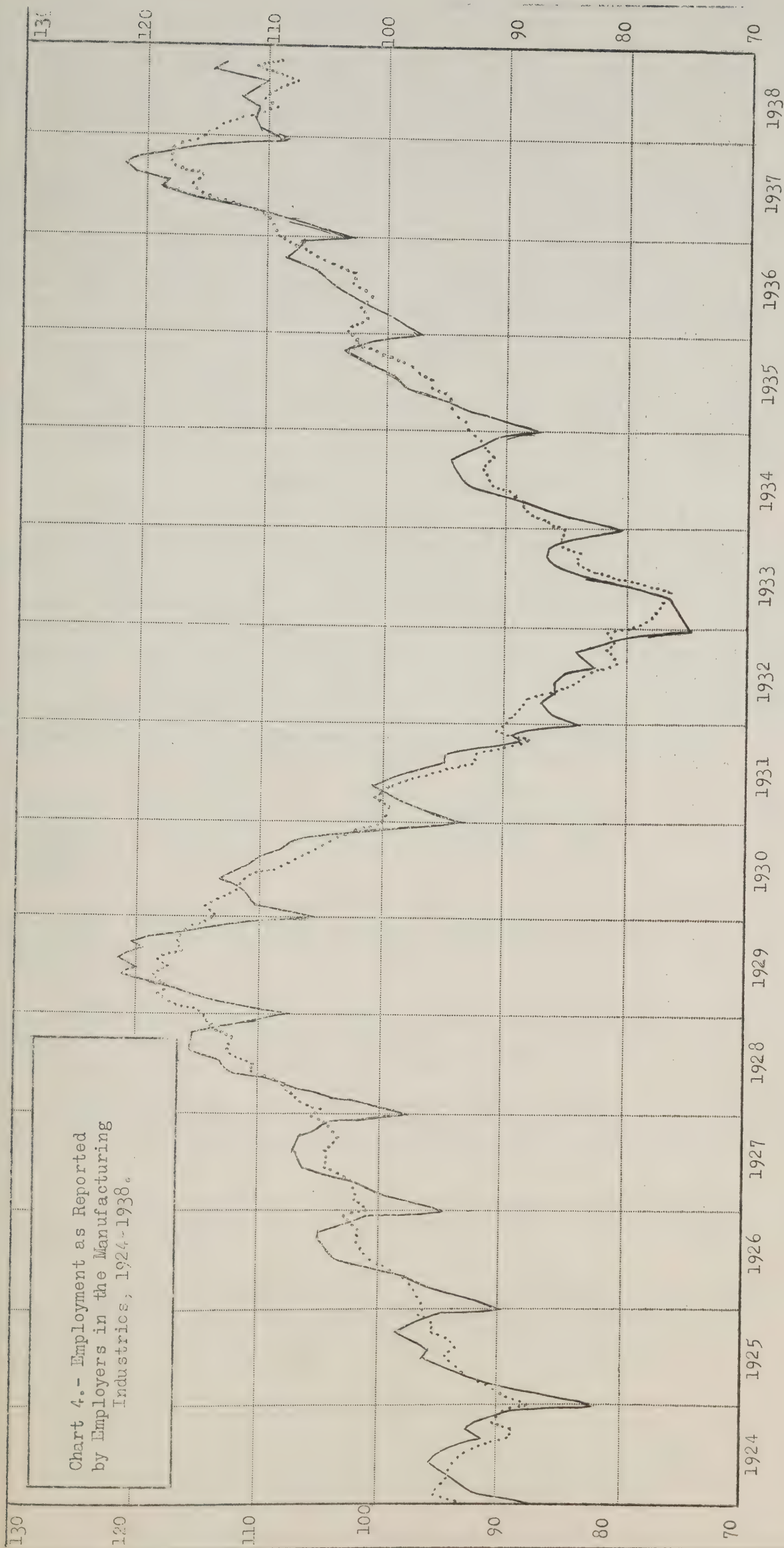
Mining.-- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in the Prairie Provinces), and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division showed an insignificant gain. The working forces of the 435 co-operating mining companies included 74,405 persons, compared with 72,828 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1937, and employment then was rather brisker than at the date under review. However, the situation in mining continued more favourable than in the early autumn of other years of the record.

Communications.-- Moderate reductions were made in the personnel of telegraphs and telephones; the companies and branches furnishing data reported 23,300 employees, compared with 23,581 at Sept. 1. The index was rather lower than at the same date in 1937, when a smaller decline had occurred in communications.

Transportation.-- Shipping operations showed curtailment, while employment in the street railway, cartage and storage and steam railway divisions was more active; statistics were received from 479 employers in the transportation group, with 108,593 men and women on their staffs, as against 106,982 in their last return. Employment in these industries generally was in very slightly smaller volume than at Oct. 1, 1937, although the increase then reported had not been so large as at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There was a seasonal contraction in railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building and highway work showed decidedly greater activity. A combined force of 171,898 workers was employed by the 1,326 co-operating contractors, who had 160,248 on their payrolls in the preceding month. A moderate general reduction had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, but the construction index (144.3) was fractionally higher than at the latest date, viz., 143.5.

Services.-- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services; laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also afforded less employment. The staffs of the 538 firms whose returns were received totalled 29,102 persons at Oct. 1., as compared



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

with 31,401 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year involved a rather larger proportion of the aggregate payroll, and the index was then fractionally lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 136.1.

Trade.— There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,576 trading establishments reported 116,110 employees, compared with 113,140 in the preceding month. This advance was rather larger than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1937, and also exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1937. The index, at 134.5 at the latest date, was just over one point higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago. Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment showed a slight improvement between July and August; it is provisionally estimated that at Aug. 15, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,402,000. This was 31,000 more than at July 18, 1938, but, on a comparable basis, a decline of about 320,000 as compared with Aug. 23, 1937. Among persons insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 13.0 at Aug. 15, 1938, as compared with 13.3 at July 18, 1938; on a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 3.4 p.c. in those insured under the general scheme as compared with Aug. 23, 1937.

Recent press dispatches state that the number of insured workers estimated as employed at Sept. 12, 1938, was 11,380,000, a decline of 22,000 from Aug. 15. The number registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 1,799,000 in September, compared with 1,759,000 in August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment increased nearly a quarter of a million in non-agricultural occupations last month, the largest August gain in recent years, with the exception of 1933 and 1935. There were widespread gains in manufacturing industries; with 65,000 seasonal cannery workers added to regular employees in manufacturing industries, a total of 320,000 factory wage-earners was taken on in August. Wholesale trade firms hired more employees, while in retail trade the reductions in employment were smaller than usual for the season. Bituminous coal mines reported a small seasonal gain of approximately 9,000 men. Employment in anthracite mines declined by about 10,000. Railroads took on 10,000 more men in August, the third consecutive expansion this summer. In other lines of industry, there were no marked changes in employment.

The increase of 4.9 p.c. in factory employment from mid-July to mid-August, as shown by the revised index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was much larger than the usual seasonal increase of 1.5 p.c. As compared with August of last year, factory employment was 21 p.c. lower, and factory payrolls were down by 29 p.c., as measured by the revised indexes.

The nondurable goods industries again accounted for most of the gain in factory forces during the month, with an increase in employment of seven p.c. Employment in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries increased for the first time in 10 months, by about two p.c.

New York.— According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of four p.c. in factory employment from the middle of August to the middle of September; the gain was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average increase between those months in the experience of the last 24 years.

Massachusetts.— Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,792 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 262,678 persons at Sept. 15, an increase of 2.6 p.c. as compared with the preceding month.

Illinois.— According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,649 employers, there was an increase of 1.7 p.c. in employment in August as compared with July.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 91.3 in July, 1938, as compared with 82.4 in June, 1938, and 110.0 in July, 1937.

TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	103.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	103.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1 ^{1/}	113.2	118.1	115.0 ^{1/}	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1938.

100.0 7.5 30.6 40.5 12.9 8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review. ^{1/} Revised index.

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TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	93.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	111.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1938.

14.8	1.4	12.3	1.3	3.0	1.5	3.7	3.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	82.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	83.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	103.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	73.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	127.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.8	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	205.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1 ^{1/}	115.1 ^{1/}	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	146.1	134.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1938.

100.0 51.2 2.0 6.6 2.1 9.7 25.4 2.6 10.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review. 1/ Revised index.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933
MANUFACTURING	51.2	112.5	113.8	121.7	109.0	103.3	94.4	86.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	134.4	140.7	143.7	129.0	124.6	113.9	109.2
Fur and products	.2	96.5	94.6	98.2	87.3	103.2	89.6	99.5
Leather and products	2.1	113.3	113.9	117.0	112.4	110.1	100.0	100.1
Boots and shoes	1.4	115.8	118.5	118.8	114.3	114.0	103.0	107.5
Lumber and products	3.9	82.5	89.5	96.2	85.3	79.9	71.8	63.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	72.9	84.6	88.9	79.2	72.5	63.9	54.4
Furniture	.7	86.3	84.2	94.5	87.3	82.0	76.9	71.7
Other lumber products	1.0	110.0	109.4	120.5	102.9	101.1	92.6	87.6
Musical instruments	.1	58.3	58.4	55.5	56.0	50.1	50.4	29.8
Plant products - edible	4.0	146.9	157.5	161.1	161.4	136.2	135.0	119.6
Pulp and paper products	5.9	108.2	107.1	115.3	104.7	98.5	95.0	88.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	99.2	97.7	112.3	97.6	89.1	86.3	76.8
Paper products	.9	135.8	135.6	138.6	125.5	115.9	106.8	100.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	110.6	109.7	111.0	106.8	105.0	102.5	98.6
Rubber products	1.2	104.4	102.9	113.9	103.2	92.3	91.8	86.2
Textile products	9.5	123.0	119.5	129.9	122.0	116.9	109.4	104.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	129.9	127.8	141.6	132.7	131.7	121.4	114.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	95.9	94.6	103.0	93.7	90.7	89.3	81.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	130.7	127.2	148.4	146.6	141.2	117.4	125.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	493.1	483.7	544.7	516.2	529.8	467.9	413.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	122.5	119.7	129.1	126.5	123.5	115.0	118.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	121.0	116.3	124.9	115.0	105.6	100.8	93.5
Other textile products	1.0	109.1	104.0	110.8	103.1	97.2	91.6	86.9
Tobacco	.7	96.3	100.2	101.3	91.9	107.2	105.9	111.5
Beverages	.8	173.2	174.3	156.6	141.8	138.4	126.6	124.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	159.4	159.7	159.4	141.0	132.0	120.4	111.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	91.7	93.5	99.9	87.5	84.5	74.5	64.0
Electric light and power	1.5	136.6	136.0	129.5	123.2	119.6	117.6	112.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	137.5	139.2	157.0	126.3	128.4	108.5	95.7
Iron and steel products	10.8	92.4	109.1	107.0	87.2	84.7	70.6	62.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	109.4	115.4	145.0	113.7	112.0	81.4	66.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	116.4	120.9	134.6	109.0	94.9	81.9	65.8
Agricultural implements	.4	54.2	51.0	72.5	45.3	53.0	34.6	25.3
Land vehicles	4.5	82.4	101.7	93.5	79.7	79.0	68.0	64.2
Automobiles and parts	1.5	115.9	129.5	129.8	111.5	110.8	71.4	65.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	71.8	75.9	70.9	65.8	68.0	53.5	47.5
Heating appliances	.4	143.5	138.7	137.6	121.3	112.1	98.2	89.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	107.4	116.1	133.1	90.7	83.9	64.6	54.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	106.1	105.5	118.6	94.8	97.1	78.0	65.0
Other iron and steel products	1.9	102.7	101.2	113.5	94.1	86.4	82.8	68.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	157.4	160.3	162.7	142.7	125.8	112.7	91.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	160.2	161.7	153.6	145.9	142.7	136.3	128.2
Miscellaneous	.6	149.8	147.2	147.5	134.9	130.2	121.7	104.1
LOGGING	2.0	78.8	58.6	208.5	141.7	115.8	113.4	64.7
MINING	6.6	160.8	157.4	163.9	147.9	129.5	117.9	105.8
Coal	2.2	91.9	88.4	96.1	92.7	89.0	91.0	88.7
Metallic ores	3.6	331.8	326.9	323.4	281.3	230.3	196.4	158.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	128.5	128.3	147.6	128.5	113.1	87.9	81.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	87.2	88.3	90.5	84.6	82.1	81.3	82.5
Telegraphs	.5	101.2	102.7	105.6	97.1	93.6	92.5	86.6
Telephones	1.6	83.4	84.3	85.4	81.3	79.0	78.3	81.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.7	90.1	88.7	90.4	88.3	86.4	84.8	82.7
Street railways and cartage	2.6	127.9	124.8	120.8	122.7	118.7	114.6	113.9
Steam railways	5.5	77.9	76.3	78.8	77.9	75.8	75.0	72.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	96.1	98.3	103.5	91.6	94.0	92.3	94.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.4	143.5	133.8	144.3	103.9	117.4	117.0	97.0
Building	2.9	77.8	71.7	86.3	61.4	67.2	58.1	45.2
Highway	9.9	289.3	262.1	280.3	159.5	213.3	222.3	185.5
Railway	2.6	73.1	76.1	74.8	95.0	79.3	79.0	68.2
SERVICES	2.6	136.1	146.7	135.4	127.4	120.5	116.2	108.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	131.9	146.5	131.1	121.5	117.3	115.0	104.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	142.8	146.9	143.6	135.4	125.1	117.5	112.5
TRADE	10.4	134.5	131.0	133.4	129.6	123.8	120.0	115.0
Retail	7.6	139.5	134.9	139.7	136.1	128.9	126.8	121.0
Wholesale	2.8	122.8	121.8	119.3	114.8	112.2	104.2	101.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.7	115.1	125.7	110.1	106.1	100.0	90.4

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3. 1/ Revised index.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933
<u>Maritime</u> - All Manufacturing	32.0	100.9	102.4	123.2	107.4	102.0	95.9	86.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4.1	77.4	84.0	106.8	90.7	84.5	80.2	59.8
Pulp and paper	5.2	168.8	153.4	188.5	167.2	147.9	142.0	150.1
Textile products	3.6	83.2	84.5	92.3	84.0	86.9	86.4	81.4
Iron and steel	8.5	87.2	95.3	128.5	108.6	107.2	92.2	82.2
Other manufactures	10.6	114.2	111.6	119.5	106.4	97.8	96.8	86.4
Logging	1.3	50.8	44.5	235.1	162.7	167.3	137.9	64.1
Mining	20.3	114.2	112.5	117.0	109.0	106.9	100.6	95.6
Communications	2.6	100.0	102.2	101.8	96.3	90.6	87.7	84.4
Transportation	8.6	62.0	60.0	66.2	62.8	61.5	64.5	68.5
Construction	24.1	218.9	210.0	267.3	219.4	204.6	164.3	121.3
Services	1.9	181.7	230.0	178.3	168.5	164.4	153.5	144.4
Trade	9.2	136.2	131.0	129.1	124.1	119.9	112.1	105.3
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	114.5	113.2	134.9	117.9	112.9	103.1	90.9
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	54.4	114.1	115.7	122.6	107.9	103.1	96.2	88.8
Lumber products	3.0	94.7	104.2	106.9	89.8	88.1	81.4	73.6
Pulp and paper	7.1	105.6	106.4	112.8	100.5	94.1	91.0	79.8
Textile products	15.7	135.9	132.7	144.0	130.9	124.3	115.5	106.7
Iron and steel	7.8	81.2	84.8	100.8	79.3	74.3	68.0	61.9
Other manufactures	20.6	125.1	127.9	127.4	115.3	112.0	104.5	99.1
Logging	2.9	113.1	76.7	385.6	245.4	170.5	195.7	92.7
Mining	3.4	256.0	255.3	252.0	218.5	163.4	125.3	117.2
Communications	1.6	76.5	77.4	79.0	72.5	71.3	73.0	76.3
Transportation	8.8	90.4	88.8	93.1	88.7	89.0	89.5	85.9
Construction	18.7	163.6	142.1	108.2	61.2	87.6	66.4	73.6
Services	2.4	124.1	129.2	128.4	113.3	105.8	105.7	100.2
Trade	7.8	142.0	138.6	140.5	135.1	129.2	125.5	128.6
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	121.6	118.1	127.3	106.0	103.1	96.0	89.1
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	62.0	113.4	114.3	122.3	110.1	103.9	93.5	85.7
Lumber products	3.5	72.2	77.3	85.8	76.2	73.1	68.6	62.1
Pulp and paper	6.4	106.8	106.6	111.5	102.3	98.0	93.6	88.6
Textile products	10.0	112.4	108.5	119.3	115.6	112.1	105.2	104.4
Iron and steel	15.7	101.6	100.1	115.1	91.6	89.2	69.1	59.0
Other manufactures	26.4	135.3	139.4	141.9	122.8	122.3	115.2	104.6
Logging	1.2	58.8	39.9	148.4	98.6	91.2	84.5	54.5
Mining	5.6	259.4	256.2	264.8	236.1	200.1	167.9	140.0
Communications	1.9	80.3	80.9	85.9	78.6	77.2	76.0	79.0
Transportation	6.8	83.7	83.5	89.3	86.4	81.6	80.1	79.0
Construction	9.9	121.5	115.0	184.8	107.1	123.5	175.3	93.1
Services	2.6	157.5	165.0	153.5	148.5	144.5	139.9	125.6
Trade	10.0	139.2	135.1	139.5	136.4	131.9	128.1	119.8
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	115.8	115.6	130.4	112.6	108.1	104.3	89.6
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	27.7	105.9	106.6	108.7	104.4	98.6	90.9	86.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	1.8	91.0	102.2	106.8	90.7	85.8	75.1	78.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	99.3	95.2	96.9	93.1	89.6	86.9	84.1
Textile products	2.3	145.0	136.3	137.8	137.4	122.0	118.8	107.7
Iron and steel	8.6	78.0	79.9	78.0	76.7	76.8	71.4	69.7
Other manufactures	12.4	139.3	138.9	146.0	139.7	127.0	115.3	107.9
Logging	.1	10.1	10.6	7.8	21.4	30.1	47.2	11.2
Mining	7.3	120.5	110.7	129.4	121.4	108.4	114.4	110.8
Communications	2.7	100.7	101.5	100.9	98.2	95.9	96.7	91.6
Transportation	19.9	105.6	102.1	94.8	97.8	96.6	90.6	87.2
Construction	21.4	132.6	132.3	110.6	123.2	115.2	95.8	120.2
Services	2.9	118.2	138.8	114.3	113.0	101.4	93.5	91.9
Trade	18.0	120.1	118.3	116.9	115.6	108.5	107.0	102.6
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	113.2	112.2	107.6	108.6	102.7	95.7	98.7
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	40.9	114.3	117.8	125.5	112.6	106.0	95.4	84.1
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	12.3	89.2	96.4	98.8	93.3	82.1	66.0	57.2
Pulp and paper	4.7	102.9	97.0	123.8	114.6	103.1	103.3	93.9
Textile products	1.2	129.2	127.6	126.4	127.0	114.7	101.6	99.6
Iron and steel	3.6	89.9	86.8	87.9	74.5	74.3	73.7	59.2
Other manufactures	19.1	153.3	158.7	168.0	144.6	143.7	132.0	117.8
Logging	6.6	86.1	75.0	110.4	94.3	87.7	62.6	56.3
Mining	10.5	119.4	117.9	114.6	100.6	89.0	88.2	71.4
Communications	3.3	113.0	115.5	114.6	110.6	101.9	96.3	97.1
Transportation	12.4	100.4	102.3	100.0	96.6	94.9	93.1	89.0
Construction	12.3	105.8	106.9	106.1	105.0	133.6	110.8	100.5
Services	3.4	115.8	124.9	116.2	106.5	100.3	95.9	90.1
Trade	10.6	132.6	131.4	141.3	131.7	123.1	115.7	105.6
<u>B.C.</u> All Industries	100.0	111.3	112.0	117.9	108.1	106.0	95.4	85.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/Revised index.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.9	106.2	106.5	113.0	99.1	93.7	88.5	84.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	125.3	125.4	129.8	120.3	112.7	113.4	109.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.2	109.2	108.5	108.7	104.4	102.9	100.6	97.7
Textiles	15.2	122.3	118.8	126.4	112.0	103.8	98.0	90.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	117.9	119.8	113.3	105.4	114.3	106.3	120.5
Iron and steel	12.2	79.7	82.9	95.7	75.6	70.3	64.3	60.5
Other manufactures	20.4	110.5	111.1	116.0	103.6	96.4	91.5	84.5
Communications	2.3	63.9	64.8	66.0	62.5	62.3	65.2	69.4
Transportation	8.8	97.2	95.0	98.0	99.2	102.7	95.2	93.8
Construction	11.0	115.4	105.2	69.6	49.2	45.2	47.7	75.4
Trade	13.2	135.3	131.5	133.2	128.2	124.2	117.3	121.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.2	106.6	107.4	95.6	91.5	87.0	87.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	53.7	107.0	107.9	110.1	100.9	99.2	96.9	97.9
Leather products	16.2	103.5	104.0	101.1	108.6	108.5	104.1	113.7
Other manufactures	37.5	108.6	109.7	114.1	97.3	95.0	93.6	90.6
Transportation	11.4	100.3	96.0	95.5	94.1	99.4	98.9	104.4
Construction	15.4	214.5	116.6	93.4	79.5	147.3	104.0	96.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.1	110.2	107.2	98.1	101.8	97.5	98.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.2	109.1	108.4	112.4	104.1	98.6	93.8	87.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	118.4	117.5	123.3	124.0	109.1	116.3	103.1
Printing and publishing	9.1	126.0	126.8	129.6	120.5	115.3	109.8	102.6
Textiles	11.3	96.5	91.8	99.7	95.5	91.3	92.1	92.1
Iron and steel	10.2	94.6	95.3	100.9	83.4	77.5	67.8	59.7
Other manufactures	27.8	114.7	115.0	116.5	108.8	105.1	97.6	91.0
Communications	2.6	67.5	67.2	67.9	65.7	65.5	67.4	72.2
Transportation	5.6	97.0	98.3	99.0	96.4	92.0	90.7	92.2
Construction	2.8	65.6	64.2	83.3	65.4	73.8	58.2	49.0
Trade	20.2	128.5	123.6	129.9	127.9	123.9	121.9	115.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.4	108.1	112.6	105.5	101.1	96.5	90.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.4	98.7	100.4	105.1	97.1	92.8	89.6	82.9
Lumber products	4.1	49.5	73.1	71.7	61.7	48.9	69.8	42.4
Pulp and paper	16.1	95.7	91.8	95.5	89.4	92.3	83.0	81.2
Other manufactures	27.2	118.5	116.5	124.2	115.4	109.2	101.8	99.0
Construction	13.1	129.9	136.9	139.6	159.2	158.3	135.4	108.0
Trade	19.8	137.0	134.8	136.3	131.8	120.7	112.8	105.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.3	109.0	114.4	110.9	105.6	100.8	93.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.6	104.0	110.3	120.3	96.8	99.4	81.8	73.3
Textiles	16.8	87.5	88.3	93.7	90.1	89.0	84.0	87.1
Electrical apparatus	10.3	111.4	119.2	136.3	111.1	116.9	84.3	76.5
Iron and steel	30.2	99.4	109.8	130.1	86.8	90.2	66.8	48.9
Other manufactures	25.3	122.8	127.7	123.6	111.1	114.7	101.2	95.2
Construction	3.3	68.8	66.1	45.4	45.9	57.0	48.8	39.7
Trade	8.6	132.3	131.6	131.6	123.7	124.5	118.2	101.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.1	109.2	117.3	98.0	100.1	84.4	75.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.6	136.9	129.4	154.8	127.9	110.5	88.9	79.2
Iron and steel	60.2	125.0	113.9	150.2	121.9	106.4	80.1	69.8
Other manufactures	25.4	177.0	181.6	171.9	150.0	125.4	121.2	117.3
Construction	2.2	43.7	42.3	93.5	34.9	57.6	19.3	14.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	126.7	121.1	146.2	120.3	106.8	86.7	77.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	100.6	100.0	102.9	98.6	95.1	89.6	86.6
Animal products - edible	5.6	129.6	124.5	151.6	130.5	124.6	117.9	112.0
Printing and publishing	5.4	102.1	97.3	99.5	96.0	94.4	96.1	93.2
Textiles	6.5	150.4	143.1	141.7	147.1	130.7	125.6	113.5
Iron and steel	16.6	74.4	77.1	78.0	75.5	75.4	69.3	68.7
Other manufactures	14.5	119.9	119.3	119.0	113.6	108.7	101.8	98.8
Transportation	10.2	83.7	87.5	87.0	83.7	77.9	75.5	71.5
Construction	3.6	54.1	62.6	55.0	58.2	63.6	47.5	30.6
Trade	29.2	100.0	98.6	100.4	100.2	93.8	92.9	89.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.3	96.5	97.6	95.3	91.1	86.5	82.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.9	120.5	121.7	121.6	114.6	104.6	88.5	83.5
Lumber products	8.2	79.5	87.1	87.7	87.4	79.7	54.3	47.0
Other manufactures	31.7	139.1	137.5	137.0	126.9	116.1	104.6	100.6
Communications	7.0	110.2	112.6	113.0	108.3	101.5	95.3	95.6
Transportation	17.1	107.7	105.9	108.4	104.1	102.7	99.4	93.6
Construction	7.6	73.3	77.9	86.7	65.8	73.3	38.4	45.5
Services	6.2	115.3	119.6	116.6	104.0	100.2	94.9	89.7
Trade	22.2	138.3	133.0	142.5	133.0	124.1	116.5	105.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.7	114.9	117.9	109.1	103.5	90.5	85.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1938

Price \$1 a year

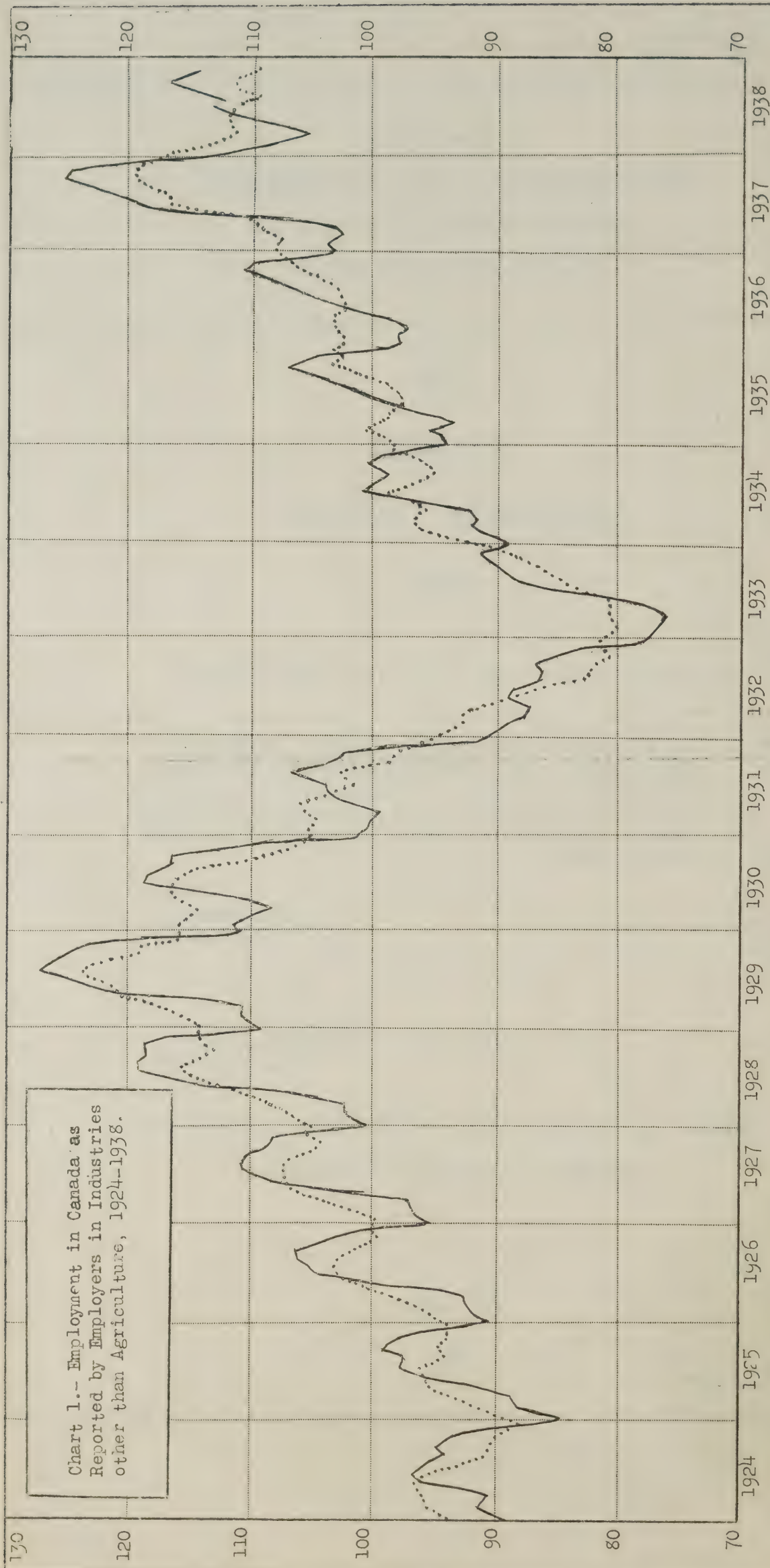


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Nov. 25, 1938.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Data furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 11,049 leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion show that employment was considerably curtailed at the beginning of November. The loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decline at Nov. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1937. The reported payrolls aggregated 1,100,263, compared with 1,120,068 at Oct. 1, while the index (1926=100) declined from 116.7 in the preceding month, to 114.6 at the first of November, as compared with 125.2 at the same date in 1937. Industrial employment was thus at a lower level than in the late autumn of last year, but it was more active than at the beginning of November in 1936, when the index was 111.0; it was also in greater volume than in any November in the years, 1930-1935.

Since the reduction in staffs at Nov. 1, 1938, was larger than usual at the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decrease, declining from 111.0 at Oct. 1, 1938, to 109.7 at the beginning of November.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows:- 1938, 114.6; 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9 and 1927, 108.8.

Important seasonal improvement was noted at the beginning of November in logging; the gain did not provide work for so many men as were dispatched to the bush at Nov. 1 in either 1937 or 1936, although it exceeded the average advance at that date in the years since 1920. There were also considerable increases in mining, building and retail trade. On the other hand, communications, transportation, services, construction and manufacturing showed declines, mainly of a seasonal character; the losses in highway construction and maintenance and transportation were particularly extensive. Within the manufacturing division, food, lumber and leather factories recorded the largest reductions in personnel, while rubber, chemical, electric light and power, automobile, agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged and some other iron and steel plants reported heightened activity.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 4.

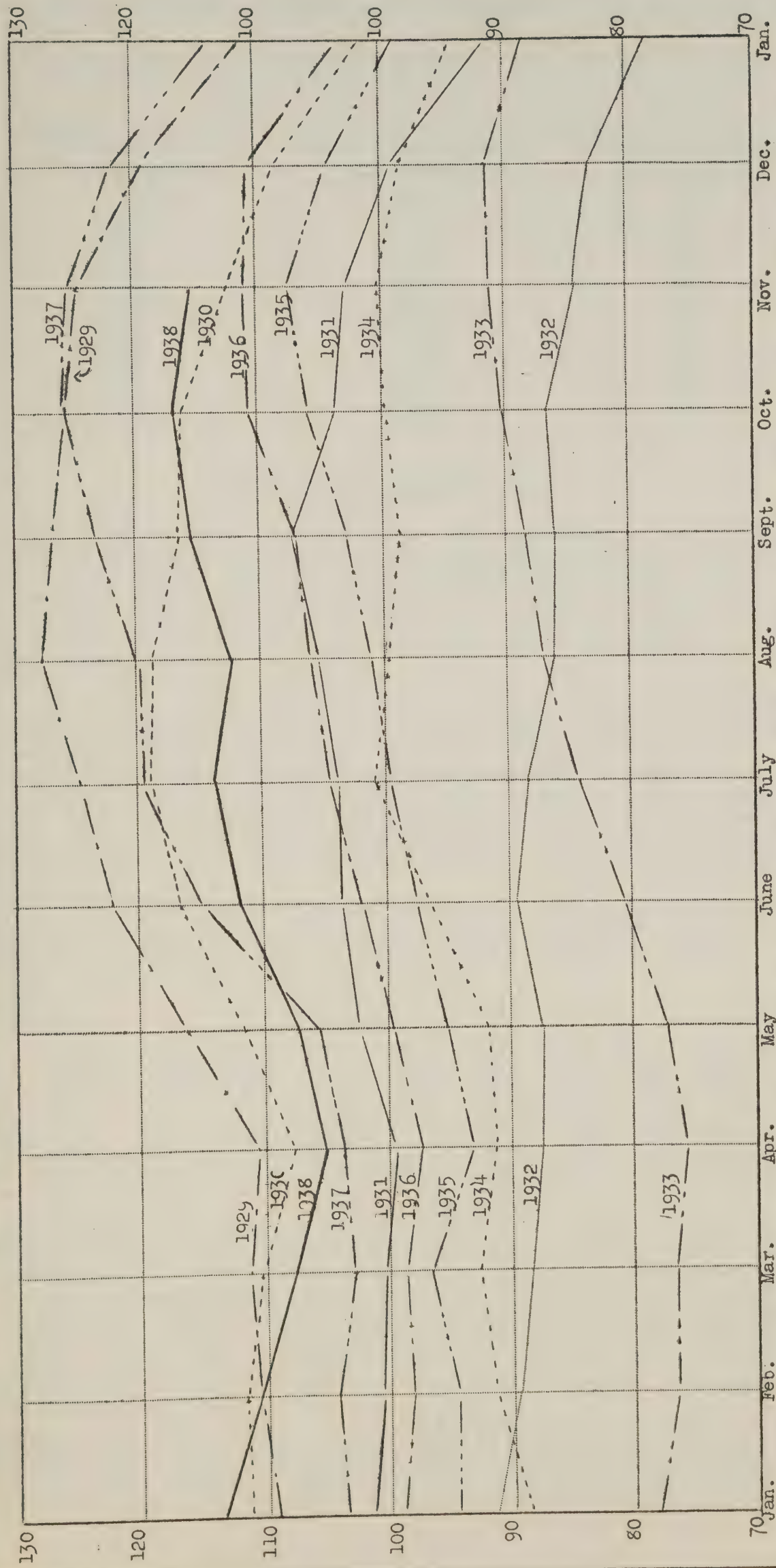
For Nov. 1 of last year, 10,463 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,194,137, a decrease of some 3,900 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1937, returns. The contractions in construction were then most pronounced, while exceptionally large advances had been indicated in logging.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepared monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just released from school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for September) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in September of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in September of the years, 1930 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The number unemployed, though lower than in any September in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for September, 1937. As compared with August, 1938, there was a decrease of some 16,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for September, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

September	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	:	Estimated Number of Wage- earners in employment (in thousands)	:	Estimated Number of Wage- earners unemployed (in thousands)
1938	2,748	:	2,402	:	346
1937	2,812	:	2,587	:	225
1936	2,630	:	2,267	:	363
1935	2,591	:	2,184	:	407
1934	2,528	:	2,058	:	470
1933	2,495	:	1,909	:	586
1932	2,465	:	1,829	:	636
1931	2,583	:	2,144	:	439
1930	2,683	:	2,388	:	295
1929	2,623	:	2,576	:	47
1928	2,461	:	2,434	:	27

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was downward in all provinces. The curtailment in Quebec involved the release of the largest number of persons, but the greatest percentage losses were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, employment was generally at a lower level than at Nov. 1, 1937, but in all but the Maritime Provinces, activity was greater than at the same date in 1936 and immediately preceding years; in the Maritimes, the index at the latest date was higher than in the beginning of any November in the period, 1932-35.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in industrial activity in each of the Maritime Provinces, most of the reduction in personnel taking place in road construction; mining, communications and transportation, however, also reported curtailment. The factory group as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in food and iron and steel plants, but lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. Building also afforded more employment, and there were important seasonal increases in logging camps. Returns were received from 807 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 82,494 workers on their payrolls, or 1,367 fewer than at the beginning of October.

A much larger decline had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1937, by the 721 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 91,900 persons; the index was then many points higher than at the latest date. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).									
	Nov.1 : 1938	Nov.1 : 1938	Oct.1 : 1938	Sept.1 : 1938	Aug.1 : 1938	July 1 : 1938	June 1 : 1938	May 1 : 1938	Apr.1 : 1938	Nov.1 : 1937
Provinces	2.2 :	95.0	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0 :	83.0
P.E.Island	58.7 :	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6 :	124.9
Nova Scotia	39.1 :	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5 :	132.8
New Brunswick	100.0 :	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6 :	127.3
Maritimes										

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a falling-off, chiefly in construction, but manufacturing, steam railway operation and services also released employees. On the other hand, there were gains in mining, retail trade, building and logging, those in the last-named being pronounced. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, mineral product, electrical apparatus and some other divisions showed contractions. The 2,749 reporting employers reduced their forces by 5,411 persons, bringing them to 337,692 at Nov. 1. Employment was not so brisk as at Nov. 1, 1937, when a considerable gain had been indicated in 2,507 establishments, whose staffs numbered 363,525.

Ontario.- The trend was downward in Ontario at the beginning of November, the 4,808 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 450,092 persons, or 3,213 fewer than in the preceding month. On the average, the change at Nov. 1 in the years, 1921-1937, has been a decline on a smaller scale than that indicated

at the latest date. There was a seasonal advance in logging, and mining and trade also showed improvement from Oct. 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, communications, transportation and building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, the pulp and paper, rubber, chemical and iron and steel divisions showed heightened activity, the gains in the latter being largest; leather, lumber, food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were most pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. Little general change had been noted in Ontario at the beginning of November, 1937; the index was then 15.4 points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 115.0. For Nov. 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 4,639 employers having 508,302 workers.

Prairie Provinces.— There were seasonal decreases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at Nov. 1, 1938. Returns were compiled from 1,548 firms in the Prairie Provinces having 137,972 employees, as against 144,491 at Oct. 1. Logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but there were declines in manufacturing, services, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the loss in manufacturing occurred in iron and steel factories. The general curtailment in this area was on a much larger scale than that recorded at Nov. 1, 1937, but the index then was slightly lower, standing at 106.2, as compared with 108.1 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,492 employers of 135,559 men and women; this was a decrease of 1,832 from their Oct. 1, 1937, payrolls.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months:—

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Nov.1 : 1938	Nov.1 : 1937	Oct.1 : 1938	Sept.1 : 1938	Aug.1 : 1938	July 1 : 1938	June 1 : 1938	May 1 : 1938	Apr.1 : 1938	Nov. 1 : 1937
Provinces	1938	1937	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938	1937
Manitoba	43.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	99.3
Saskatchewan	25.4	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	115.9
Alberta	31.2	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	110.5
Prairies	100.0	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	106.2

British Columbia.— A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,137 employers furnishing returns aggregated 92,013, compared with 95,308 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in construction, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in communications and services. In the group of factory employment, there were important seasonal reductions in food canneries, with smaller declines in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were more active. Employment generally was quieter than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,104 establishments had reported a total working force of 94,851 persons, compared with 100,263 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 111.5, as compared with 107.5 at Nov. 1, 1938.

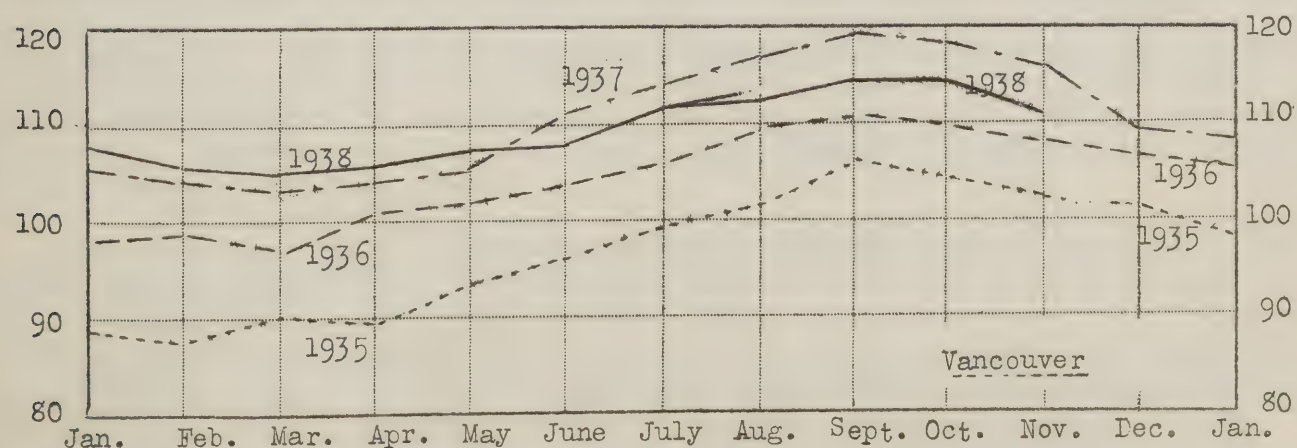
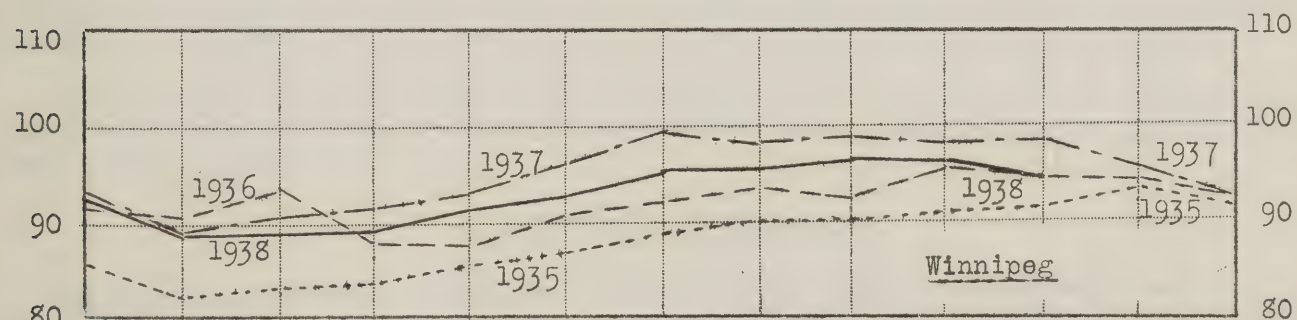
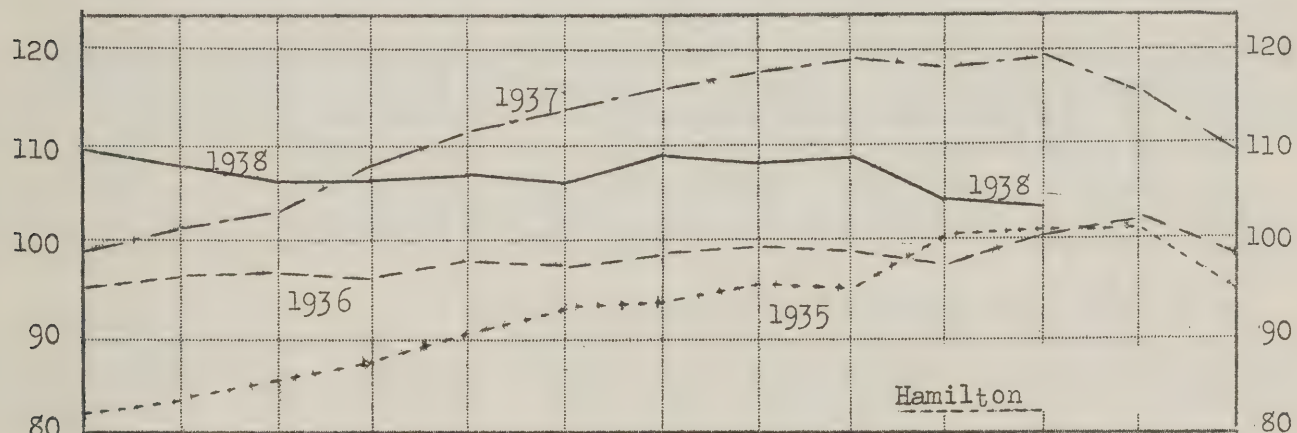
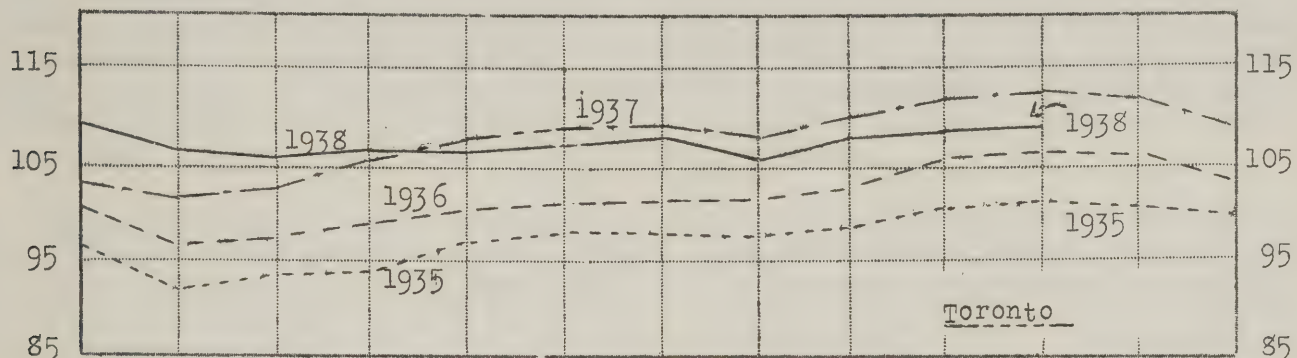
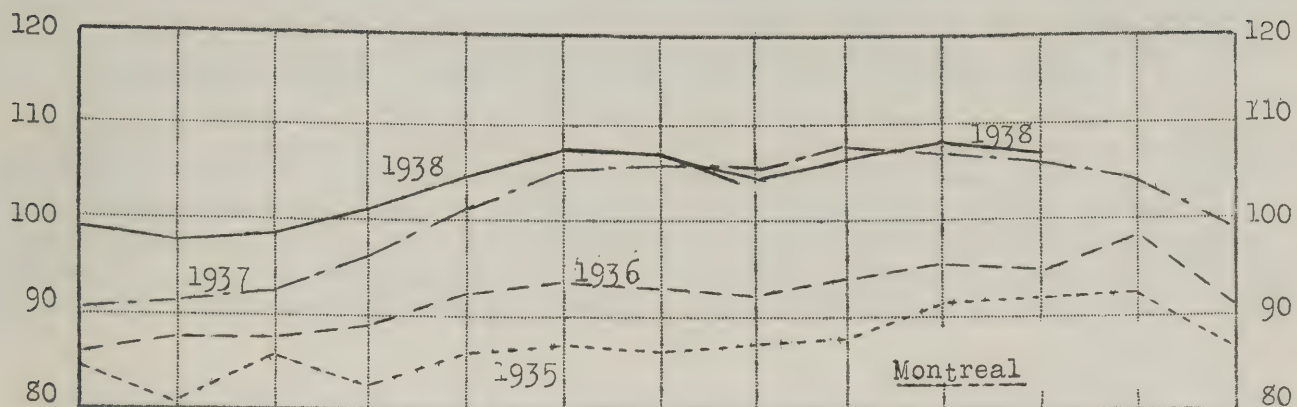
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in Quebec City, Toronto and Windsor, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver there was a falling-off in activity. Except in Montreal and Quebec, the volume of employment in these centres was not so great as at the beginning of November of 1937.

Montreal.— A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 1,750 persons were released from the payrolls of the 1,583 co-operating firms, who employed 164,254. Trade and building showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, road construction and transportation. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, mineral product and electrical apparatus factories, while vegetable food and some other plants reported advances. A rather smaller decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then fractionally lower. Statements for Nov. 1, 1937, had been received from 1,417 establishments providing work for 159,897 men and women.

Quebec City.— Industrial activity showed a further advance in Quebec, according to 193 employers of 16,405 persons, compared with 16,137 at Oct. 1. Construction and transportation indicated most of the increase, while manufacturing recorded a decline; this took place largely in leather plants. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1937, when the 178 co-operating establishments had employed 13,886 workers, or 448 fewer than at Oct. 1, 1937.

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1938.



Toronto.— There was a slight increase in the payrolls of 1,626 firms in Toronto, who had 138,304 persons in their employ, a number greater by 193 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade, services and manufacturing, in which food and printing and publishing plants showed improvement. On the other hand, employees were released by transportation and construction companies. A small gain had also been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was some three points higher; the 1,555 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1937, had reported staffs aggregating 140,300, compared with 140,162 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.— In Ottawa, moderate curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions; construction and transportation were also slacker, while trade was rather more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 211 establishments furnishing data employed 14,203 persons, as against 14,533 at Oct. 1. Employment was in less volume than at the same date in 1937, when the trend had also been downward, according to information from 204 employers of 14,813 workers.

Hamilton.— Industrial activity in Hamilton decreased slightly at Nov. 1, when the 304 co-operating firms reported 33,311 employees, or 87 fewer than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, the loss taking place chiefly in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus groups; on the other hand, construction and trade showed moderate increases. A general gain had been made at the beginning of November of last year, and the index was then decidedly higher. The Nov. 1, 1937, paylists of the 294 reporting employers had included 38,512 men and women.

Windsor.— The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 191 establishments reported 17,958 persons on their staffs, compared with 17,390 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much higher level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1937, had been tabulated from 179 firms, whose payrolls totalled 21,019.

Winnipeg.— Employment was reduced in Winnipeg, according to 498 employers with 40,712 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 41,430 in their last report. Manufacturing was slacker, iron and steel plants reporting most of the falling-off; transportation, building and road construction also released employees, while trade showed an upward movement. Figures furnished by 488 firms at the first of November of last year indicated that they had 42,183 men and women on their paylists; the employment index then stood at 98.0, compared with 94.7 at the date under review.

Vancouver.— The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 476 co-operating establishments had 35,972 persons on their staffs, or 1,387 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and other industries showed declines, those in the first-named occurring largely in lumber, food and metal-using factories. Industrial activity generally was at a lower level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by 461 firms, whose employees had numbered 37,215, a decline of 988 from Oct. 1, 1937.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— While employment in manufactures at Nov. 1 showed a seasonal contraction, this was on a smaller scale than that indicated at the same date of last year, and was also less than the average decline at the beginning of November in the autumns since 1920. The 6,217 co-operating establishments reported 565,332 employees, or 8,094 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index (1926=100), declined from 112.5 in the preceding month to 110.9 at Nov. 1, when it was lower than that of 119.0 at the same date in 1937. However, the latest index was higher than at the beginning of November in any of the six preceding years.

Since the recession was less-than-average in the experience of past years, the seasonally-adjusted index gained slightly, rising from 109.1 at the beginning of October, to 109.9 at the date under review.

The trend was upward at Nov. 1, 1938, in iron and steel plants, the improvement occurring mainly in the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement and automobile divisions. The general gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, but was smaller than that indicated at Nov. 1 in any of the three preceding years. The rubber, chemical and electrical light and power industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food,

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

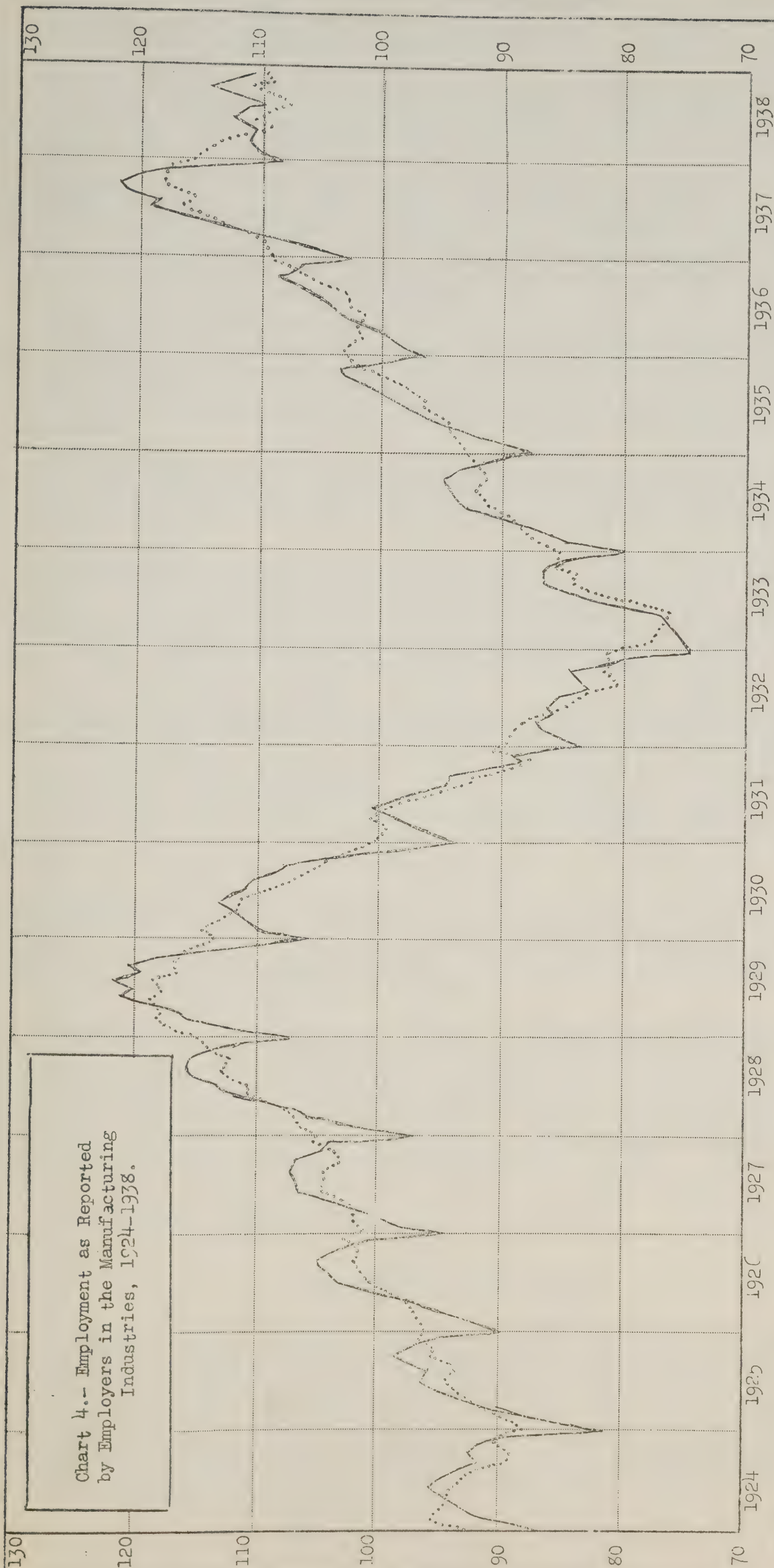
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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION:
A COPY OF THE REPORT HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO THE
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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR THEIR REVIEW AND
ACTION.

Very truly yours,
The Adjutant General

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

-5-

lumber, leather, pulp and paper, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product factories released employees, the declines in many cases being of a seasonal nature.

For Nov. 1, 1937, 6,015 manufacturing establishments had reported 605,134 employees, compared with 618,470 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years:- 1938, 110.9; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1 and 1927, 104.9.

Logging.- Data were received from 364 firms employing 37,748 men, or 15,020 more than in the preceding month. This increase was smaller than that noted at Nov. 1 in either 1936 or 1937, but exceeded the average gain recorded at the beginning of November in the period, 1921-1937. The index, at 130.8, was many points lower than at Nov. 1 of last year. There were advances in logging at Nov. 1 in all five economic areas, those in Quebec being most pronounced.

Mining.- Improvement was indicated in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The forces of the 441 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 75,672 persons, compared with 74,442 at Oct. 1. A decrease had been noted at the beginning of November, 1937, and the index was then slightly lower. With rare exceptions, the movement at Nov. 1 has been upward in other years for which data are available.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual in the late autumn. The companies and branches reporting had 22,826 workers in their employ, or 474 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was rather lower than at Nov. 1, 1937.

Transportation.- A decrease of 2,585 persons was reported by the 479 co-operating employers in the transportation group, whose staffs numbered 106,021. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and steam railway operation all showed curtailment. A larger reduction had been made at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was fractionally lower than that of 87.9 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in highway and railway construction and maintenance, while building work showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,336 contractors employing 146,989 workers, compared with 172,136 at the beginning of October. Contractions have been indicated in this group at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled, but the losses at the latest date exceeded the average in the experience of the last seventeen years. The index of 122.5 at the beginning of November, 1938, was lower than at the same date in 1937, when it stood at 131.7.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there were small increases in other branches of the service group, according to 539 firms with 28,446 men and women in their employ; this was 717 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 132.8, was slightly above that of Nov. 1, 1937, when a larger decline had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 962 workers being added to the forces of the 1,587 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 117,229. The improvement occurred in the retail division, wholesale houses being rather slacker. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 135.6, was rather lower than at the same date in 1937; a much larger gain had then been reported. The advance this year is not equal to the average indicated at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Further pronounced gains may, of course, be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Sept. 12 showed a decline as compared with Aug. 15, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries except agriculture was 13.2 at Sept. 12, 1938; this was an increase as compared with the figure of 13.0 at Aug. 15, 1938, and 9.7 at Sept. 13, 1937. It is provisionally estimated that at Sept. 12, 1938, the number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000; this was 22,000 less than at Aug. 15, 1938, and 326,000 less than at

[illegible]

Sept. 13, 1937. Recent press reports state that the number of persons unemployed in Great Britain declined by 18,000 between September and October, but was greater by 442,000 than in October, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These statements are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to a statement issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, there was a marked increase in employment in September. Approximately 440,000 people were re-employed in all non-agricultural occupations between August and September, in addition to nearly 200,000 who had returned to work between June and August; for the entire period from June to September, over 640,000 men and women were re-employed. This figure does not take account of casual workers and others employed in harvesting crops, including approximately 120,000 cannery workers who are not part of the normal labour supply. The inclusion of these workers would add substantially to the total number of persons re-employed by private industry and by regular governmental agencies.

Most of the gain in September was in manufacturing, although retail and wholesale stores, railroads, mines and certain other lines of industry also took on more employees. Employment of factory wage-earners increased by 250,000, an increase of 3.7 p.c., which is much greater than the usual seasonal gain of slightly over one p.c. Factory payrolls also increased by five p.c., or \$7,500,000 a week, although there has ordinarily been a gain of about one p.c. between August and September.

Employment in the manufacture of durable goods rose 5.0 p.c., while that in the industries manufacturing non-durable goods increased by 2.8 p.c. during the month. Based on the 1923-25 average as 100, the index of factory employment in September was 88.9, compared with 85.7 in August and 109.0 in September, 1937.

The employment gain of 5.9 p.c. in retail trade was larger than seasonal, and indicated the hiring of 184,000 workers since August. Anthracite mines increased their forces by 23.4 p.c. from the exceptionally low level of the previous month, adding about 12,600 workers. Bituminous coal mines had 16,100 or 4.3 p.c. more men on their rolls in September than in August. Metal mines reported the first employment gain (of 10.3 p.c.) since September, 1937, in response to increased demand and rising prices. A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a gain of 2.4 p.c., or more than 22,000, in the number of employees on Class I railroads. Changes in employment in other lines of industry were largely seasonal in character, with the exception of slight declines in building and certain of the utilities.

New York.— The New York State Department of Labor reported little general change in employment in manufacturing at Oct. 15 as compared with Sept. 15, there being a gain of only 0.4 p.c., while total weekly payrolls declined by 0.2 p.c. Employment and payrolls were from 10 to 11 p.c. lower than in October of last year. The preliminary, general index of employment (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 80.7 in October, 1938, while that of earnings was 75.2.

Massachusetts.— The Department of Labor and Industries in the State of Massachusetts reports that there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 1,786 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September, 1938; their payrolls aggregated 264,629. As compared with October, 1937, there was a reduction of 11.9 p.c. in the number employed in manufacturing.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the general index of employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined from 91.9 in September, 1937, to 72.6 in September, 1938, when employment was 2.1 p.c. higher than in the preceding month. There were gains as compared with August, 1938, in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of factory employment decreased from 86.0 p.c. of the 1925-27 average in August, to 83.1 in September, 1938, as compared with 105.6 in September, 1937.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	92.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1938.

100.0 7.5 30.7 40.9 12.5 8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	83.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1938.

14.9	1.5	12.6	1.3	3.0	1.6	3.7	3.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1938.

100.0 51.4 3.4 6.9 2.1 9.6 13.4 2.6 10.6

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	51.4	110.9	112.5	119.0	107.7	103.5	92.8	86.5
Animal products - edible	2.3	133.4	134.4	138.2	132.8	120.5	111.9	104.8
Fur and products	.2	95.1	96.5	99.5	87.6	100.4	91.1	91.7
Leather and products	2.0	106.1	113.3	109.2	109.0	106.3	96.0	96.1
Boots and shoes	1.3	104.5	115.8	109.1	107.6	107.2	95.1	101.0
Lumber and products	3.8	77.7	82.5	89.0	81.4	76.2	67.9	61.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	66.5	72.9	77.4	72.5	66.5	56.9	49.7
Furniture	.7	88.8	86.3	93.5	88.8	86.6	78.9	76.3
Other lumber products	1.0	104.8	110.0	121.4	103.7	97.8	93.7	86.8
Musical instruments	.1	53.5	58.3	56.8	55.9	51.8	55.2	44.3
Plant products - edible	3.7	134.7	146.9	138.0	136.9	126.5	114.4	116.2
Pulp and paper products	6.0	107.5	108.2	113.9	105.8	98.6	95.3	89.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	96.9	99.2	109.0	98.3	88.6	85.7	77.4
Paper products	1.0	136.0	135.8	139.0	127.1	117.8	107.8	101.7
Printing and publishing	2.3	111.7	110.6	111.7	108.4	105.1	103.9	100.0
Rubber products	1.2	106.1	104.4	115.1	101.5	96.3	91.7	87.0
Textile products	9.7	122.6	123.0	128.9	121.5	118.9	110.0	105.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	130.4	129.9	140.9	132.7	134.8	122.3	116.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	96.7	95.9	104.1	94.7	93.3	88.5	81.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	129.9	130.7	144.9	145.3	145.8	121.8	130.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	497.1	493.1	530.4	512.0	534.8	476.6	425.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	124.9	122.5	129.2	128.0	127.2	118.5	122.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	118.7	121.0	123.3	113.5	105.8	100.3	92.9
Other textile products	1.0	107.1	109.1	93.8	101.3	97.7	89.7	83.4
Tobacco	.7	96.4	96.3	100.3	91.9	106.2	101.3	113.4
Beverages	.8	166.9	173.2	161.3	147.3	144.6	124.6	124.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	159.6	159.4	159.9	144.2	134.8	125.1	113.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	89.3	91.7	94.4	84.0	80.1	73.8	62.1
Electric light and power	1.6	137.9	136.6	129.6	121.1	117.6	116.2	109.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	136.0	137.5	158.6	126.3	131.2	111.6	95.1
Iron and steel products	11.2	93.9	92.4	109.3	89.8	88.7	71.3	63.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	115.4	109.4	144.3	117.8	116.7	89.2	72.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	113.7	116.4	134.9	109.4	95.8	82.9	67.4
Agricultural implements	.5	60.7	54.2	80.2	44.9	55.9	39.6	30.2
Land vehicles	4.7	84.6	82.4	98.0	83.7	85.4	67.9	63.0
Automobiles and parts	1.7	132.5	115.9	151.9	127.4	131.5	71.2	60.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	72.0	71.8	68.2	63.7	62.9	45.3	44.8
Heating appliances	.4	139.5	143.5	135.0	126.8	113.1	100.1	89.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	96.8	107.4	130.4	89.5	86.8	63.9	51.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	106.3	106.1	120.6	102.1	97.4	72.5	64.8
Other iron and steel products	1.9	103.7	101.7	113.5	94.1	88.5	78.6	69.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	155.6	157.4	159.7	141.1	126.8	111.7	93.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	156.1	160.2	149.5	143.3	139.8	134.3	127.8
Miscellaneous	.5	146.0	149.8	139.8	133.6	124.6	120.9	103.7
LOGGING	3.4	130.8	78.8	306.3	206.9	158.4	171.9	110.3
MINING	6.9	163.4	160.8	161.1	151.8	132.5	121.2	109.7
Coal	2.3	92.9	91.9	93.2	95.5	92.9	93.8	94.2
Metallic ores	3.8	335.5	331.8	320.4	286.7	234.4	204.1	159.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	135.8	128.5	145.4	133.9	110.6	85.6	84.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	85.5	87.2	88.9	83.1	81.4	80.7	81.1
Telegraphs	.5	97.0	101.2	101.9	94.9	94.8	91.1	85.4
Telephones	1.6	82.3	83.4	85.3	80.0	77.8	77.9	80.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	87.9	90.1	87.2	87.1	84.5	83.9	81.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.2	127.9	116.8	120.7	117.4	112.7	111.9
Steam railways	5.5	75.7	77.9	77.4	75.8	74.2	75.1	71.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	94.6	96.1	93.1	94.8	89.8	88.3	90.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.4	122.5	143.5	131.7	99.6	119.9	111.0	94.6
Building	3.1	80.4	77.8	85.3	61.0	70.4	60.6	45.0
Highway	8.3	238.2	289.3	250.8	165.1	226.3	214.0	184.9
Railway	2.0	56.3	73.1	66.2	77.9	71.5	66.7	62.1
SERVICES	2.6	132.8	136.1	131.0	124.9	117.1	114.9	107.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	126.5	131.9	125.0	119.1	113.3	112.4	104.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	143.3	142.8	141.1	133.8	122.2	117.6	111.5
TRADE	10.6	135.6	134.5	137.0	132.0	124.6	121.3	115.6
Retail	7.8	141.3	139.4	144.6	139.5	130.2	128.0	121.1
Wholesale	2.8	122.0	122.8	119.9	115.0	111.6	105.4	102.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.6	116.7	125.2	111.0	107.7	100.2	91.3

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933
<u>Maritime</u>	-Manufacturing	32.8	101.8	100.9	120.1	109.5	100.2	97.0	88.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.9	72.2	77.4	87.8	83.0	64.1	72.3	65.3
	Pulp and paper	4.9	154.5	168.8	187.9	164.9	143.0	144.0	156.8
	Textile products	3.7	83.4	83.2	91.0	84.4	87.6	88.8	82.0
	Iron and steel	9.6	96.8	87.2	129.4	111.0	110.8	94.5	82.6
	Other manufactures	10.7	114.8	114.2	119.5	116.0	100.3	100.7	86.6
	Logging	4.0	148.3	50.8	365.7	290.7	191.9	245.9	154.9
	Mining	20.4	112.9	114.2	110.9	110.6	106.0	101.5	97.2
	Communications	2.5	95.7	100.0	98.3	95.3	88.2	87.6	83.1
	Transportation	8.5	60.4	62.0	63.5	63.7	61.3	63.3	65.6
	Construction	20.7	184.7	218.9	198.3	189.5	190.9	151.7	93.2
	Services	1.8	173.5	181.7	168.0	156.7	154.3	154.1	133.5
	Trade	9.3	134.8	136.2	132.9	127.9	123.5	110.0	104.9
<u>Maritimes</u>	-All Industries	100.0	112.6	114.5	127.3	119.4	111.1	104.9	90.2
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	54.2	112.0	114.1	119.1	105.9	103.2	94.4	88.1
	Lumber products	2.7	83.9	94.7	96.9	83.6	84.6	75.7	67.0
	Pulp and paper	7.1	103.4	105.6	109.8	99.6	95.1	89.6	80.6
	Textile products	15.9	135.4	135.9	142.0	129.9	126.1	114.3	108.0
	Iron and steel	7.9	81.2	81.2	98.1	78.8	76.8	69.1	61.6
	Other manufactures	20.6	122.4	125.1	123.6	112.0	109.5	101.2	97.2
	Logging	5.4	211.9	113.1	589.1	365.7	254.5	324.7	175.9
	Mining	3.6	264.1	256.0	252.7	223.0	166.0	128.0	118.9
	Communications	1.6	77.4	76.5	78.1	72.0	70.2	72.7	75.7
	Transportation	8.8	89.2	90.4	89.1	88.1	87.1	88.4	85.4
	Construction	15.9	136.6	163.6	103.7	73.5	85.1	61.3	81.5
	Services	2.4	119.0	124.1	124.2	113.2	101.0	99.9	98.8
	Trade	8.1	143.9	142.0	144.2	137.1	130.5	127.8	130.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	119.7	121.6	130.5	110.3	105.0	98.0	92.2
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	61.8	112.3	113.4	120.9	108.8	105.3	92.0	86.1
	Lumber products	3.2	66.9	72.2	80.9	72.0	71.2	63.7	59.5
	Pulp and paper	6.5	108.7	106.8	111.2	105.2	97.4	95.6	89.9
	Textile products	10.0	112.2	112.4	118.9	115.4	114.5	107.6	105.0
	Iron and steel	16.3	104.8	101.6	120.5	96.3	95.2	69.8	60.2
	Other manufactures	25.8	130.4	135.3	134.9	126.0	121.0	109.8	104.6
	Logging	1.9	94.6	58.8	227.8	155.1	134.9	119.0	95.3
	Mining	5.8	265.1	259.4	258.6	244.1	203.4	174.1	141.7
	Communications	1.9	78.4	80.3	85.4	78.3	77.7	76.0	77.3
	Transportation	6.7	83.0	83.7	87.2	84.7	80.1	79.3	76.8
	Construction	9.1	110.5	121.5	174.2	101.7	123.0	160.8	100.7
	Services	2.6	157.7	157.5	152.1	147.0	142.2	141.7	128.7
	Trade	10.2	140.1	139.2	144.6	138.8	132.9	130.2	120.6
<u>Ontario</u>	-All Industries	100.0	115.0	115.8	130.4	112.8	110.0	103.6	91.4
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	28.4	103.7	105.9	109.2	107.3	98.9	91.7	86.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.9	88.8	91.0	103.2	89.4	80.2	71.5	72.1
	Pulp and paper	2.7	97.8	99.3	97.5	96.0	90.7	86.1	83.9
	Textile products	2.4	144.3	145.0	139.2	142.7	122.9	117.3	111.2
	Iron and steel	8.3	72.1	78.0	79.7	77.1	76.4	72.0	69.0
	Other manufactures	13.1	141.0	139.3	145.8	146.0	129.2	118.1	108.3
	Logging	.5	42.5	10.1	47.3	37.5	72.4	78.3	31.0
	Mining	8.0	126.8	120.5	134.2	126.7	120.7	121.4	124.8
	Communications	2.7	98.0	100.7	98.2	93.6	94.7	93.6	90.2
	Transportation	20.1	101.9	105.6	91.7	94.2	94.3	91.2	86.7
	Construction	18.3	108.2	132.6	101.6	105.4	140.4	94.5	104.6
	Services	2.9	113.3	118.2	105.9	105.8	97.3	91.3	88.6
	Trade	19.1	121.3	120.1	118.6	118.2	108.4	107.1	102.3
<u>Prairies</u>	-All Industries	100.0	108.1	113.2	106.2	106.0	108.1	96.5	94.6
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	41.1	110.8	114.3	115.5	107.5	99.2	89.1	79.5
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	12.9	89.7	89.2	93.1	92.9	80.6	66.7	56.9
	Pulp and paper	4.9	102.7	102.9	122.5	116.2	104.3	103.0	91.1
	Textile products	1.3	128.4	129.2	123.4	126.3	112.1	94.6	92.5
	Iron and steel	3.6	86.3	89.9	83.6	75.7	73.7	64.8	59.8
	Other manufactures	18.4	143.9	153.3	147.5	129.4	125.4	116.5	106.3
	Logging	7.3	93.3	86.1	110.2	95.9	85.5	62.5	57.6
	Mining	10.8	118.9	119.4	111.7	101.9	88.8	88.6	72.8
	Communications	3.3	108.0	113.0	109.6	105.4	99.6	95.5	95.1
	Transportation	12.1	94.6	100.4	94.7	98.3	91.3	89.5	88.3
	Construction	10.9	90.8	105.8	97.1	96.8	128.7	124.1	101.0
	Services	3.4	110.5	115.8	110.4	105.6	100.1	95.3	91.3
	Trade	11.1	137.1	135.6	144.3	133.5	122.2	116.2	106.3
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	107.5	111.3	111.5	105.4	101.8	94.1	84.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.8	105.1	106.2	111.4	98.1	94.1	88.1	83.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	133.6	125.3	130.8	119.4	117.2	113.2	109.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	109.9	109.2	110.3	106.3	104.3	100.8	98.2
Textiles	15.0	119.7	122.3	123.5	109.6	102.4	96.6	89.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	116.8	117.9	113.5	105.0	114.8	105.8	115.3
Iron and steel	12.3	79.9	79.7	92.9	75.0	73.2	65.7	59.8
Other manufactures	20.0	107.2	110.5	114.8	102.5	95.0	90.2	84.2
Communications	2.3	64.2	63.9	65.2	62.4	62.0	64.5	67.9
Transportation	8.8	96.8	97.2	96.8	98.6	97.1	96.4	93.3
Construction	10.6	109.9	115.4	68.2	45.6	50.4	50.2	71.9
Trade	13.8	137.8	135.3	136.6	129.4	124.6	119.6	122.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.1	108.2	106.4	94.6	91.7	87.3	86.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	49.9	101.9	107.0	106.6	99.2	97.0	92.6	93.2
Leather products	14.1	92.2	103.5	92.0	102.4	102.6	98.4	101.7
Other manufactures	35.8	106.4	1108.6	113.1	97.8	94.4	89.9	89.3
Transportation	11.4	102.9	100.3	94.2	92.5	102.8	109.5	104.7
Construction	19.3	276.2	214.5	89.9	81.8	143.2	106.7	91.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	119.1	117.1	103.8	97.1	100.5	96.5	94.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.1	109.5	109.1	111.5	103.9	100.0	93.8	88.1
Plant products - edible	5.8	120.3	118.4	121.5	118.1	111.9	112.1	104.0
Printing and publishing	9.2	128.3	126.0	129.6	123.1	118.2	112.0	105.4
Textiles	11.3	96.4	96.5	99.0	94.6	93.1	91.3	90.5
Iron and steel	10.2	95.2	94.6	103.1	85.3	79.7	67.3	58.7
Other manufactures	27.6	114.6	114.7	113.9	108.2	105.2	98.6	92.3
Communications	2.6	67.8	67.5	67.9	65.4	65.8	66.9	70.3
Transportation	5.4	94.2	97.0	96.3	95.5	89.7	87.8	91.4
Construction	2.6	61.3	65.6	90.6	66.3	67.3	61.7	52.0
Trade	20.6	128.9	128.5	133.0	130.7	125.1	125.0	116.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.6	109.4	112.7	105.9	101.7	97.2	91.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.3	97.5	98.7	101.7	95.3	87.9	88.7	83.9
Lumber products	3.9	46.3	49.5	54.6	46.7	48.1	58.9	43.4
Pulp and paper	16.1	94.7	95.7	98.7	90.6	79.4	87.4	84.2
Other manufactures	27.3	117.9	118.5	120.9	116.1	108.8	100.6	98.5
Construction	11.7	113.3	129.9	118.7	148.3	154.4	134.5	120.9
Trade	21.3	141.2	137.0	143.7	137.0	120.5	112.9	108.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.1	108.3	111.7	108.8	104.0	98.6	95.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.1	103.2	104.0	121.6	99.3	100.7	84.3	77.2
Textiles	17.0	88.3	87.5	94.4	92.3	88.8	86.9	87.7
Electrical apparatus	9.7	105.5	111.4	136.2	109.5	119.7	87.8	76.2
Iron and steel	29.2	95.8	99.4	129.6	90.1	94.7	71.3	59.7
Other manufactures	26.2	127.0	122.8	128.5	114.7	112.1	99.8	93.9
Construction	3.6	75.0	68.8	53.1	50.7	59.3	44.5	52.1
Trade	8.9	133.1	132.3	141.7	131.5	126.4	118.1	100.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.8	104.1	119.4	100.4	101.4	86.3	79.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.6	141.9	136.9	165.7	134.6	121.9	75.9	77.8
Iron and steel	62.8	135.1	125.0	167.8	133.9	122.4	64.6	66.4
Other manufactures	22.8	164.8	177.0	158.2	137.1	120.1	117.4	125.1
Construction	2.3	45.4	43.7	80.9	33.1	53.3	16.8	12.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	130.6	126.7	154.1	126.1	115.4	76.1	76.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	98.7	100.6	103.1	100.7	96.0	90.2	85.7
Animal products - edible	6.0	133.9	129.6	157.4	146.2	132.0	123.8	114.8
Printing and publishing	5.3	99.3	102.1	100.3	99.1	95.3	93.4	92.9
Textiles	6.5	147.8	150.4	142.4	152.7	131.7	123.2	116.7
Iron and steel	16.3	72.0	74.4	78.0	76.1	75.3	70.2	67.1
Other manufactures	14.5	117.4	119.9	117.2	111.9	108.9	102.1	96.4
Transportation	10.0	80.8	83.7	82.1	78.9	76.6	73.8	71.0
Construction	2.6	38.6	54.1	57.7	35.9	65.6	42.5	24.1
Trade	30.3	102.0	100.0	101.0	102.6	93.1	93.1	90.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.7	96.3	98.0	94.9	91.4	86.4	81.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.3	114.2	120.5	116.5	110.7	102.0	85.5	82.2
Lumber products	8.1	75.8	79.5	81.2	89.1	76.6	51.8	49.1
Other manufactures	31.2	131.7	139.1	132.5	120.6	113.6	101.1	97.7
Communications	7.0	107.0	110.2	107.9	102.9	98.8	93.9	93.6
Transportation	16.9	102.3	107.7	104.0	109.3	97.4	96.6	94.1
Construction	7.5	69.8	73.3	87.6	52.9	70.8	38.5	44.3
Services	6.2	111.8	115.3	113.4	104.6	102.2	97.1	90.9
Trade	22.9	137.2	138.3	144.2	134.3	124.6	117.9	105.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.4	114.7	115.0	107.0	101.3	89.0	85.1

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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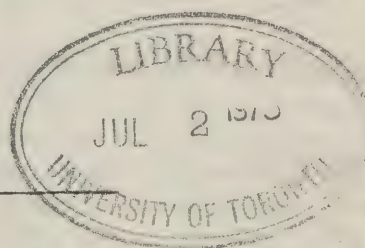
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1938

Price \$1 a year

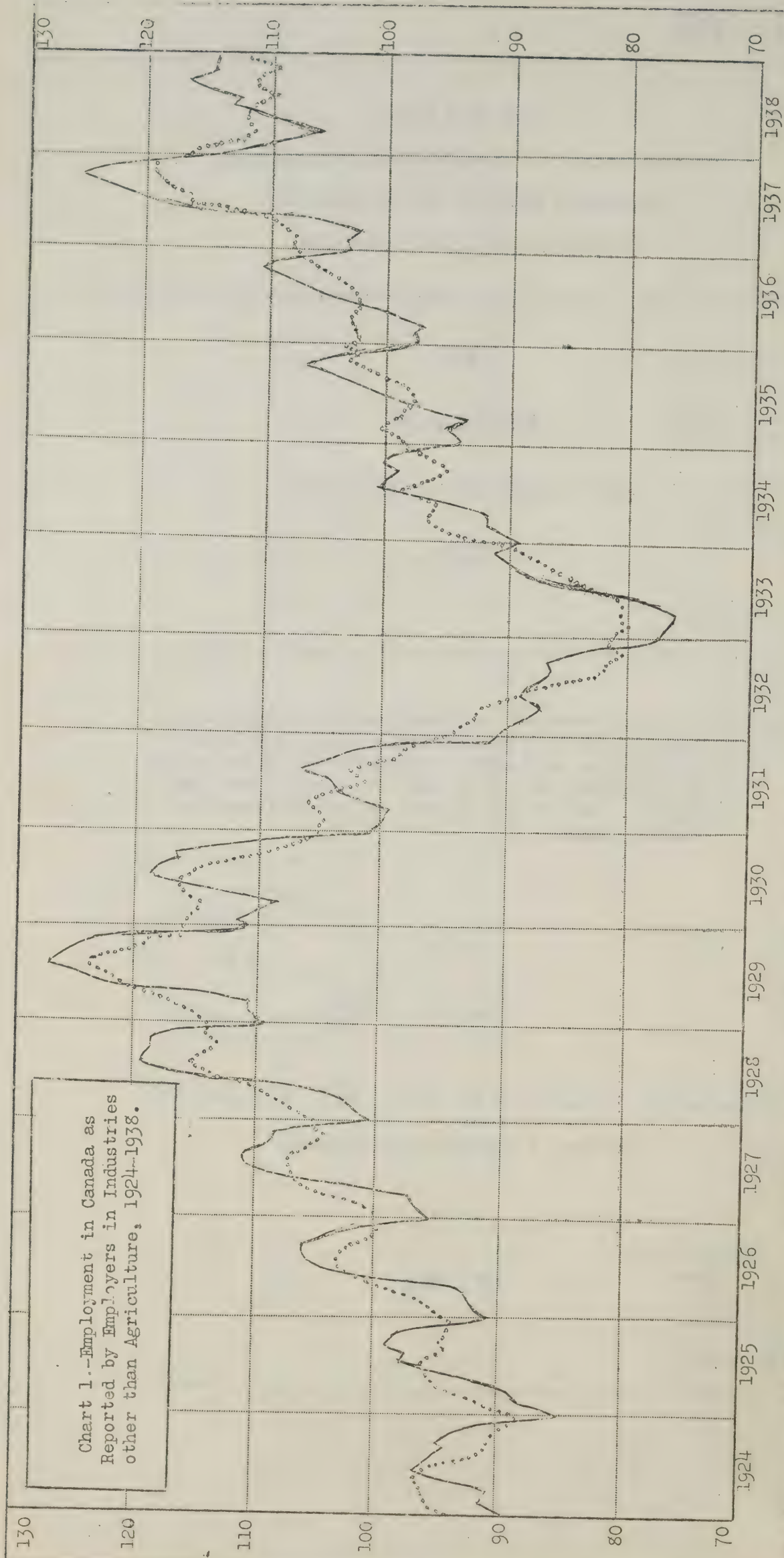


Chart 1.--Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 27, 1938.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment has almost invariably shown a decline at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920. The customary curtailment was indicated at the beginning of the present month, but this involved a percentage loss in personnel that was below the average in the experience of the last seventeen years, while the number of workers laid-off was also decidedly smaller than at Dec. 1, 1937. Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,173 employers, whose staffs were reduced from 1,102,679 in the preceding month to 1,096,434 at the beginning of December, 1938. This decrease of 6,245 persons lowered the index number from 114.6 p.c. of the 1926 average at Nov. 1 to 114.0 at the date under review, when it was slightly over six p.c. below the Dec. 1, 1937, index of 121.6. Since the falling-off from the preceding month was less than normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 109.7 at Nov. 1, 1938, to 111.3 at the beginning of December.

In recent years since 1920, the crude index at Dec. 1 has been as follows:-
1938, 114.0; 1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2;
1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7 and 1927, 108.1.

Manufacturing as a whole, (notably of food, lumber and textile products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1938, those in construction and maintenance being most pronounced; the shrinkage in factory employment was less-than-average, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1937. On the other hand, substantial improvement was recorded in tobacco and iron and steel works, and in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. The gains in the last three were seasonal in character.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears beginning on page 4.

The staffs of the 10,459 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had aggregated 1,159,727, a decline of 34,444 from the preceding month; the loss in employment in construction then recorded had been on a particularly large scale.

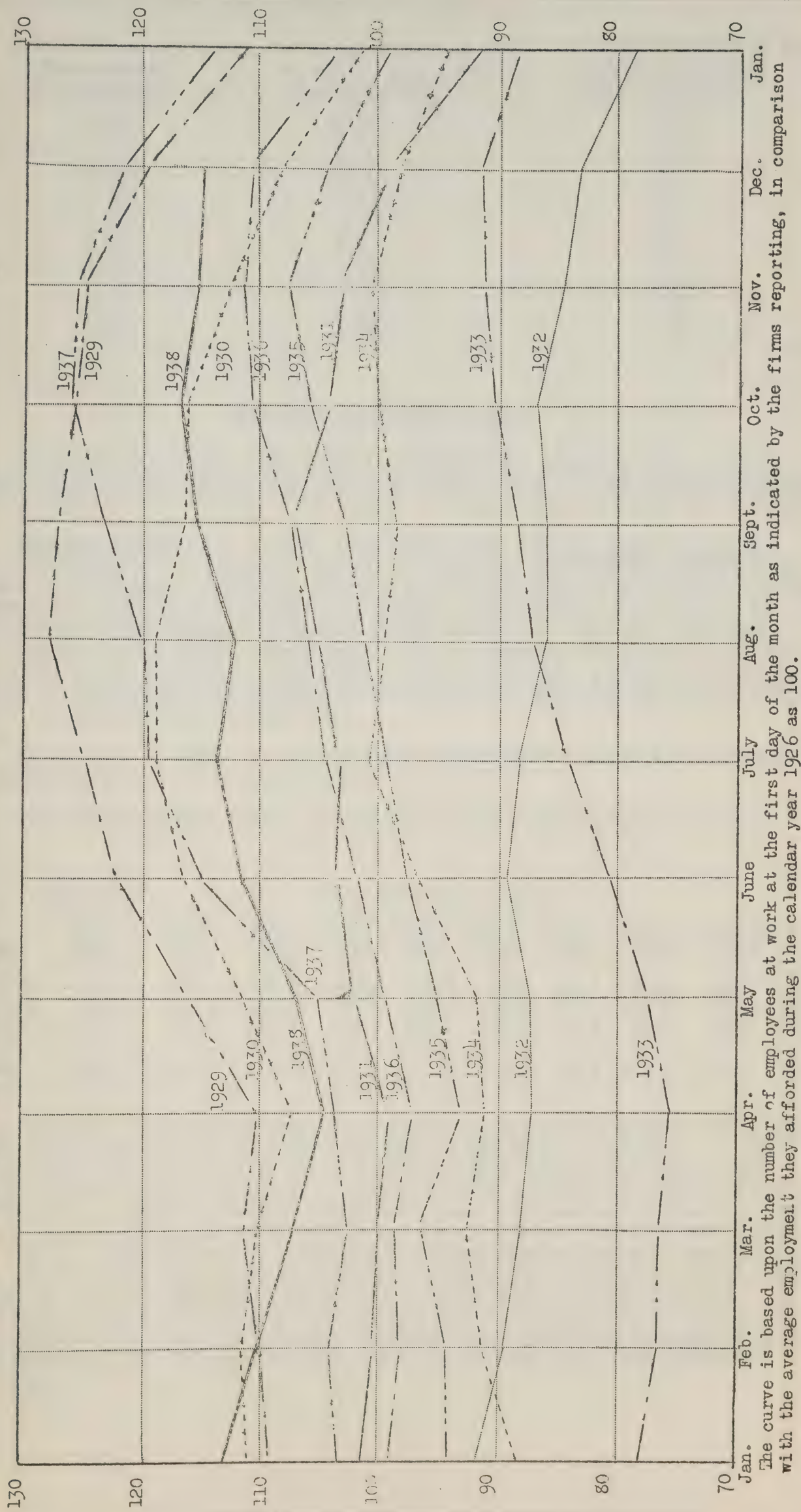
A review of employment during the year 1938, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the new year.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just released from school and others who have never had a job,

The latest estimates (for October) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in October of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in October of the years, 1930 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any October in the period, 1931-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for October, 1937, and being also higher than in October, 1936. As compared with September, 1938, there was an increase of some 32,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



The following shows the estimates for October, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:--

October	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage- : earners in employment : (in thousands)	: Estimated Number of Wage- : earners unemployed : (in thousands)
1938	2,737	2,359	378
1937	2,819	2,577	242
1936	2,640	2,284	356
1935	2,606	2,218	388
1934	2,528	2,063	465
1933	2,512	1,932	580
1932	2,454	1,796	658
1931	2,580	2,108	472
1930	2,633	2,320	313
1929	2,646	2,556	90
1928	2,483	2,436	47

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Quebec and Alberta the trend of employment was upward at Dec. 1; firms in Saskatchewan laid off the largest number of persons. Except in the Prairie Provinces, industrial activity generally was less than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.-- In this area, improvement was indicated in iron and steel manufacturing and in shipping, railway construction and maintenance, trade and logging, lumber and pulp and paper plants and building and highway construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being most pronounced. Returns were furnished by 810 firms employing 80,560 workers, as against 82,592 at Nov. 1. This loss was rather smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937, but exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1937. The index at the latest date, standing at 109.8, was lower than at the beginning of December in either 1936 or 1937, but was higher than at that date in immediately preceding years.

At December 1, 1937, the 718 reporting establishments had 88,478 employees, as compared with 91,909 in the preceding month.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:--

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Dec.1 1937
P.E. Island	2.1	85.4	95.0	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	79.4
Nova Scotia	59.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	127.6
New Brunswick	38.9	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	118.9
Maritimes	100.0	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	122.5

Quebec.-- There was an advance in Quebec, according to statements from 2,810 employers of 344,421 persons, or 5,564 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 119.7 at Nov. 1 to 121.7 at Dec. 1, 1938, when it was nearly eight points lower than at that date in 1937. Manufacturing reported curtailment as compared with Nov. 1, 1938; the largest losses were those of a seasonal character in the lumber and textile divisions, while tobacco and iron and steel factories were busier. Mining, services, transportation, building and railway construction were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, logging, trade and highway work recorded increased employment, that in the last-named being partly due to unemployment relief projects. The seasonal improvement in the logging industry was on a much smaller scale than at Dec. 1, 1937. Statistics for that date had been tabulated from 2,513 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 361,048 persons; this was a decrease of 2,587 from their Nov. 1, 1937, staffs.

Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed a seasonal contraction at Dec. 1, 1938, but this was on a much smaller scale than that noted at the same date of last year, being also below the average decline at the beginning of December in the years since 1920. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in the tobacco and iron and steel industries, while there were contractions in lumber, food, textile, electrical appliance, electric light and power and some other divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and trade reported increased employment. Communications, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment. The 4,847 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1938, had a staff of 448,275, compared with 450,703 at the beginning of November. The index, at 114.4, compared unfavourably with that of 125.8 at the same date in 1937; the 4,632 establishments whose reports were then compiled had 490,413 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.— Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,572 co-operating firms reported they had released 5,915 workers, reducing their staffs to 132,411 at Dec. 1; this reduction was smaller than at the same date in any of the three preceding years, but slightly exceeded the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1937. Retail trade, coal mining and logging showed seasonal improvement, and there was recovery in iron and steel plants, resulting in an upward movement in manufacturing as a whole. On the other hand, transportation and construction afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in the latter being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1937; data were then received from 1,499 establishments with 128,315 employees, compared with 135,549 at the first of November, 1937. The following shows indexes in each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months:—

	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Dec.1 : Dec.1		Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1	June 1	May 1 : Dec.1	
<u>Provinces</u>	<u>1938</u> :	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1938</u> :	<u>1937</u>
Manitoba	44.3 :	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3 :	96.0
Saskatchewan	22.9 :	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2 :	99.8
Alberta	32.8 :	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0 :	108.0
Prairies	100.0 :	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5 :	100.5

British Columbia.— Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of eighteen years. There were gains in logging, shipping and retail trade, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food factories, and mining and construction also released employees. A larger decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1937, but the index was then rather higher. The 1,134 firms making returns for the date under review had 90,767 employees, as compared with 92,201 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1937, 1,097 employers had reported a staff of 91,473 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton; in Quebec City and Winnipeg little change on the whole was shown, while firms in Windsor and Vancouver reported increased employment, the gain in the former being considerable. The indexes in Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver were higher than at Dec. 1, 1937; in Ottawa, the situation was practically unchanged, while in the other centres above enumerated, employment was at a lower level.

Montreal.— There was a considerable decline from the preceding month in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,623 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 1,477 persons to 163,574 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported a contraction, the losses taking place mainly in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Construction work also showed curtailment, while there were substantial gains in retail trade. A larger decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then slightly lower than that of 106.2 at the latest date. The 1,418 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had reported 156,790 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.-- Industrial activity in Quebec City showed little general change, according to the 200 employers whose returns were received, and who had 16,501 employees at Dec. 1. There were contractions since Nov. 1, 1937, in manufacturing, mainly of leather products, and transportation, services and building were also slacker. On the other hand, improvement was shown in road work and retail trade; the gain in the former occurred mainly in unemployment relief projects. A considerable recession had been indicated at the beginning of December in 1937, when the index was much lower; statements had then been received from 177 concerns with 13,248 persons on their payroll.

Toronto.-- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,636 firms, who employed 137,443 workers, as compared with 138,451 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the textile and electrical apparatus groups reporting the greatest reductions; construction was also quieter. Similar losses had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was a few points higher than that of 108.8 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1937, 1,562 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 139,312 men and women, compared with 140,269 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.-- There was a slight falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing, communications and services reported moderate curtailment. Trade, however, was rather busier. Two hundred and fourteen firms recorded a combined payroll of 14,190 workers, as against 14,272 in their last report. Employment was at approximately the same level as at the beginning of December, 1937, although the decline then indicated by 204 employers of 13,961 persons had been on a much larger scale.

Hamilton.-- A decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate force of 32,944 employees was reported by the 310 firms furnishing data, who had a staff of 33,431 at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the losses taking place mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and building, on the other hand, reported some improvement. The index, at 102.4, was decidedly lower than at the same date of a year ago, despite the fact that a much larger loss had then been recorded by the 294 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 37,466 men and women.

Windsor.-- There was a further advance in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while other divisions showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 192 employers with 20,376 workers, compared with 17,953 in the preceding month. A slackening had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1937, when statements had been received from 179 firms with 20,886 employees. The index then, however, was about five points higher.

Winnipeg.-- Employment showed a small recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 504 establishments employing 40,794 persons, as compared with 40,841 at Nov. 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food plants; there were also declines in communications, transportation and construction, while retail trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character, and services were also brisker. The general index, at 94.6, was fractionally lower than at the same date of last year, when a large decrease had been recorded by the 489 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 41,096.

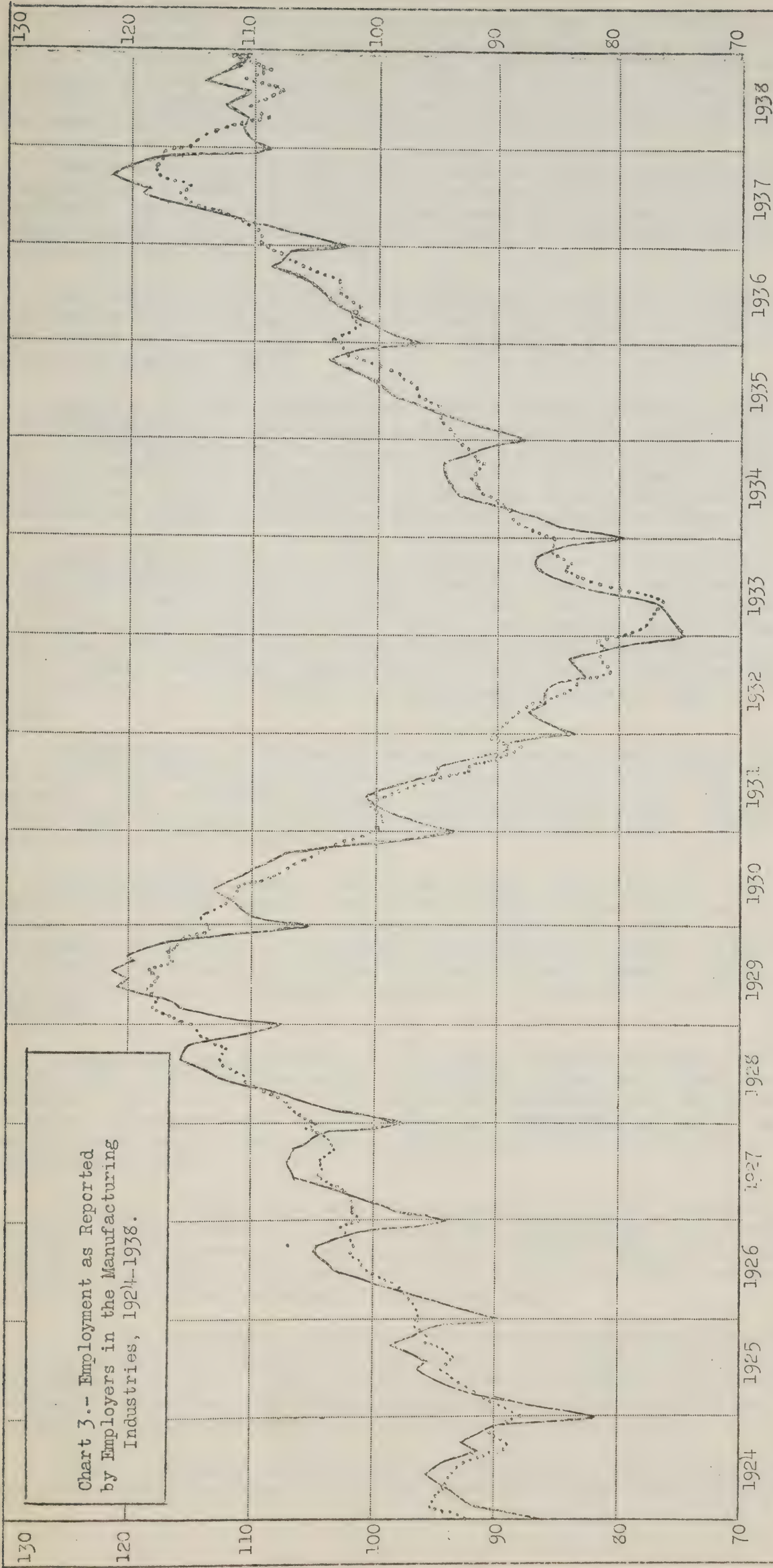
Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver was slightly brisker, according to 474 employers of 36,031 workers, as compared with 35,968 in the preceding month. Manufacturing reported some improvement, mainly in iron and steel and lumber products, and transportation and trade also afforded more employment; on the other hand, construction showed curtailment. A loss had been reported at the beginning of December, 1937, when 462 firms had employed 35,478 men and women; the index then was slightly lower than that of 110.6 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- A seasonal recession in employment was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,217 of which employed 561,191 operatives, compared with 565,527 at Nov. 1. This decrease of 0.8 p.c. was smaller than the average loss indicated at the beginning of December in the experience of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available. The index, after correction

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1924-1938.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

for seasonal movement, therefore showed an advance from the preceding month, standing at 111.4 at Dec. 1, as compared with the seasonally-adjusted index of 109.9 at Nov. 1. On the other hand, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 110.9 at the beginning of November to 110.1 at the date under review, when it was slightly over six points lower than at Dec. 1, 1937; with this exception, the latest index is higher than at the same date in any other year since 1929.

Tobacco works reported considerably heightened activity at the beginning of December, and there was also important improvement in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, electric light and power, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and some other industries.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years: 1938, 110.1; 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9 and 1927, 104.3.

Logging.— Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 388 companies with 48,022 persons in their employ, or 10,274 more than in the preceding month. This increase approximated the average at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, but was decidedly smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937, when the index was many points higher. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in logging operations at the date under review, the gains in Quebec being greatest.

Mining.— Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed declines; the result was a slight falling-off in employment in the group as a whole. On the average, there has been a small reduction in mining at Dec. 1 in the last seventeen years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 443 mine operators whose forces included 75,613 workers, or 59 fewer than at Nov. 1. An increase had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was one point lower than that of 163.3 at the latest date.

Communications.— A further curtailment in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 385 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 22,441 employees at the date under review. The index was rather lower than in the early winter of 1937, although a larger reduction had then been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.— Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 491 employers of 102,730 workers, compared with 106,242 in the preceding month. Steam railway, local transportation and storage and shipping reported contractions in employment. Curtailment on a somewhat greater scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1937, and the index was then nearly a point lower. The decline at the latest date exceeded the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1937.

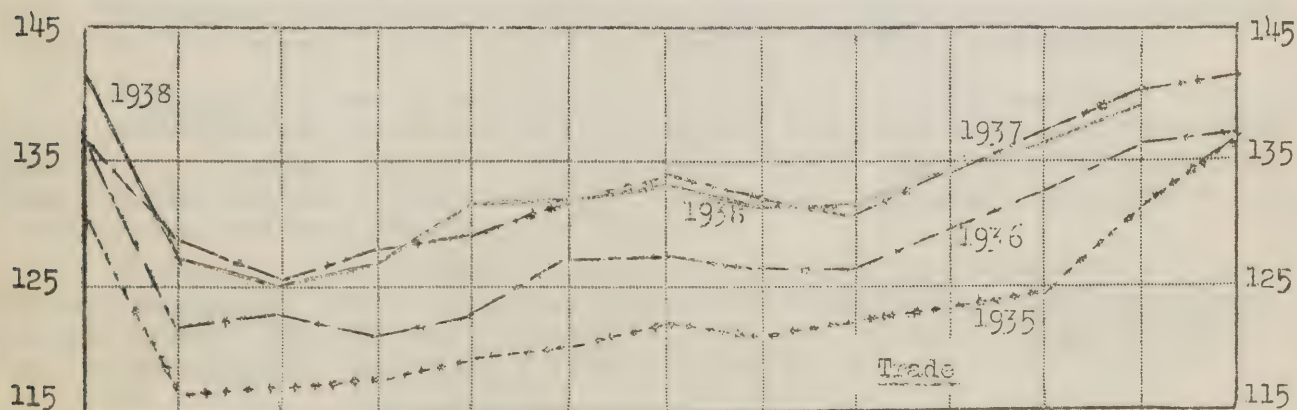
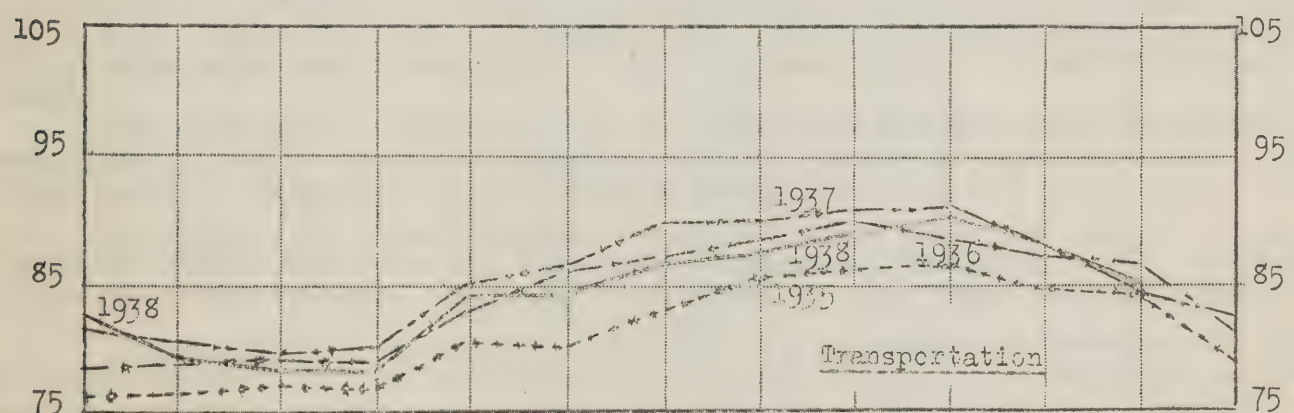
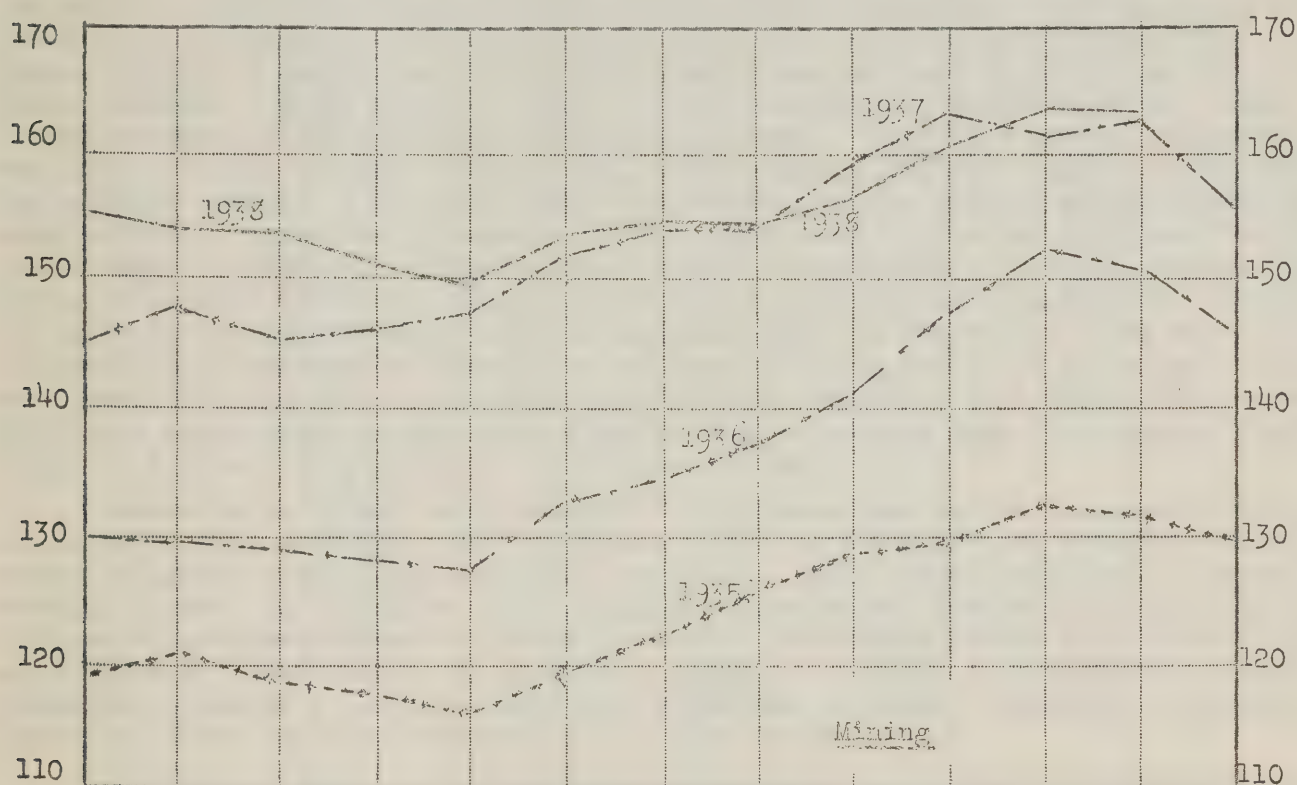
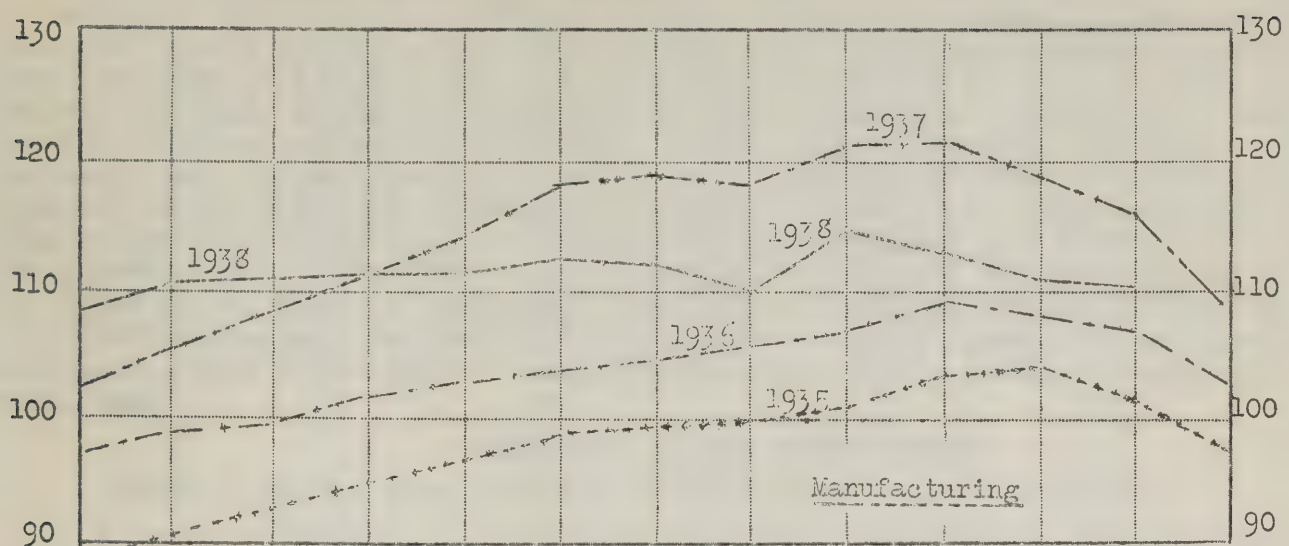
Construction and Maintenance.— There were important seasonal reductions in construction, there being losses in the building, railway and highway construction divisions. The forces of the 1,312 contractors furnishing data aggregated 135,388 employees, as compared with 146,976 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1937, mainly due to an increase in unemployment relief projects.

Services.— There was a moderate decrease in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 553 establishments with 28,572 men and women on their payrolls, or 195 fewer than at the beginning of November. A loss had also been shown at Dec. 1, 1937, when the index was slightly below its level at the beginning of the present month.

Trade.— Additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1937, but the index then was practically the same as at the date under review. The 1,683 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 122,477 persons in their employ, or 3,556 more than in their last report.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.

Chart D. Employment by leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was an improvement in employment at Oct. 17, as compared with Sept. 12, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland insured against unemployment under the general scheme, the percentage unemployed was 12.7 at Oct. 17, 1938, as compared with 12.8 at Sept. 12, 1938, and 10.1 at Oct. 18, 1937. Among insured workers of all classes, the percentage of unemployment was 12.3, as compared with 12.4 at Sept. 12, 1938, and 9.8 at Oct. 18, 1937. The insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, numbered approximately 12,294,000 at Oct. 18. This was 23,000 more than at Sept. 12, 1938, but, on a comparable basis, 210,000 less than at Oct. 18, 1937. The latest press reports state that between Oct. 17 and Nov. 14, there was an increase of 47,000 in the number of registered unemployed workers, as compared with an increase of 109,000 a year ago; the decline in the number of insured persons in employment was less marked than the increase in unemployment, amounting to 27,000, as against 84,000 a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

A further substantial gain in non-agricultural employment was shown in the United States in October, the additional employment of 248,000 workers over the month interval continuing the succession of gains which have been shown each month since July. Approximately 900,000 non-agricultural workers have been returned to jobs over this four-month interval. These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies. They also exclude temporary cannery employees who are not part of the normal labor supply, but are drawn into industry during the packing season. Gains were generally reported in the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed. Factory employment in October continued the upswing which began in July, the slightly larger-than-seasonal gain of 0.8 p.c. indicating the hiring of 53,000 additional workers between mid-September and mid-October. Excluding the decrease of approximately 103,000 casual workers in canneries, there was an increase of some 156,000 workers in other lines of manufacturing activity. While gains in factory employment and payrolls are usually reported from September to October, the current gains are significant as they are slightly more pronounced than the seasonally expected gains of 0.3 p.c. in employment and 1.6 p.c. in payrolls.

Gains in employment were reported in wholesale and retail trade establishments, and reports from anthracite and bituminous coal-mines and private building contractors showed slightly greater-than-seasonal expansion. Metal mines continued to expand their working forces, and telephone and telegraph companies and electric-railroad and motor-bus companies added workers to their payrolls. Year-round hotels also took on additional employees. Crude petroleum producing companies reported a reduction in working forces, laundries reported a seasonal loss, and dyeing and cleaning, brokerage, insurance, and quarrying firms reported declines of less than one p.c.

The current gain in factory employment raised the preliminary October index, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, to 89.5, this being a new high for the year, although it is 16.5 p.c. below the level of October, 1937. The preliminary October payroll index (83.7) also registered a new high for 1938, but was 19.9 p.c. below the October, 1937, level.

The gains were predominantly in the durable goods industries, the October employment index (79.0) for this group standing 4.9 p.c. above the September level. On the other hand, the non-durable goods showed a decline of 2.2 p.c.

New York.— The number employed in New York State factories dropped 0.5 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November, according to data prepared by the State Department of Labor. Employment was about six p.c. lower than in November of 1937.

Massachusetts.— The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reported a contra-seasonal increase of 0.2 p.c. in the number employed in factories in November as compared with October. As compared with November, 1937, there was a decline of 3.3 p.c. The largest gains over October, 1938, were in cotton and woollen factories, while there were pronounced losses in boot and shoe and clothing manufacturing.

Illinois.— According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,730 establishments, there was an increase of 1.7 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September, the gain being contra-seasonal. Improvement was indicated in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. Employment continued at a lower level than in the same month of last year.

Wisconsin.— The Wisconsin Labor Market reported an increase of 1.3 p.c. in factory employment during October as compared with September. The index (based on the monthly average 1925-1927=100) stood at 81.4 at Oct. 15, 1938, compared with 83.1 in the preceding month, and at 101.6 at Oct. 15, 1937.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1938.						
	100.0	7.4	30.8	41.3	12.2	8.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	83.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1938.

15.1 1.5 12.7 1.3 3.0 1.9 3.8 3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
All (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.1
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1938.

100.0 51.7 4.4 7.0 2.1 9.4 11.5 2.6 11.3

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933
MANUFACTURING	51.7	110.1	110.9	116.3	107.0	101.4	91.3	84.4
Animal products - edible	2.4	133.8	133.4	136.8	128.4	115.4	108.9	101.0
Fur and products	.4	96.5	95.1	93.4	95.5	101.5	89.0	88.7
Leather and products	2.0	105.0	106.1	102.8	106.0	103.8	94.3	86.8
Boots and shoes	1.3	103.2	104.5	101.3	103.2	102.6	92.3	87.7
Lumber and products	3.5	72.2	77.7	79.9	77.7	69.8	64.5	59.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	59.5	66.5	63.8	67.2	57.2	52.5	46.0
Furniture	.7	88.4	88.8	92.0	90.3	85.4	78.1	79.1
Other lumber products	1.0	99.8	104.8	120.3	100.8	96.2	90.7	76.5
Musical instruments	.1	50.3	53.5	52.2	50.2	51.8	52.3	44.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	121.5	134.7	122.3	122.5	114.7	103.7	103.1
Pulp and paper products	6.0	107.2	107.5	111.8	105.5	98.7	94.7	88.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	93.6	96.9	103.8	96.7	87.4	83.4	74.1
Paper products	1.0	136.4	136.0	138.8	127.9	118.1	109.4	103.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	114.6	111.7	113.0	109.5	106.9	104.5	101.4
Rubber products	1.2	105.6	106.1	111.6	101.2	98.3	92.3	89.2
Textile products	9.6	120.0	122.6	126.6	120.8	117.0	107.1	103.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	131.2	130.4	143.2	136.2	136.9	121.2	116.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	97.2	96.7	105.5	97.8	97.8	86.3	82.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	132.0	129.9	150.2	150.0	142.4	123.9	130.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	494.8	497.1	535.2	517.2	538.7	476.7	427.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	122.7	124.9	128.7	128.2	127.6	117.6	120.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	112.7	118.7	116.9	109.0	99.4	94.2	88.8
Other textile products	1.0	104.3	107.1	102.0	97.7	94.5	87.7	81.9
Tobacco	1.1	141.5	96.4	141.5	119.5	144.1	122.7	119.9
Beverages	.8	168.9	166.9	161.6	157.2	141.0	137.1	115.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	157.3	159.6	157.4	143.7	135.5	122.4	114.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	85.0	89.3	92.9	82.3	75.8	68.9	57.7
Electric light and power	1.5	131.7	137.9	128.4	117.5	116.2	113.1	104.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	130.8	136.0	152.9	125.0	124.5	111.3	96.3
Iron and steel products	11.7	97.2	93.9	108.7	92.1	86.8	71.4	63.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	113.5	115.4	139.2	120.9	115.7	92.3	74.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	116.9	113.7	133.3	110.4	93.6	83.3	68.3
Agricultural implements	.5	61.6	60.7	74.4	51.8	52.5	39.1	30.6
Land vehicles	5.1	91.3	84.6	100.0	87.1	83.7	67.8	63.3
Automobiles and parts	2.1	159.0	132.5	159.1	140.5	120.0	69.8	61.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	80.5	72.0	79.9	61.0	59.5	52.2	43.2
Heating appliances	.4	129.8	139.5	126.8	121.6	105.3	92.8	84.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	100.3	96.8	123.4	85.6	89.5	61.5	51.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	106.7	106.3	120.0	104.7	94.8	77.1	64.7
Other iron and steel products	1.9	103.3	103.7	112.3	95.3	87.2	77.4	68.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	155.3	155.6	158.3	140.4	125.8	110.4	93.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	152.3	156.1	151.4	142.5	137.5	132.2	125.9
Miscellaneous	.5	139.1	146.0	133.2	133.5	125.0	119.2	103.6
LOGGING	4.4	166.4	130.8	355.4	265.7	183.5	198.6	166.5
MINING	7.0	163.3	163.4	162.3	150.3	131.1	122.9	105.5
Coal	2.4	95.2	92.9	98.3	96.2	93.7	95.5	88.2
Metallic ores	3.8	332.3	335.5	316.7	283.7	230.3	206.1	159.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	131.1	135.8	140.2	126.7	104.8	87.2	80.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	84.0	85.5	85.9	81.7	81.0	79.8	81.0
Telegraphs	.5	93.8	97.0	95.6	92.0	91.7	88.6	84.5
Telephones	1.6	81.3	82.3	83.3	79.0	78.1	77.5	80.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	85.0	87.9	84.1	86.5	84.0	80.1	79.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	124.1	125.2	113.5	119.8	115.2	110.2	111.0
Steam railways	5.2	71.9	75.7	75.0	75.1	73.1	71.0	69.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	93.6	94.6	87.5	95.2	93.7	84.2	87.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	112.8	122.5	104.2	80.1	95.9	100.3	94.6
Building	2.7	69.5	80.4	75.4	51.5	67.3	55.2	42.5
Highway	7.0	227.5	238.2	182.5	133.5	171.0	198.9	194.6
Railway	1.8	48.9	56.3	59.4	59.4	55.3	54.7	55.4
SERVICES	2.6	131.7	132.8	130.6	122.4	116.3	115.2	108.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	126.0	126.5	126.1	115.7	112.0	113.9	106.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	141.5	143.3	138.7	132.9	122.0	115.6	109.9
TRADE	11.3	139.7	135.6	139.6	136.0	131.1	126.0	119.1
Retail	8.4	148.0	141.3	149.0	145.3	140.0	135.6	126.5
Wholesale	2.9	119.7	122.0	118.5	114.9	110.5	103.7	102.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.0	114.6	121.6	110.1	104.6	98.9	91.8

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

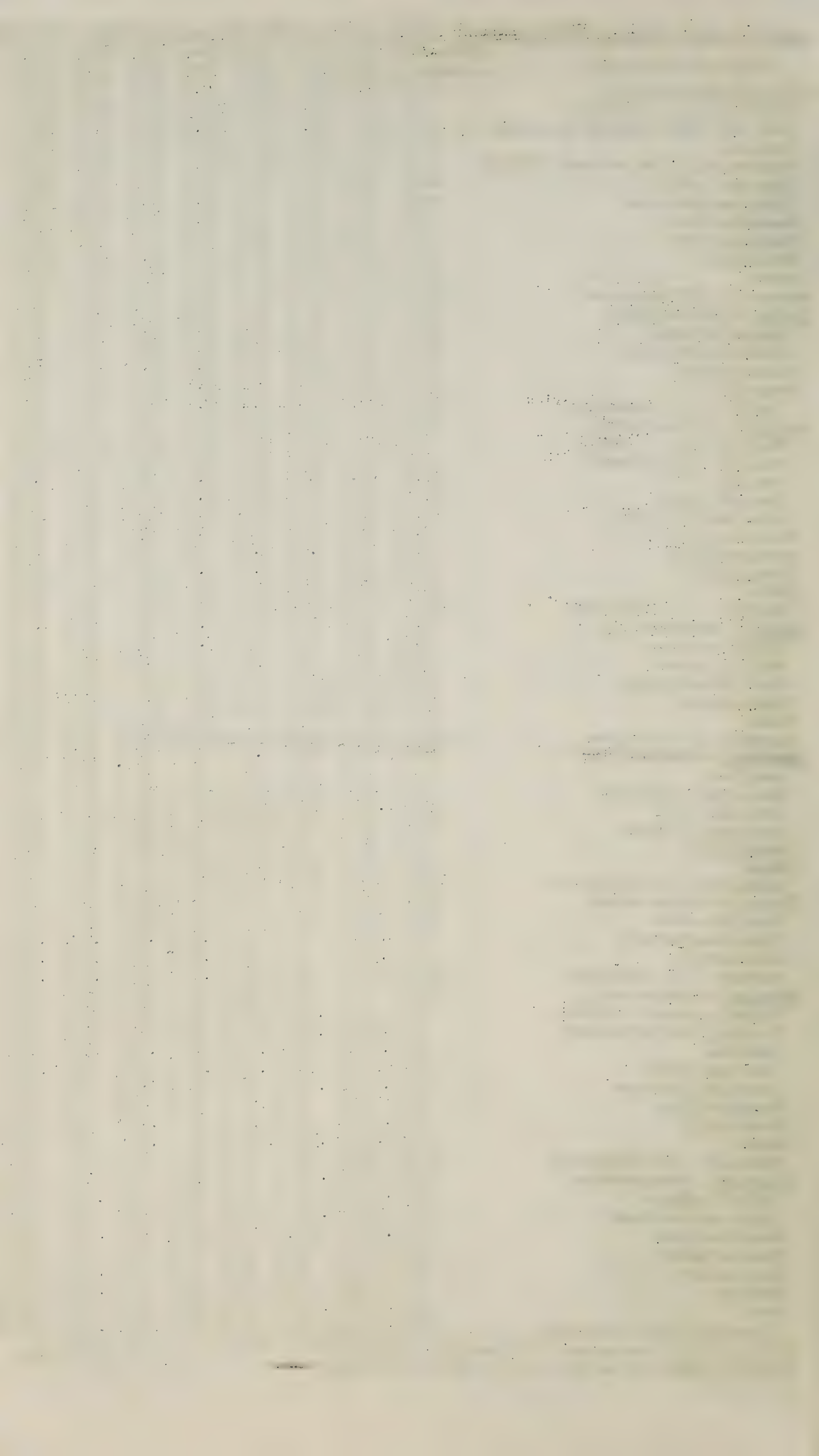
Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	32.4	97.7	101.8	117.1	107.4	99.4	95.9	83.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.3	60.3	72.2	77.4	79.3	61.1	72.5	56.0
Pulp and paper	4.7	142.0	154.5	175.0	156.3	150.1	141.7	145.0
Textile products	3.8	84.5	83.4	93.6	85.9	88.8	87.5	81.7
Iron and steel	10.1	99.3	96.8	129.9	113.2	109.9	96.0	78.8
Other manufactures	10.5	108.3	114.8	117.8	111.0	96.7	96.8	83.2
Logging	6.2	225.7	148.3	386.7	390.2	241.0	316.9	358.3
Mining	20.9	112.8	112.9	116.7	111.2	106.7	104.0	88.3
Communications	2.5	93.1	95.7	94.9	90.4	88.1	86.2	81.7
Transportation	8.8	61.5	60.4	62.8	64.2	64.1	74.0	59.8
Construction	17.3	151.0	184.7	154.2	133.5	147.1	133.4	100.2
Services	1.8	171.0	173.5	167.7	154.0	148.2	150.4	134.3
Trade	10.1	141.6	134.8	136.4	137.3	128.9	116.4	116.4
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	109.8	112.6	122.5	115.3	107.5	106.9	93.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	53.8	109.9	112.0	115.5	104.8	102.0	92.9	85.6
Lumber products	2.3	71.6	83.9	84.5	79.7	69.5	66.9	63.5
Pulp and paper	7.2	103.2	103.4	105.8	99.0	92.7	87.9	79.5
Textile products	15.7	132.2	135.4	138.7	129.4	124.6	110.9	104.4
Iron and steel	8.0	81.7	81.2	96.3	78.4	77.2	69.0	61.4
Other manufactures	20.6	120.7	122.4	120.7	110.2	110.8	101.4	93.6
Logging	6.8	262.0	211.9	662.8	465.9	281.5	369.7	266.0
Mining	3.5	256.3	264.1	252.8	224.6	163.6	129.1	119.4
Communications	1.6	76.3	77.4	77.2	71.4	72.8	72.3	76.9
Transportation	8.6	85.7	89.2	86.3	88.5	89.0	79.8	87.0
Construction	14.5	150.0	136.6	97.2	70.9	70.6	52.8	71.2
Services	2.3	115.5	119.0	122.0	107.9	99.1	98.3	97.3
Trade	8.9	150.3	143.9	147.7	143.6	137.5	133.1	133.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	121.7	119.7	129.6	112.6	103.8	96.4	92.4
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.3	112.7	112.3	119.3	109.3	102.8	90.7	84.6
Lumber products	3.1	63.0	66.9	71.4	66.6	65.9	59.8	56.5
Pulp and paper	6.5	108.7	108.7	110.8	105.7	98.1	95.7	89.9
Textile products	9.9	110.4	112.2	117.6	114.8	112.4	105.5	104.8
Iron and steel	17.0	109.0	104.8	120.5	100.5	91.6	69.8	60.7
Other manufactures	25.8	129.9	130.4	133.7	125.3	118.7	107.8	100.7
Logging	2.5	119.8	94.6	285.9	214.4	172.6	142.0	130.6
Mining	5.8	265.3	265.1	256.3	239.0	197.0	175.4	138.9
Communications	1.9	77.3	78.4	81.8	78.0	76.0	74.7	75.8
Transportation	6.6	81.4	83.0	84.0	83.5	80.0	75.2	74.1
Construction	7.7	93.5	110.5	124.0	84.8	96.1	145.6	122.3
Services	2.6	156.9	157.7	151.7	146.3	143.6	143.9	132.0
Trade	10.6	144.0	140.1	147.3	141.7	138.1	133.3	124.3
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	114.4	115.0	125.8	112.9	107.0	101.7	93.3
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	29.7	104.3	103.7	106.2	104.4	98.2	92.1	86.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	1.8	83.6	88.8	94.0	85.9	77.0	73.8	74.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	100.7	97.8	98.3	96.3	94.0	87.2	85.9
Textile products	2.3	133.2	144.3	128.5	134.4	113.9	108.6	105.9
Iron and steel	9.4	78.0	72.1	78.2	76.6	77.4	73.3	69.3
Other manufactures	13.3	137.9	141.0	142.5	140.7	127.1	118.4	107.0
Logging	1.1	96.0	42.5	131.5	91.6	87.1	118.2	49.2
Mining	8.9	134.2	126.8	136.4	125.0	119.2	122.6	119.0
Communications	2.7	94.2	98.0	93.3	89.3	93.0	92.9	94.0
Transportation	19.3	94.1	101.9	88.5	92.7	89.5	87.5	84.4
Construction	14.6	82.5	108.2	71.4	66.7	102.1	79.6	76.7
Services	3.2	114.9	113.3	108.1	104.3	96.3	92.2	90.6
Trade	20.5	124.2	121.3	120.6	121.4	117.8	111.1	105.1
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.5	108.1	100.5	98.6	101.3	94.3	89.3
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	40.7	108.2	110.8	108.5	103.9	93.2	83.7	75.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.0	89.3	89.7	88.0	92.3	77.6	65.9	57.4
Pulp and paper	5.1	103.3	102.7	123.3	117.3	107.8	101.6	90.7
Textile products	1.3	125.4	128.4	121.7	119.6	115.3	87.5	89.5
Iron and steel	3.7	89.2	86.3	85.4	78.0	73.0	62.8	58.8
Other manufactures	17.6	136.0	143.9	132.2	119.1	110.2	103.3	96.0
Logging	8.6	108.2	93.3	118.7	95.9	86.5	59.1	63.9
Mining	10.5	114.4	118.9	107.9	99.8	90.5	90.3	73.9
Communications	3.3	109.0	108.0	107.1	104.7	98.2	95.1	93.0
Transportation	12.8	96.5	94.6	89.6	97.3	88.9	85.7	87.4
Construction	9.4	77.3	90.8	90.9	80.7	127.9	135.7	119.8
Services	3.5	112.2	110.5	111.0	102.4	97.6	94.6	89.5
Trade	11.2	136.3	137.1	144.4	134.9	125.3	117.2	106.0
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	105.8	107.5	107.5	101.5	99.3	92.9	85.4

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	60.4	103.8	105.1	108.4	97.1	94.9	87.8	81.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	133.0	133.6	128.3	116.0	115.3	108.5	109.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	113.1	109.9	109.9	106.9	104.6	101.8	100.6
Textiles	14.5	114.7	119.7	117.4	106.5	98.5	90.7	83.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	117.5	116.8	114.5	114.2	136.2	122.5	113.2
Iron and steel	12.2	79.1	79.9	91.5	74.5	73.9	65.7	59.6
Other manufactures	19.9	106.5	107.2	111.1	100.5	94.9	89.9	82.9
Communications	2.3	63.9	64.2	65.1	62.6	62.8	64.2	68.4
Transportation	8.8	96.2	96.8	95.5	99.8	99.5	96.0	97.7
Construction	10.0	103.6	109.9	64.0	79.6	39.4	43.7	56.1
Trade	14.8	143.5	137.8	141.5	136.4	132.0	124.7	126.6
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.2	107.1	104.3	98.3	91.9	86.7	84.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	49.3	101.3	101.9	99.7	96.9	94.5	89.6	85.8
Leather products	13.4	88.2	92.2	75.9	96.5	99.8	88.5	76.7
Other manufactures	35.9	107.3	106.4	110.5	97.1	92.1	90.1	90.0
Transportation	10.7	97.1	102.9	93.8	99.9	108.1	96.6	140.2
Construction	19.9	285.5	276.2	88.1	70.6	135.5	96.4	86.9
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	119.2	119.1	99.3	95.2	99.0	92.4	92.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.2	107.4	109.5	110.2	103.0	97.9	92.5	87.0
Plant products - edible	5.8	119.0	120.3	124.9	116.6	110.3	110.9	102.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	129.1	128.3	132.4	125.1	117.8	112.2	106.4
Textiles	10.8	91.3	96.4	93.9	90.6	88.6	88.8	89.0
Iron and steel	10.4	96.4	95.2	101.9	86.5	77.4	66.9	57.4
Other manufactures	27.0	111.4	114.6	112.3	107.2	103.8	96.9	91.0
Communications	2.6	67.2	67.8	67.8	65.3	64.6	67.2	70.5
Transportation	5.5	95.4	94.2	96.1	94.2	91.5	88.8	88.8
Construction	2.6	59.5	61.3	76.5	59.4	57.4	62.9	61.8
Trade	21.2	131.8	128.9	137.2	134.7	129.1	127.6	120.6
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.8	109.6	111.9	105.7	100.8	97.1	92.0
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.6	96.0	97.5	99.7	92.8	88.7	84.4	81.9
Lumber products	3.8	45.6	46.3	47.8	37.7	45.2	39.0	41.7
Pulp and paper	16.6	97.4	94.7	98.1	92.1	85.8	88.6	85.0
Other manufactures	26.2	113.1	117.9	119.5	113.1	106.7	97.9	94.4
Construction	11.6	112.4	113.3	91.4	120.6	162.2	136.3	133.3
Trade	22.4	144.6	141.2	140.8	134.1	127.6	114.9	111.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	100.0	105.6	106.1	105.2	104.3	103.6	96.0	95.4
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	81.0	100.7	103.2	117.8	100.0	99.2	84.0	76.8
Textiles	17.1	87.9	88.3	93.1	93.1	91.7	81.6	87.7
Electrical apparatus	9.7	103.9	105.5	134.5	104.9	107.6	92.6	78.0
Iron and steel	28.8	93.7	95.8	125.2	92.8	93.3	71.9	60.2
Other manufactures	25.4	121.5	127.0	122.4	114.6	110.9	100.6	91.0
Construction	3.9	81.1	75.0	47.7	56.9	56.1	38.4	60.5
Trade	9.4	134.9	133.1	142.3	134.4	129.3	125.1	101.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	100.0	102.4	103.8	116.2	101.7	100.4	86.1	80.0
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	87.2	164.0	141.9	166.8	140.0	126.2	75.5	80.0
Iron and steel	66.8	163.2	135.1	169.0	138.4	125.5	64.5	68.8
Other manufactures	20.4	166.8	164.8	158.7	145.7	129.0	115.8	115.6
Construction	1.9	43.2	45.4	54.9	28.3	45.5	41.9	17.3
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	100.0	148.2	130.6	153.1	129.4	118.7	77.9	78.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	47.6	96.9	98.7	99.3	98.3	95.9	89.9	85.6
Animal products - edible	5.8	130.7	133.9	146.7	138.0	132.6	128.2	116.7
Printing and publishing	5.6	104.7	99.3	101.9	99.4	101.2	95.3	94.6
Textiles	5.9	135.0	147.8	131.7	143.5	119.9	113.0	111.5
Iron and steel	16.2	71.7	72.0	75.7	75.7	76.2	69.9	67.2
Other manufactures	14.1	114.2	117.4	113.2	109.3	108.3	102.7	96.0
Transportation	9.5	77.5	80.8	77.7	82.4	72.0	72.9	70.4
Construction	2.2	31.8	38.6	37.5	31.4	65.2	31.4	25.9
Trade	32.1	108.3	102.0	105.8	106.3	104.6	98.9	94.3
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	100.0	94.6	94.7	95.4	94.7	94.1	87.1	83.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.3	114.5	114.2	111.0	109.3	101.1	84.5	79.8
Lumber products	8.4	78.6	75.8	74.1	89.7	76.5	52.9	48.0
Other manufactures	30.9	130.8	131.7	127.8	118.3	112.4	99.1	94.4
Communications	7.1	108.6	107.0	106.6	103.3	97.5	93.5	92.0
Transportation	18.1	109.6	102.3	96.3	107.5	98.3	94.7	94.0
Construction	5.9	55.7	69.8	69.3	45.2	59.0	39.4	45.7
Services	6.3	113.4	111.8	114.5	103.3	99.6	96.8	90.3
Trade	23.1	138.4	137.2	145.3	139.4	129.5	120.8	109.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	100.0	110.6	110.4	109.5	106.0	100.3	89.0	84.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



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